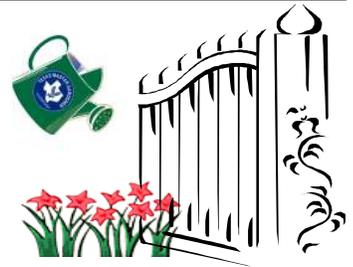




# Ellis County Master Gardener's E-Gardening Newsletter



Volume III, Issue 6

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

July, 2009

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 to your landscape. We will be featuring horticulture articles that we hope you will find interesting, 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](http://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

## What's Happening in July?

**July 6-August 10, 2009** - Inspirational Landscape Design Workshop Series. Six-week workshop series on Landscape Design. For further information contact Marilyn @214-497-3918, [marilyn@gardeninspirations-tx.com](mailto:marilyn@gardeninspirations-tx.com) or [www.gardeninspirations-tx.com](http://www.gardeninspirations-tx.com).

**Friday-Saturday, July 10-11, 9:00 a.m.** - EarthTones Greenery, 810 E. Main St., Midlothian. Preview- Friday; Auction - Saturday, 9:00 a.m. 972-723-0702, [www.earthtonesgreenery.com](http://www.earthtonesgreenery.com).

**Saturday, August 8, 2009.** Texas Bluebird Society - 7th Annual Summer Bluebird Symposium and Silent Auction. Lakeview Camp and Conference Center, 5128 FM 66, Waxahachie, TX, 75167. Featured speaker is Keith Kridler, nationally known bluebird enthusiast and naturalist. Other outstanding speakers will give information to help bring bluebirds back to the community. For More Information: [texasbluebirdsociety.org](http://texasbluebirdsociety.org). Check events for the registration form.



## 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

The Ellis County Master Gardeners invite photographers from all levels of expertise to enter our first ever Photo Contest.

### Photo Contest

**CATEGORIES:**  
Single specimen  
In the Garden  
Garden Bounty

Contest runs  
May 1 - September 30, 2007

For a complete copy of the rules and application form, please log on to: [www.ECMGA.com](http://www.ECMGA.com)

Presented by:  
Ellis County Master Gardeners and  
The Waxahachie Daily Light

## Announcing the 2010 Ellis Co. Master Gardeners Photo Contest

The contest will begin June 1<sup>st</sup> and run thru January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. Winners will be announced at the 2010 Ellis County Master Gardener's Lawn and Garden Expo, E-Garden Newsletter, and the Waxahachie Daily Light and on the [www.ECMGA.com](http://www.ECMGA.com) website. In a break from the past, this years contest will be free and all entries will be submitted by way of the ECMGA website. Simply log on and click on photo contest.

The categories are:

1. Single specimen (i.e. one tulip or a field of bluebonnets) and
2. In the Garden (full backyards, water gardens, containers etc.).

Prizes for this years contest will be: 1st place, a \$100 gift certificates; 2nd place, a \$60 gift certificate and 3rd place, a \$40 gift certificate — in each of the two categories. The gift certificates are from The Greenery, Roland's Nursery, TexScapes Greenery in Ennis and EarthTones Greenery in Midlothian.

For full details and to enter, click on photo contest at [www.ECMGA.com](http://www.ECMGA.com).

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## It's July - What Needs to be Done?



### Flower Garden

*From the garden of the Reuschers*

#### Planting and Sowing

- Plant the fall tomatoes that you started in June very early this month.
- Also very early this month, sow seeds for small and medium-sized pumpkins to be ready for Halloween.
- Set fall pepper transplants mid-month.

#### Fertilizing and Pruning

- Fertilize plants that bloom on new growth, such as crape myrtles, tropical hibiscus, and roses, with a high-nitrogen fertilizer to promote late-summer growth and fall blooms. Apply the same fertilizer to give a boost to summer annuals and fall-flowering perennials, as well.
- Keep caladiums well-watered to keep them lush and active. Apply a high-nitrogen fertilizer (21-0-0) at the rate of 1/3 to 1/2 pound per 100 square feet of bed area and water thoroughly.

- Prune out dead or diseased wood from trees and shrubs; however, hold off on major pruning from now until midwinter. Severe pruning now will only stimulate tender new growth prior to frost

#### This and That

- Don't allow plants with green fruit or berries to suffer from lack of moisture. Hollies will frequently drop their fruit under drought conditions.

