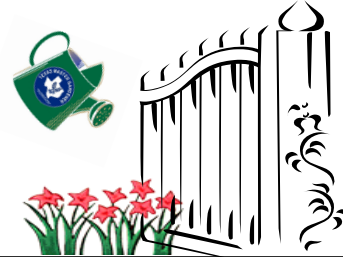




Ellis County Master Gardener's E-Gardening Newsletter



Volume X, Issue 8

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

August, 2017

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 mail address, log onto our website www.ECMGA.com and click on subscribe. Best of all; it's FREE! Editors and Newsletter Team: Susan Ellis, Donna Hubbard, Bree Shaw

What's Happening in August

Every Saturday from April to October from 8am–1pm.

410 S. Rogers (across from City Hall in the old lumberyard building)

Visit the Master Gardeners' Booth!

- ☼ Useful gardening tips
- ☼ Plants and herbs for sale
- ☼ Free handouts...Some items for a fee
- ☼ Tell a friend to sign up for the **E-Garden Newsletter**...it's **FREE!**



August 12—It's the second Saturday of the month and that means it's Kids Activity day. Master Gardeners involved in the Junior MG program project for kids will be planting garden seeds in ice cream cones. Come by the table for a fun activity. Fresh produce is still being picked by the farmers so come on down and spend local!

August 19—It's the Iris Give Away and Care. More information on page 7.

August 26—Market Chefs Arlene Hamilton and Cheryl Sandoval will be featuring wheat berries from the Yellow Farmhouse along with a variety of fruits and vegetables available from Farmers Market sellers. They will be serving samples of a fruit salad and a savory salad to shoppers. Be sure to visit the market booth next to the MGs for a tasty treat.

September 2—Check out the "Intriguing Life of Bees" on this day. Learn about the life of the honey bee and what it takes to make the honey we enjoy.



Indian Trail Master Naturalists Events



Join the **Indian Trail Master Naturalists** at their monthly meeting on **Monday, August 28**. The program for the evening is entitled "**Fascinating World of Plant Galls**". Lisa Dolliver will discuss the world of galls, a fascinating plant and insect interaction. Lisa has been working to get kids to appreciate nature in their everyday environment at zoos, nature centers, and natural history museums for the last twenty years. Lisa's family, which includes geologists, naturalists, and an astronomer, spent most summers in her family's ranch outside of Cody, Wyoming. While Lisa has a BFA in theatre from SMU, it was only a matter of time before Lisa returned to her family's science roots. Lisa currently works in the Trinity River Audubon Center's Education Department. This program is free and follows the 6pm Master Naturalist meeting that is also open to the public. Meeting location: First United Methodist Church, Family Life Center 505 W. Marvin Ave., Waxahachie. For more info, call (972) 825-5175 or email ellis-tx@tamu.edu.

Wildflower & Bird Walk. Cancelled for the month of August. Walks will resume on September 16th. Look for details in the September newsletter.

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION



Listen to KBEC

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

The Ellis County Master Gardeners have a five 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

Inside this issue:

It's Aug, What Needs to be Done?	2
Wildflower of the Month	3
Aug: What's A Gardener To Do	3
Herbs That Repel Insects	4
Featured Recipe	5
Earth Tones Fairy Garden Event	5
In the Vegetable Garden: Beans	6
Iris Giveaway Pop-Up Event	7
Garden Checklist	8
Plant of the Month	8
Eclectic Gardening	9
Pop-Up Horticulture Schedule	10



It's August. What Needs To Be Done?

Planting

- ✧ Plant these fall vegetables early in the month: beans, cucumbers and squash. Follow up late in the month with transplants of broccoli, Brussel sprouts, cabbage and cauliflower. Acclimate transplants to full sun before planting. Water immediately after planting.
- ✧ Plant bluebonnet and other spring wildflowers starting this month. Select a sunny, well-drained area with minimal vegetative competition. Plant seed in well-prepared soil and water thoroughly. If planting into existing vegetation, mow the area as short as possible; then lightly disturb the area with a disk or harrow. Roll or drag the seeded area to ensure good seed-soil contact.
- ✧ Plant fall-flowering bulbs such as spider lily, naked lady lily, rain lily, oxblood lily and fall crocus. Place in the ground twice as deep as the diameter of the bulb.
- ✧ Dig and divide daylilies, iris, liriope, oxalis, Shasta daisies and other spring-flowering perennials.

