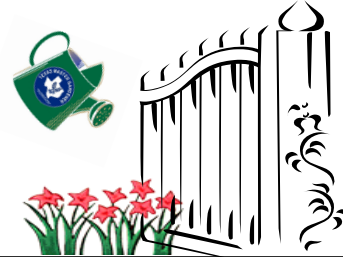




# Ellis County Master Gardener's E-Gardening Newsletter



Volume X, Issue Two

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

February, 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 email address, log onto our website [www.ECMGA.com](http://www.ECMGA.com) and click on subscribe. Best of all; it's FREE! Susan Clark, Editor

## What's Happening in February and March?

### Ellis County Master Gardener Annual Lawn and Garden Expo

Join us for our Lawn and Garden Expo on Saturday, March 25 from 9am to 5pm at the Waxahachie Civic Center.

Neil Sperry will be speaking again with a brand new talk entitled, "If I Could Wave a Magic Wand (Lessons I spent a career trying to impart). Additional educational seminars will be presented on the subjects of Rainwater/Water Conservation, Azaleas 101, Herbal Pet Care, and Creating a Garden Sanctuary.

There is also an educational and fun workshop for children of all ages. Vendors specializing in lawn and garden products and practices will fill the Civic Center. And don't forget the Master Gardeners

Annual Plant Sale. Come early for the best selection. Look for complete details in the March issue of the E-Garden Newsletter.



### Indian Trail Master Naturalists Event

Join the **Indian Trail Master Naturalists** at their monthly meeting on **Monday, February 27**. The program for the evening is entitled "**Harvesting Native Texas Plant Seeds**" with **Randy Johnson**. Randy is the past Director of Horticulture at Texas Discovery Gardens. He currently serves as the Horticulture Manager at the Dallas

Zoo. From Mesquite, TX, Randy attended Texas A&M University where he earned a degree in Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences. He is the current president of the Dallas Chapter of the Native Plant Society of TX and has a personal business, Randy Johnson Organics, through which he sells native plants and offers consultations on environmental topics.

Randy will provide an instructional presentation on harvesting seeds of native plants for use in your home landscape. The 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](mailto:ellis-tx@tamu.edu)



## GET READY FOR SPRING SEMINAR

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 10AM-11AM

EarthTones Greenery is hosting garden seminars throughout the spring. In this first of the series, participants will learn what needs to be done to ensure you've got your garden ready for the growth of spring including planting annuals and perennials, soil preparation, mulching, insect control, fertilizers, and pre-emergents for weed control. RSVP here: [www.facebook.com/events/571232963079463/](http://www.facebook.com/events/571232963079463/) or visit their website at: <http://www.earthtonesgreenery.com/>



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 Feb, What Needs to be Done?	2
Wildflower of the Month	3
ECMGA Scholarship	3
2017 Herb of the Year	4
Spring Lighthouse for Learning	5
Spring Prep!	6
Spring Gardens!	7
Eclectic Gardening	8





The **Little Gem Magnolia** is an evergreen tree reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and a width of 8 to 10 feet. The Little Gem Magnolia will tolerate full to partial sun and has low water needs.

Its ornate, large flowers are white and creamy with a sweet fragrance. The dark, glossy, green leaves provide a nice contrast to the beautiful flowers that bloom for several months.

## It's February....What Needs To Be Done?

### Planting

\* Cool-season vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, and potatoes should be planted mid-month or about four weeks prior to the average last freeze date (March 15 in Ellis County). Beets, carrots, lettuce, radishes, spinach, Swiss chard, and "greens" (collard, mustard and turnip) should be planted two to four weeks prior to the average last freeze.

\* Plant asparagus crowns in 10-12 inches of soil. When buying crowns, look for two-year old root systems with healthy roots.

\* Container and bare-root roses can be planted now. When planting from a container, use a two-gallon or larger size. Consider Texas A&M Earth-Kind<sup>®</sup> varieties, which are easy to maintain and need less water, fertilizer, and pesticides. For more information on these special roses, go to <http://aggiehorticulture.tamu.edu/earthkindroses>.

\* When buying plants, biggest is not always best, especially with bare-root plants. Small to medium sizes establish faster.

\* Dig and divide warm-season perennials (cannas, coneflowers, perennial salvia, mums) before they break dormancy.

### Fertilizing and Pruning

\* Prune bush roses around Valentine's Day. Prune old, dead, and weak canes back to the ground. Leave four to eight vigorous canes, removing one-half of their growth above an outward-facing bud. Wait to prune climbing or leaning roses until after they bloom. Prune errant canes at any time to maintain desired shape.

\* Herbaceous perennials and ornamental grasses may be cut back now. Prune autumn sage (*Salvia gregii*) by fifty percent. Mexican feather grass does not require pruning.

\* Dig and divide large clumps of warm-season ornamental grasses especially if the center of the plant has died.

\* Cut or mow liriope before new growth emerges. Asian

jasmine may be trimmed back to four or five inches.

### Garden Watch

\* Begin controlling insects and diseases on fruit and nut trees. Spraying is essential for a successful harvest. Contact the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, Ellis County for a copy of the "Homeowners Fruit and Nut Spray Schedule".

\* Look for aphids and caterpillars on vegetables, and control with insecticidal soap and Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), respectively.

\* Check for scale insects adhering to the trunk, branches, and leaves of hollies, euonymus, shade trees, pecans, fruit trees, and other woody plants. Apply horticultural oil (or "dormant" oil) to control these and other overwintering insects.

\* Inspect the lawn sprinkler system to ensure proper operation. Replace worn or broken sprinkler heads. Adjust spray patterns to reduce runoff.