#### Garden Watch

- Spray Bermuda lawns with MSMA this month to eliminate Dallisgrass, grass burs, and crabgrass.
- Cicadas are noisy but do no damage to landscape plants. They are, however, the main food source of very large, wasp-like insects, known as cicada-killers. Although cicada-killers look threatening, they are actually beneficial and generally harmless.
- Galls on the leaves of live oaks, hackberries, and other trees are caused by many species of gall-forming insects and are the result of the female stinging the leaf tissues as she lays her eggs. Although they look unusual, they are harmless, and no control is called for, since the insect does not feed on the plant tissues

#### EarthKind™ Tips for July

Part of a successful EarthKind garden is plant selection. During the summer months, the Ellis County Master Gardeners staff a booth at the Waxahachie Farmers Market, where we have available a marvelous book published by the city of Austin. This inexpensive book provides pictures and information on a wide variety of native and adaptive plants. For more information visit: <http://ecmga.com/>.



Well, it's that time again...!

Time for the opening of the Waxahachie Downtown Farmer's Market! Beginning Saturday, May 30, from 8 a.m. until 1 p.m. Just think....fresh tomatoes (yum!)....and of course lots of fresh-grown vegetables from local farmers. Also, food-related items such as canned preserves, jellies, jams and salsas.

And as always, the Ellis County Master Gardeners will be on hand at their booth with timely, free hand-outs with info for all your landscape and garden information. They will have, for sale, landscaping manuals, bird and flower identification wheels and of course, their brand-new cookbook: "*Treasured Recipes*". This much sought-after cookbook will be available for purchase every Saturday. The cost is \$10.00. (p.s.-they make **GREAT** gifts!

## Vegetable Gardeners Monthly

By Rick Daniel

Ellis County Master Gardener/Vegetable Gardening Specialist

Hello, and welcome to the July edition of the Vegetable Gardeners Monthly. If you have questions that this article doesn't address, just give us a call at 972-825-5175 or contact us via the web at [www.ecmga.com](http://www.ecmga.com) and ask for one of your Master Gardener Vegetable Gardening Specialist.

Plant fall transplants of tomatoes and peppers. Also time to sow seeds for pumpkins you want for Halloween. Finish planting cantaloupe and watermelon seeds and sow winter squash seeds in early July. You can also sow black-eyed pea seeds throughout July. Late in the month you can sow bush and pole beans and Irish potatoes.

Take a look at the vegetable garden each morning. If plants are wilted in early morning, they need some water. Keep an eye out for signs of wilting and pests, as this hot and dry month is a difficult month for most vegetable gardens.

### Featured Vegetable of the Month

By Rick Daniel  
Ellis County Master Gardener



### Vegetable of the Month

#### CORN:



**Planting dates:** For spring, after all danger of frost has passed (3-15 to 4-30). Extra sweet varieties should be planted when soil temperature reaches 60 to 65F. For fall crop, plant 80-90 days before first average frost date (6-1 to 8-15). Fall maturing sweet corn will almost always be the highest quality, since cool nights increase sugar content.

**Planting Method:** Seed 3-4 seed per foot of row, 1-1 ½ inches deep. Plant rows in blocks rather than long rows to increase pollination, as corn is wind pollinated. One grain of pollen from the top of the plant must pollinate each of the silks that come out of the ears. Each silk is attached to a kernel, and that kernel will not grow unless pollinated. I plant my rows in blocks of about 1/3 of the row about 10 days apart to have longer harvest times. Thin seedlings to 10-12 inches apart when they are about 3-4 inches tall.

**Varieties:** White: Silver queen, frontier. Yellow: golden queen, Guadalupe gold, Bicolor: sweet G-90, Honey and pearls.

**Culture:** Needs loose, healthy, well drained soils. Make sure young seedlings don't suffer from lack of water and especially during the period from tasseling to harvest. Dirt plants when they are about 12 inches high, by piling extra dirt around base of plant onto roots.

**Fertilizer:** Heavy feeder. Use lots of compost and organic fertilizer Side dress when plants are 12-18 inches high with high nitrogen. Side dress again when the tassels and silks form. Use about half a handful of organic fertilizer per plant or about 3 cups per 25 foot row.