Fertilizing and Pruning

- ✧ Caladiums require plenty of water at this time of year if they are to remain lush and active until fall. Fertilize with 21-0-0 at the rate of 1/3 to 1/2

pound per 100 square feet of bed area and water thoroughly.

- ✧ Prune bush roses by cutting out dead canes and weak, spindly growth. Cut back tall, vigorous bushes to about 30 inches. Then apply a complete fertilizer and water thoroughly for beautiful fall blooms.
- ✧ Plants with yellowed leaves and dark green veins may be suffering from iron deficiency. Apply an iron/sulfur product.
- ✧ Pinch lanky begonias, coleus, impatiens, geraniums and copper plants to encourage new, dense growth.

Garden Watch

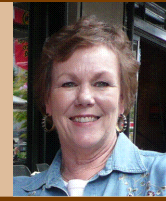
- ✧ Control fire ants in your lawn with mound treatments, as opposed to baits, since ants are foraging less now. Organic insecticides such as pyrethrins and spinosad can be sprinkled on or drenched into the mound.
- ✧ Order spring-flowering bulbs for planting in November and December. Remember 'biggest is best' in regard to bulb size. Be aware of "bargain" bulbs as they may be small or of inferior quality.
- ✧ Continue to follow the "Homeowners Fruit and Nut Spray Schedule" to protect pecan trees against pecan weevils and hickory shuckworms, and to control peach tree borers on peach and plum trees.
- ✧ By now you know the real winners and losers in your landscape. Replace the losers with a Texas Superstar®. These plants have been tested extensively and have proven to be outstanding performers under our growing conditions. Visit www.TexasSuperstar.com for a list of these amazing stars.
- ✧ Don't forget to provide water for birds, squirrels and other wildlife that may visit your property.

The Vitex is considered a small, rapid-growing, deciduous tree reaching heights of 10-15 feet. Vitex produces profuse spikes of lavender flowers, blooming heavily in the early summer, and then sporadically throughout the summer and fall. Vitex is heat, drought and pest tolerant and is rated a Texas Superstar®.



Featured Texas Wild Flower of the Month

*Submitted by Melinda Kocian
Ellis County Master Gardener*



Butterfly Milkweed-Milkweed Family (Asclepiadaceae)
Asclepias tuberosa L.

Range: 1-10 (Ellis County is Region 8)
Size: 3 feet
Blooms: April through September, perennial

This brilliantly colored, clump-forming milkweed attracts butterflies, hummingbirds, and other pollinators to its sweet nectar. Its hairy stems are often branched in the upper portions, and capped with numerous clusters of tiny orange, red-orange, or yellow flowers. The seeds and roots of butterfly milkweed are said to have mild laxative properties, and a tea made from the root is thought to be useful for heart problems.

Indians chewed the root like gum, yet the leaves are poisonous to livestock. While butterfly milkweed has a wide range in varied habitats from prairies and fields to thickets, it is rarely found in the West.



August: What's a Gardener to Do?

Submitted by Jane Slone, Master Gardener

It is hot outside. Sometimes when I walk through the garden, my plants are probably saying take me into the cool house. Many of them are droopy and beg for water. Therefore, it is important to use native plants. Texas is unique when it comes to July and August. One day it is hot and the next it may be cooler and raining. So, when you choose plants it is best to look for the Texas Superstar®. These are the ones that have been tested and will survive the heat.

Below are several plants that will possibly survive in this heat:

Henry Duelberg (*Salvia farinacea*)

This gorgeous Texas native is easy to grow, attracts hummingbirds and butterflies, is exceeding drought-tolerant. It grows between two feet and three feet tall and has flower spikes that are one foot long and covered in dark, purplish-blue flowers. Cutting back the spikes after the flowers are spent encourages the plant to rebloom. It can be in bloom virtually all season. Once established, this salvia is incredibly heat- and drought-tolerant. It's perfect for water-wise gardeners. The only thing this plant doesn't like is wet feet.

Turk's cap (*Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *drummondii*)

Turk's cap is native to south Texas, where it is a perennial and makes an outstanding ornamental for shady sites. The flowers look much like hibiscus but never fully open, so they look like little turbans. The flowers appear in a range of colors from red to pink to white and attract hummingbirds and butterflies. It is a fast-growing shrub that reaches between three feet and six feet in height and width. It's drought-tolerant, once established.



Herbs that Repel Mosquitos and Other Insects

By Arlene Hamilton

Ellis County Master Gardener and
member of The Herb Society of America



Many of us like to enjoy outdoor time around the pool, on the patio or in the garden but those pesky mosquitos frequently get after us and drive us indoors. Ellis County Master Gardener volunteers at the farmers market are frequently asked if there is an organic way to keep these pests away. Following is a list of

herbs and flowers that seem to deter mosquitos and other insects. Note; I said deter; they will not kill the insect just make it more difficult to find you or sooth the irritation if you are bitten. All of these plants grow in north Texas.

Alliums *Allium* spp. Such as onions, garlic, leeks, shallots and chives will keep away mosquitos and Japanese beetles. Plant around roses to protect from mildew and black spot as well as aphids.

Basil *Ocimum basilicum* repels mosquitoes, thrips and flies. African, Holy and Lemon varieties are the most effective.

Catnip *Nepeta cataria* is a short-lived perennial covered with lavender flowers and is drought tolerant. It intoxicates most cats and repels mosquitos, fleas, mites, ticks, spiders and roaches.

French Marigolds (pictured right) *Tagetes palula* are effective repellants to mosquitoes, rabbits, common flies and white flies. The oil in the roots is toxic to nematodes, a soil pest common in Texas.

Lemon Balm *Melissa officinalis* has a soothing effect and a lemon scent. The crushed leaves are rubbed on the skin to repel mosquitos. It is claimed to have antibacterial and antiviral properties.

Lemongrass

Cymbopogon citratus is frequently referred to as Citronella grass because of its ability to repel mosquitoes. Its oil is used as a pesticide, a preservative and as an antifungal agent.

Lavender *Lavandula* spp. (pictured bottom) has a calming effect on both people and pets. Used near outdoor gathering areas it will keep away mosquitoes but will attract pollinators along with beneficial insects. Use the buds and leaves in your pet's bed.

Mints *Mentha* spp., have antioxidant properties and are used as insect repellents. Peppermint appears to be the most effective.

Pennyroyal *Mentha pulegium* repels insects, ants and fleas. Traditionally pennyroyal was planted around doorways and was used in bedding. A strong infusion of its leaves has been used as an insect spray.

Rosemary *Rosmarinus officinalis* is considered a healing herb. Its strong scent repels mosquitoes, cabbage moths, bean beetles and carrot flies.

Scented Geranium *Pelargonium citrosum* is frequently called Citronella or the Mosquito Plant because of its repelling qualities. It comes in many fragrances but

those with a camphor, mint or citrus aroma are the most effective in repelling mosquitoes and other garden pests.

Tansy (pictured upper left) *Tanacetum vulgare* has a camphor fragrance and is believed to repel ants, flies and mosquitoes. In olden days, it was planted by the

kitchen door to keep the insects from entering.

Thyme *Thymus vulgaris* comes from a Greek word meaning incense or to fumigate. Thyme repels cabbage insects as well as mosquitoes. Thyme oil is a natural miticide used by beekeepers to keep their hives healthy. Thyme branches, rosemary and cloves are used to keep woolens and furs free of moths.

Wormwood *Artemisia* spp. Has long been used as an insect repellent. Varieties common to Texas include Silver Queen, Silver King, Common, Silver Mound and Southernwood.





Featured Recipe of the Month

Homemade Pickled Beets

By Melinda Kocian

4 lbs. beets (1 1/2 to 3 inches)
3 cups thinly sliced onions (optional)
2 1/2 cups apple cider vinegar
1 1/2 cups water
1 tsp. pickling salt
2 cups sugar
1 T mustard seed
1 tsp. whole allspice
1/2 - 3/4 teaspoons whole cloves
3 sticks cinnamon, broken



Wash and drain beets. Leave 2" of stem and tap root. Cover with boiling water. Cook until tender; approximately 25-30 minutes. Remove peel, trim ends and slice into bowl (I cut mine into bite-sized chunks). Combine cinnamon and whole spices in a double folded piece of cheese cloth. Secure top with a string. Combine remaining ingredients in a large pan. Bring to a boil and add spices. Reduce heat and simmer 5 minutes. Add beets, onions and cook until hot through.

Remove cheese cloth bag. Pack hot beets into hot, scalded jars. Ladle hot pickling liquid over beets, leaving 1/2-inch head space. Remove air bubbles by inserting a long thin spatula along the inside edge of the jar. Adjust two-piece caps. Lower jars into boiling water. Once they come to a re-boil, process 30 minutes.



Fairy Garden Workshop
August 26, 2017 at 10 am



This fun and creative class will focus on making living Fairy or Gnome Gardens! We will make beautiful and whimsical creations with plants, stones, and accessories for years of enjoyment! Fun for families of all ages.....even boys! Everyone will take home their creation. Cost is \$35 per person. Space is limited!