**Harvest:** 60 to 90 days. Pick when husk is still green, silks dry brown, kernels full size and milky liquid. Harvest by grabbing the base of the ear and twisting and pulling downward. Sweet corn is best when harvest during the cool of the morning and eaten as soon as possible. Don't over cook corn.

In order to live off a garden, you practically have to live in it.

~ Frank McKinney Hubbard

## Herb of the Month

By Arlene Hamilton  
Ellis County Master Gardener



**Onion Chives** (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

**Garlic Chives** (*A. tuberosum*)

By Arlene Hamilton an Ellis County master gardener

**Onion chives**, the most common kind of chives, thrive in the culinary herb garden. They are easy to grow, impart a more delicate onion flavor than regular onions and provide year round green to the landscape in this part of Texas. This pretty little perennial grows to about 12 inches, in small clumps and makes an attractive border. Onion chives like rich moist soil. They grow slowly from seed but seedlings are widely available from garden centers. Chives should be planted in early spring or fall. Cutting promotes thicker leaves and quick regrowth. A thick layer of mulch promotes winter hearty plants and helps protect during the dry heat of late summer. In my Waxahachie garden the plants protected from the hot afternoon sun tend to be healthier. The lavender-pink, spring flowers add color to the garden and are a pretty garnish to salads and spreads. Try floating the petals on cream or clear soups.

Cooking can destroy the flavor of the tubular leaves, so finely chop raw chives and sprinkle over eggs, add to cottage cheese, cream cheese and butter spreads. Sprinkle over baked potatoes and vegetables just before serving.

**Garlic chives** are very similar to onion chives but grow a little larger and have flat leaves rather than hollow, tubular ones. Plants produce white flowers in late summer that are attractive to bees. Garlic chives will tolerate more shade than onion chives and do not stay in nice little clumps. So expect lots of sprouts if you allow the seeds to remain on the plant. Both plants do quite well in containers. Be sure to keep them near the kitchen door for quick harvesting year round.

In the organic garden chives are used as companion plants for roses and tomatoes as they act as a deterrent to black spot and powdery mildew.

### Chive Butter:

1/2 cup unsalted butter or a soft butter/canola blend  
4 tbs. chopped fresh chives  
1 tbs. fresh lemon juice  
A pinch of salt and pepper

Cream the chives and butter together. Beat in the lemon juice, salt and pepper. Cover and chill until ready to use. Serve with steamed vegetables, scrambled eggs, fresh baked bread or on lamb, beef or fish.

Despite the gardener's best intentions, Nature will improvise.  
~Michael P. Garafalo, [gardendigest.com](http://gardendigest.com)

Many things grow in the garden that were never sown there.  
~Thomas Fuller, *Gnomologia*, 1732

Give me odorous at sunrise a garden of beautiful flowers where I can  
walk undisturbed. ~Walt Whitman

## Featured Texas Wild Flower of the Month

*Submitted by Melinda Kocian  
Ellis County Master Gardener*



### Purple Coneflower

*Echinacea spp.*

**Sunflower Family (Asteraceae)**

**Size:** 3 feet

**Blooms:** May-July, Perennial

Purple coneflower may appear “purple” to some, but the drooping ray flowers vary from very pale pink to dull crimson, yellow in one species, and purplish red in another. The prickly disk is almost flat at first, becoming domed and finally somewhat cone-shaped as it matures. Each flower head is borne on a stiffly erect stem that rises from a basal rosette of sandpapery leaves. Blacksamson, another common name, refers to the thick black root, which was used by Indians to cure wounds and aches. A tincture of the root is still used today to speed the responses of white cells in fighting infection. It may aid in reducing pain, swelling and inflammation associated with tennis elbow or other injured tendons and ligaments.



## Highlighting the 2009 Ellis County Master Gardener Interns

### Shrub Topiary

By Lawana Denniston, 2009 Intern

A shrub is a shrub is a shrub or so I thought until I began to think out of the “boxwood” (pun intended). I have always liked shrubs, thinking they add a little something extra to a house. I never really gave them much more thought until I saw the movie “Edward Scissor Hands” and went to Disney World.

At Disney I fell in love with all the topiaries. I decided that one day I was going to make one. Years later I was reading an article in Better Homes & Garden on how easy it was to make a Chicken Topiary. I decided to give it a try. The following is the directions in the article I read.



What you will need: 12- to 18-inch boxwood, 9- to 15-inch pot, packaged potting soil, 2 mm copper wire, floral scissors.