Call (972) 723-0702 to reserve your spot.



In the Vegetable Garden: Beans

By Pam Daniel
Ellis County Master Gardener



Hello, and welcome to the August 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 and ask for one of your Master Gardener Vegetable Gardening Specialists.

Hey, I know it's hot out there, and it's difficult to think about planting seeds and transplants in this stifling heat, but it's time to get started planting for those fall gardens. It's time to sow beans, squash, cucumbers and corn in early August and you can sow lettuce, radishes, spinach, beets and turnips mid month. Don't forget to regularly water those young seedlings and plants throughout August, as they will not survive the heat without adequate water.

VEGETABLE OF THE MONTH

BEANS: (Bush/Snap Bean)



Planting Dates: For spring, plant seeds after all danger of frost. For fall crops, plant seeds 12-14 weeks before first frost ... first average frost is usually around November 20.

Planting Method: Beans have a deep root system, so be sure and prepare the soil at least 8-10 inches deep. Plant seed ½ to 1 inch deep about 1-2 inches apart. I like to plant about half the row and then wait about 10-14 days to plant the second half, to extend harvest time, which is usually 14 days. Thin to a spacing of three to four inches. Plant after soil is warm because seeds planted in cold soils germinate slowly and are susceptible to rotting.

Varieties: Blue Lake 274, Top Crop, Tendercrop, Contender, Tendergreen, Derby, Pinto and Roma. **Pole varieties:** Blue Lake Pole, Jade, Kentucky Wonder.

Culture: Be sure and give the climbing varieties something to grow on. Beans are fairly drought tolerant, but need adequate moisture when blooming and as pods begin to grow. Consider mulching with about 2-3 inches of organic matter, such as compost. Beans are one of the oldest and most important food crops in the world, both nutritionally and economically.

Fertilizer: Beans produce their own nitrogen and require very little fertilizer.

Excess nitrogen will delay flowering, so side dress only after heavy bloom and set of pods using a high nitrogen fertilizer. For you organic gardeners, fertilize at planting and again in early summer.

Harvest: Most mature in about eight weeks. Green beans (snap) should be picked when the pods are young and tender and the seeds are still immature and soft. Beans for shells shouldn't be picked until they are full size and starting to change color. Dry beans should be fully ripened before harvested. Avoid picking the beans when the foliage is wet.

Green beans are a 'winner' in Texas vegetable gardens in the fall. Most people will agree that the flavor of the fall-grown green beans far exceeds that of those produced in the spring.

GARDENING TIPS

There is still time to start those tomato transplants for fall production if you do it now. Seeds will germinate better in a shady spot where you can keep them moist. Once they have sprouted, gradually acclimate them to the hot summer sun and dry wind. Even mature tomato plants do better with some afternoon shade this time of year. You can provide shade with shade cloth, broad or sheet metal positioned on the west side of the plants. Once the temperature moderates in September you can remove the shade devices.

IRIS GIVEAWAY AT POP-UP EVENT



The Iris will be the subject of the Master Gardeners' Pop-Up Horticulture event scheduled for Saturday, August 19, at the Waxahachie Downtown Farmers Market. "The Iris is a flower anyone can grow", states Ellis County Master Gardener Kathy Graves, who will be available to visit with market visitors about growing this old favorite.

The Iris is a perennial and among the most elegant and easy-to-grow, water-wise flowers - a perfect plant for the novice, as well as the seasoned gardener. "Our grandmothers called them "flags", adds Graves. There are more than 200 species of the Iris; some of which are good for water gardens. If you are interested in flowers with intense color, long lasting blooms and very low maintenance, you will find the Iris delightful.

As an added bonus, the Ellis County Master Gardeners will also be hosting their annual "Iris Giveaway" at the market that day. So, don't miss out on the opportunity to learn about this amazing flower, and at the same time, take home a sack of Iris bulbs to try yourself! Just look for the Master Gardeners' white tent on the north side of the market grounds.

We look forward to seeing you on Saturday, August 19, from 8am-1pm at the Waxahachie Downtown Farmers Market, located at 410 South Rogers Street.



Pictures from the 14th Annual Master Gardeners Grill-Fest Saturday, July 22nd



GARDEN CHECKLIST FOR AUGUST

by Dr. William C. Welch, Professor & Landscape Horticulturist, TX A&M

- ☼ In St. Augustine lawns, watch for chinch bugs to appear. They will affect areas that look dry & do not appear affected by water. Chinch bugs are tiny BB size insects. Use an insecticide labeled for them.
- ☼ Watch for gray leaf spot in St. Augustine lawns. The grass will appear to be yellow & have gray-brown lesions on the leaves. Spray a Fungicide to treat and avoid nitrogen fertilizers as this seems to worsen the condition in the summer.
- ☼ For plants that have yellow leaves and possibly dark green veins, apply an iron product for iron deficiency.
 - It is not unusual for trees to show stress during hot summer months. Often lower leaves turn yellow & drop. This is usually a result of heat and a dry summer. Water trees, especially newly planted trees, deeply. A home irrigation system is not sufficient to water trees. Use a sprinkler or simply a water hose 3-4 times a week. Protect your investment by watering deeply often.
- ☼ Early in the Month, plant Fall vegetables including, squash, cucumbers, and beans.
- ☼ Trim or pinch back lanky annuals including begonias, coleus, impatiens, geraniums
- ☼ Prune roses by about one-third to encourage new growth and blooms.
- ☼ Dead head perennials with dying seed heads and stalks.
- ☼ Apply high nitrogen slow release fertilizer to lawns.
- ☼ Fertilize pots and hanging baskets weekly with a high nitrogen fertilizer.
- ☼ Plant annuals for fall color including marigolds, zinnias, Firebush, Purple Fountain Grass.



Save The Date!
Saturday, March 24, 2018



Plant of the Month

Mystic Spires Blue Salvia



Mystic Spires Blue Salvia is a great perennial that produces large amounts of blue flowers. It is a great companion mixed with other perennials and annuals. It grows as tall as 30" in full sun. This Salvia is a hardy perennial that tolerates heat and high/low humidity. You will find that it does well in beds or containers. During the summer, the plant may have excessive height and few flowers. It can be trimmed down to four to five inches and will regrow and bloom again in the Fall season. Try this one and you will not be disappointed.



Find us on:
facebook®

Ellis County Master Gardeners are on Facebook and we'd love to have you join us. Use our page as your point of contact to ask us gardening questions or get information about flowers, vegetables and herbs...we cover it all! You'll find us at the link below. All you have to do is click the "Like" button to see our daily posts! We look forward to hearing from you with questions and comments.

<https://www.facebook.com/ECMGA>

Eclectic Gardening

With Jane Slone, Ellis County Master Gardener

THIS MONTH:

Artichokes



Artichokes are not the best vegetable choice to plant in Texas, but we know gardeners like the challenge.

"California might grow 95 percent of U.S. artichokes, but Texas is making its bid, as the first commercial artichoke crop becomes available locally at Whole Foods Market." 2013 Dallas Morning News

I wrote an article about thistles as an invasive species. The article covered points about thistles not being an edible plant. However, the artichoke is an edible thistle: *Cynara scolymus*. I will admit I have not cooked an artichoke and do not know how to cook one.

Artichokes are a good choice if you are looking for a different type of vegetable. Some gardeners will tell you that it is impossible to grow artichokes in Texas. A new species of artichoke was developed and grown in Texas as an annual, but may be a perennial if the weather is not extreme. This type of artichoke is adaptable and may produce edible buds their first season. To be successful it requires an early start. Most species, when planted properly, will prosper in a wide range of climates in Texas. So artichokes may be annual or perennial depending upon your climate and area of protection from the elements.

The artichoke, *Cynara scolymus*, can be grown almost everywhere in the United States, except possibly Florida, where the summer is too hot. The ideal growing conditions are cool and moist summers and mild winters. Many Texas gardeners do not know the in's and out's of artichoke planting.

TAMU extension is a great resource and has written articles about how to plant artichokes. Additional information can be found at the TAMU website if you have questions. A good soil test is always recommended before planting. Preparation is very similar to any vegetable you would plant. Good soil is important to provide nutrients that are needed by the plant. The one problem that you may encounter in your garden has too much salt in the soil. Artichokes will grow in salt, but too much will reduce the growth on top where the artichoke develops.

Soggy roots will cause the plant roots to rot. When this happens there will be no production of fruit above the ground. The one requirement of the artichoke is space for the roots to develop. Do not plant the bulbs too close to each other. The tops of the plant may take up to five feet of space.