At the nursery or garden center, look for plants that have a leg like stem. After trimming, this will give the appearance of the chicken's leg.

1. Remove from pot and knock off enough soil to form a root ball. Part the boxwood in the middle, then eyeball where the taller shoots are; this area will be the birds head (I left mine in the container it came in and transferred her to a larger pot after she was created)
2. Wrap the head with a piece of copper wire to define it, first hooking the wire onto one of the branches at the center stem to anchor it. Wrap the wire around the area designated for the head and neck. (I wrapped my chicken in green floral wire so it would be less noticeable)
3. Start clipping. Cut back the thickest branches, letting the wispiest ones cover the cut stubs. This gives a feathery look. Then cut and shape the boxwood into the bird's breast and tail. If you have time and patience, it's better to remove whole leaves, as leaves cut in half will turn brown.
4. Plant in a pot. Set the root ball a little above the rim of the pot to better show the topiary off.

As I was holding the magazine and trying to shape a chicken like the one in the article...my dad came out to watch me. I handed the floral scissors to him and he went to town on her. She turned out great. We had a great time together and my chicken is something I will treasure. My dad has since passed away and every time I look at her I see my dad clipping away and how much he enjoyed it and what a good time we had...creating outside of the “boxwood”..

## Organic Gardening at a Glance

By Cynthia Burns, 2009 Intern



Organic Horticulture by definition is the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants by following the essential principals of organic agriculture in soil building and conservation, pest management, and heritage-species preservation.

There seems to be some controversy regarding weather or not organic gardening really works. One speaker seems to suggest organic gardening is the way to go, while the next gives the impression that a quicker result is better.

One thing that all the speakers seem to agree on is that composting to amend the soil is necessary here in the great State of Texas. The weeds grow abundantly on the prairie in our fine clay soil, but if you're looking for something with a little more pizzazz in your organic gardening plan, you will need to work in a good bit of compost made from once-living food scraps that you can now recycle (this seems to be like a part of the circle of life to me, just with food).

It is clear that in our world today we need to find a way to better manage many of our natural resources, one of which is water. Some great ways you can incorporate natural resources in an organic gardening program include using mulch in your garden and practicing rain water conservation. All plants must have water to in order to survive. We must find a way to water our plants in a way that will provide maximum plant growth with the least amount of water usage. Collecting rain water for later use, applying the appropriate amount of organic mulch, and planting plants that are drought tolerant are all great steps towards achieving an organic and earth friendly garden plan.

Choosing the right plants for your organic garden also makes a difference. One thing you may want to consider is what the plant needs in order to thrive and stay healthy. This includes the amount of sun or shade the plant will need and whether or not the plant is drought tolerant or disease resistant. However, if you are considering planting a tree or shrub, you may also want to consider its variety, size, and life-span. A few additional things to consider are what kind of pests are attracted to the plant (whether they are helpful or harmful) and what the plant's purpose will be (to block the north wind, create privacy or hide an unsightly object).

One other topic the speakers seem to agree on is, whether you choose to employ traditional gardening or organic gardening techniques, you should be careful when using chemicals. You should always read the label and follow the directions explicitly.

Some additional food for thought; no matter which side of the fence you sit upon, the one thing I hope we can all agree on is that we need to help take care of and preserve the earth we all share so that we can pass it on to what we can hope will be a better generation.



## Easy to Grow and Good for What Ails You – What's Not to Like About Lemon Balm

By Debbie Haglund, 2009 Intern

*Melissa officinalis*, commonly know as lemon balm, is a perennial herb that originated in the Eastern Mediterranean and Asia. The name "*Melissa*" comes from the Greek work for bee. The word "balm" is an abbreviation of Balsam, which is a sweet smelling oil.



Lemon balm grows 1 to 2 feet high. Like all members of the mint family, it has a square stem. The leaves are 2-3 inches long, oval or heart-shaped, shiny and wrinkled with scalloped edges. The leaves grow in opposite pairs and emit a fragrant lemon odor when bruised, and they have a distinctive lemon taste. The plant's small flowers may be white, whitish-blue, cream-colored, or yellowish. They form in small bunches from the axils of the leaves and bloom from June to October. The plant may die down in winter, but it will regrow from its root.