(Continued on page 10)

Eclectic Gardening (Continued from page 9)

Seed Development

Choose a seed variety that adapts to the Texas garden. If you are buying plants, the choice will be limited to what “should” grow in our area and who sells the plants. By starting your own seeds, the variety will be greater. If you start your own seeds, they need to be ready to go into the ground around October. Due to the unpredictable Texas winter, success may vary. The temperature of the soil should stay above 25 degrees in the winter. If grown in a protective area, the plants can be perennial and should have a lifespan of three to five years. Protection layers of mulch should be removed in the spring. A light foliar application of fertilizer should be added every two weeks until the flower forms at the foot of stem, add mulch to protect

Water should be applied at the the growing tip of the plant. growth of the plant and produc-

In spring when the artichoke is it worth all that work. The arti-North Texas area; they are im-fornia has fields of artichokes pheric pressure. The cool the mornings provide a great choke. The hot Texas weather ronment for growing arti-start and the right variety of cess growing artichokes right challenge?



roots. It is best not to get water on Several diseases can affect the tion of the fruit.

ready to pick, you may wonder was choke is not a native plant for the ported from the West coast. Cali-due to the climate and the atmos-breezes and the fog that develop in environment for growing the arti-does not produce the perfect envi-chokes. However, with an early artichoke plant, you can have suc-here in Texas. Are you up for the

BROWNSVILLE — It was cool and overcast during the recent harvest of a 12-acre field of artichokes being grown by MO Produce LLC in Rancho Viejo, near Brownsville.

<https://bonnieplants.com/growing/growing-artichoke/>

<http://today.agrilife.org/2013/04/04/artichokes-in-heart-of-texas/>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=artichoke+in+texas&ie=utf-8&oe=utf>

<http://www.dallasnews.com/lifestyles/food-wine/food-wine-headlines/20130423-in-season-artichokes-get-some-texas-flav>

<http://www.vegetablegardener.com/item/4796/how-to-grow-artichokes/page/all>

2017 Pop-Up Horticulture

An Educational Program Presented By the Ellis County Master Gardener Association

Waxahachie Farmers Market 8am–1pm

Sat, Sept 16

Texas Superstars

Sheila Cloonen

Sat, Oct 21

Fall Gardening

Mattie Thompson

Chautauqua Preservation Society Annual Assembly (Getzendaner Park, Waxahachie) 9am–5pm

Sat, Sept 30

Celebrating Public Spaces

Instructors (TBA)

ECMGA Butterfly Garden (Waxahachie Hike & Bike Trail) 9am–11am

Sat, Oct 7

Attracting Butterflies

Cheryl Sandoval and Carolyn Ross



Interested in becoming a
2018 Expo Sponsor or
Expo Exhibitor?

Contact James Kocian at
expo.ecmga@yahoo.com

Reserve the date: **March 24, 2018!**

Thank You All!

Thanks to the sponsors, exhibitors and visitors for making the
2017 Ellis County Master Gardener's Lawn & Garden Expo
a great success!

Gold



Bronze



Green

AmeriGrafix ♦ Boyce Feed & Grain ♦ CNB of Texas
Renewal by Andersen ♦ Roland's Nursery & Landscape
Tex-Scapes Greenery ♦ Texas Tree Farm

Exhibitors

ARK Country Store
Artisan Outdoor Lighting
Barris Pottery & Ceramics
Best Bug Bait
Bertha's Best
Bluemoon Soaps
Boulder Designs by SMS
Boyce Feed & Grain
Brazos Valley Equipment
Brim Seed
Brookside Landscape & Tree Service
Central Kubota
CKB Designs
Concrete and More
Costco Wholesale
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Innovative Products
Jams, Jellies and More
JL Glass
Just Nuts

Kaitlyn's Styles of Pasta
KA-Ranch
KBEC 1390
Landmark Equipment
Lazy River Pool Co.
Leaf Expressions
LeafFilter North Texas
Living Magazine
Native Solar
Neil Sperry
Ovilla Garden Club
Peachy Page Farm
Perline Company Inc.
R&E Plants
Real Time Pain Relief
Red River Seed Bombs
Renewal by Andersen
Roland's Nursery & Landscape
Rolen's Honey Bee's

Silverado Landscape
Skinkle Tools
Sophora Landscapes, LLC
Texas BCS
Texas Honeybee Guild
Texas Rustic Works
Texas Toffee
Texas Tree Farms
Tex-Scapes Greenery
The Greenery
The Farmgirls
Tommy's Bird Houses
Tommy's Hot Dog
Travis Equipment
Waxahachie Daily Light
Waxahachie Equipment Co.
Wimbish Tree Farm
Young Youth Group

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