Lemon balm can be propagated by seeds, cuttings or division of roots. The seed is very small and should be covered with only a fine layer of soil. Cuttings and root divisions are faster and easier. Stem cuttings can be made from the vigorous summer growth or the roots can be divided in the spring or fall. Root cuttings should contain 3-4 buds each and be planted 2 feet apart. If planted in the fall, plant root cuttings early enough for the plants to become established before the first frost and mulch for the winter.

Lemon balm grows best in fertile, moist soil with a pH of 5-7.5. It will grow in full sun, but plants grown in shade tend to be larger and more succulent. Lemon balm self-sows freely and spreads rapidly. The only culture required is to keep the area free of weeds and cut off any decayed stalks in autumn.

(Continued on page 7)

Lemon balm has long been thought to have medicinal properties. The Greek Dioscorides used lemon balm for the treatment of nervous disorders. Lemon balm steeped in wine was used to lift the spirits, help heal wounds, and treat venomous insect bites and stings. In the Middle Ages, lemon balm was used to reduce stress and anxiety, promote sleep, improve appetite and ease the pain and discomfort associated with indigestion. In the 1600's, the Swiss Paracelsus called it "Hearts Delight" because he claimed it would "completely revivify a man." Lemon balm tea has been used as a cooling tea for feverish patients with influenza. It was thought to renew youth, strengthen the brain, and even prevent baldness.

Some of these claims are supported by anecdotal evidence. For example, John Hussey, who lived to the age of 116, was said to have breakfasted for fifty years on balm tea sweetened with honey. Some claims have scientific explanations. For example, it is recognized that balsamic oils of aromatic plants make excellent surgical dressings because they give off ozone and thus exercise anti-putrescent effects. Lemon balm's antiviral effects are said to be caused by the inhibition of protein synthesis; and the polyphenols in lemon balm are said to give it antioxidant properties.

Tests with mice have shown that lemon balm does, indeed, have sedative properties. In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, volunteers who received 600 mg doses of lemon balm extract for 7 days had increased mood and significantly increased calmness and alertness. Topical applications of lemon balm have been proven effective for treating cold sores caused by oral herpes. And a Swiss study showed that a combination of lemon balm and valerian root improved sleep quality as compared to a placebo group.

Does this mean that can you throw out your Ambien (for insomnia), your Avirax (for oral herpes), your Zoloft (for depression), your Zantac (for indigestion), and your Viagra (for "revivification")? Probably not. Although the US Food and Drug Administration classifies lemon balm as "generally recognized as safe," further studies need to be done. And since herbs can interact with other herbs, supplements, or medications, lemon balm, like other herbs, should be taken with care, under the supervision of a health care provider qualified in the field of botanical medicine.

But if you want to make a pleasant, cooling drink that may or may not help you live to be 116, pour 1 pint of boiling water on 1 oz. of herb, infuse for 15 minutes, allow to cool, then strain. Add a little sugar and some lemon peel or juice if desired, and drink freely. Or steep some lemon balm leaves in wine – then drink the wine. Couldn't hurt.



## Friend or Foe?

By Nancy Fenton  
Ellis County Master Gardener



Sometimes it is hard to know if the creepy crawlers in the soil and on our plants are good guys or bad guys. The ladybugs and earthworms we all know about, but what about those little bitty worms called nematodes in the soil? The ones that grow in lumps on the roots of tomatoes are definitely harmful, hence the reason we move the planting place for tomatoes every year to a different site in the garden to reduce the risk of infecting the new plants! There are some beneficial nematodes, though, that crunch down on insect larva for food; reducing or eliminating that particular insect problem. I am trying one called *Steinernema carpocapsae* (S.C.) this year to put a dent in my flea population! There are several kinds of nematodes that like fleas of all sizes. Nematodes are a bit small with thousands of them in one tablespoon of soil.

The S.C. nematodes are not limited to any climate or soil type. As long as the soil is moist enough to grow grass, they will eat the flea in the pre-adult, pupa and larval stages. (That is about 95 percent of the flea population!) They sneak up on the fleas, jump them and release bacteria that kill the fleas within 48 hours—even the dormant ones. It is extremely important to get a quick kill because each lady flea that grows to maturity has the potential of bearing up to 60 plus eggs a day! The nematodes are safe to have around people and animals and have been recognized as a biological control for many years. Of course, they can only be used outside and are a bit hard to find, but a flea free outside is good!

May is the time for our other good insects, the tricogramma wasps, to be released. These little wasps love to destroy bugs on our pecan trees and are not aggressive toward us! Most nurseries and feed stores have them in funny looking little black strips that hatch right on your tree! The timing has to be right: in May and again in July. Try it. You may never go back to the chemical poisons again!

## *It's July - What Else Needs to be Done?*

*By Rosemary Morgeson*  
Ellis County Master Gardener



- Get your fall tomato transplants in the first week of July so the plants have ample time to grow and produce before the frost. Some good varieties are 444, Celebrity, Sun Master, Sun Pride, Porter, and Red Cherry. Also plant your fall peppers early- to mid-July from 4-inch potted transplants.
- Prune out the dead or damaged branches from trees and shrubs. Be sure to seal any cuts that you make to your oak branches to prevent entry of oak wilt.
- Trees, shrubs and groundcovers still need to be fertilized. Use an all nitrogen fertilizer in our clay soils.
- If you are considering crape myrtles for your landscape, now is the perfect time to shop for them. Crape myrtles are in full bloom at this time, so as you shop the nurseries you can be assured you are getting the color you desire for your landscape. It is important to ask about the plants mature height because there are many types of crape myrtles to choose from. Some varieties can get to 30+ feet tall and some only to about 3 feet tall.
- Prune back your spent flowers and seed stalks on perennials. Shearing overgrown annuals such as impatiens, begonias and coleus back by 30-40 percent may give good rebound of growth and color.
- If you are noticing a sticky honeydew residue on leaves of many plants; aphids cause this. Control this pest with a systemic or contact insecticide.
- Now is the time to start planting your fall perennials such as spider lilies, oxblood lilies, fall crocus, fall aster, mums, Mexican bush salvias as plants or bulbs become available.
- Birds play an important part in our gardens. Bring them into your landscape to help control insects by placing suet feeders around your yard, this will keep the insect-eating birds coming back. Grasshoppers can be a problem around this time of year and birds in your garden can help control them. You can also control grasshoppers by planting plants that they don't care for in your landscape. Check out [www.dallas.tamu.edu/insects](http://www.dallas.tamu.edu/insects) for a list of these plants. Remember to keep your feeders and watering stations clean and refreshed weekly for our feathered friends.
- If you are seeing dry spots in your St. Augustine in spite of all your watering, then you may have chinch bugs. This insect is small and black, with a white diamond on their backs. Part the grass on a hot afternoon and you will see them moving actively. Control with a labeled insecticide.
- By the end of July will be a great time to order your wildflower seeds! Get your wildflower areas ready by removing any grasses and weeds. Bluebonnets can be sown from late August through September for the next year's bloom.
- Nutsedge is an invasive plant that can be brought into your landscape through bags of soil or even through transplants from a nursery. Pulling this weed from your beds or lawns seems to only encourage it to grow more. This plant looks a lot like a monkey grass but does not clump. When you pull it up it will have a long white root that travels horizontal. Treat it with a labeled product such as Image or SedgeHammer™. MSMA spray will kill Dallisgrass, grass burs, crabgrass and other grassy weeds, but can only be used in Bermuda grass turf.
- Visit with the Master Gardeners at the Downtown Waxahachie Farmers Market every Saturday from 8:00 am to 1:00 pm with your horticulture questions. Or call the Master Gardeners at 972-825-5175 or check us out on the web at [www.ecmga.com](http://www.ecmga.com). While you are there, sign up for our FREE award winning e-gardening newsletter.



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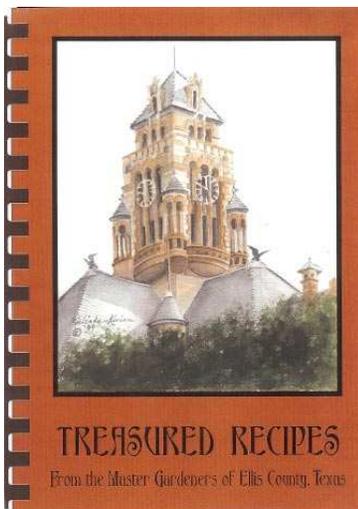
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Can be purchased at the Agrilife Extension Office; call 972-825-5175. Cash or check; **no credit cards accepted.**

**They will also be available from May 30 -October 17 at the Waxahachie Downtown Farmer's Market**