**Trees** are a "renewable" natural resource. However, our native forests and tree farms must be properly managed and harvested in such a way that the stand is kept productive and a steady supply of timber is assured for future generations.

**A Cornucopia of Trees**—According to the late Benny J. Simpson, a Texas A&M research scientist, Texas is home to 222 species of native trees or trees that grew here naturally before the arrival of European settlers. Another 30 species have become naturalized, meaning they are not native, but have escaped cultivation and are able to live and reproduce on their own.





## Featured Texas Wild Flower of the Month

*Submitted by Melinda Kocian  
Ellis County Master Gardener*



### Stiffstem Flax—Flax Family (Linaceae)

*Linum rigidum* Pursh

**Region:** 1 through 10 (Ellis County is Region 8)

**Size:** 8–20 inches

**Blooms:** February–September, Annual

While the flax family is widespread, only one genus is represented in Texas. Seventeen species and several varieties give the genus broad distribution, and each corner of the state hosts at least one species. Valued through history, flax (the English translation of the Latin word *Linum*) contains the fibers from which linen is produced. Linseed oil comes from the seed.

*L. rigidum*, stiffstem flax, *shown*, is found throughout Texas and is frequently seen in grassy areas and along roadsides. Its cupped flowers are yellow to copper-colored, often with a dark reddish center, and red veins extending up the petals. Leaves are alternate, stalkless, needle-like and approximately an inch long. All species of wild flax are delicate in appearance, with small, linear leaves. Their flowers range in size from one-fourth to one and one-half inches across, and have five petals. Most are blue; others are yellow or pink.

## Ellis County Master Gardener Scholarship 2017

In 2003, ECMGA decided to make scholarships available to graduating high school seniors residing in Ellis County. We wanted to provide opportunities to these students that chose college studies in horticulture and/or life sciences disciplines. Since then, we have awarded 36 high school students with college scholarships totaling \$63,300.

One of the objectives of the ECMGA is to build partnerships with the Ellis County community to expand horticultural education and opportunities. In keeping with this objective, the ECMGA will again make scholarship funds available in 2017 to deserving high school seniors pursuing studies in horticulture-related fields. To qualify, the applicant must be a graduating high school senior residing in Ellis County from an Ellis County High School, Ellis County Charter High School, or Ellis County Home School Program.

The applicant must have an elected academic major in a horticulture-related field that includes, but is not limited to horticulture, agriculture, environmental science, forestry, botany, biology (e.g.: plant genetics, plant physiology), landscape design, or entomology. Other horticulture-related fields of studies are delineated in the scholarship application package available on the ECMGA website. Applicants must be able to provide proof of acceptance at an accredited institution of higher education. In addition, this year the ECMGA has decided to allow former ECMGA College Scholarship Awardees currently enrolled in horticulture programs/degree plans to also apply for a 2017 scholarship to continue their college/university studies.

ECMGA college scholarships awarded to qualifying students in 2017 will be up to \$3,000. Students applying for the ECMGA College Scholarship are invited to visit <http://www.ecmga.com> to download the application package found under the "What's Happening" tab. The completed application may be submitted by registered mail (return receipt requested) or in person to the Texas AgriLife Extension Service office located at 701 South I-35, Suite 3, Waxahachie, TX 75165. If additional information is needed regarding the ECMGA Scholarship, please call (972) 825-5175. **All scholarship applications must be received no later than 4p.m. on March 15, 2017.**



## 2017 Herb of the Year ~ Cilantro/Coriander

By Arlene Hamilton  
Ellis County Master Gardener



The International Herb Association has named *Coriandrum sativum* as "2017 Herb of the Year" and challenges all herb lovers to study, grow, and use this ancient herb.

One of the oldest known herbs, coriander has been recorded in Sanskrit, ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Latin writings. Coriander was brought to the British colonies in North America in 1670, and was one of the first spices cultivated by early settlers. All parts of the plant are edible, but the fresh leaves and the dried seeds are the parts most traditionally used in cooking. Coriander is used in cuisines throughout the world.

Medicinally, coriander aids digestion and taken as a tea helps avoid flatulence.

The Spanish word for coriander is *cilantro* and because Mexican food has become so popular in recent years most of us refer to the plant as cilantro. Generally, the fresh green leaves are called cilantro while the nutty flavored seeds retain the coriander name.

Cilantro tends to have a love/hate relationship with most cooks. Many people find the intense flavor and odor disagreeable, therefore, its unflattering name of *stink plant*.

In Texas, cilantro is a cool weather plant preferring to sprout in the spring or late fall and thrives through the winter. The first leaves are flat and wide resembling Italian parsley and can be harvested when the stems are about six inches high. In late spring, pretty white to pink flowers emerge and a secondary set of lacy leaves appear. Seeds ripen quickly and will scatter throughout the garden. These seeds can remain dormant until the cool weather of autumn signals a rebirth.

To prevent this, gather the ripe seed heads and store in a cool dry place. Use the seeds in breads, game dishes, pickles, fish, and fruit desserts. Ground coriander seeds are an important ingredient in curry powder. Save some seed to replant in the early fall. The best way to plant seeds is successively, a few seeds at a time. Wait about two weeks and sprinkle some more

seeds. Every few weeks thereafter, sprinkle a few more seeds.

Cilantro will grow in almost any well drained soil and prefers morning sun with some afternoon shade in the Texas garden. It has a deep taproot making transplanting difficult, so plant seeds where you want them to grow. Cilantro makes a pretty spring plant in the garden, but goes to seed and dies back quickly in the summer. The flowers attract bees and beneficial

insects. The plant tends to deter harmful insects and other garden pests with its strong odor.

In California, aphids are a pest in lettuce fields. The USDA Cooperative Extension Service has been investigating organic methods for aphid control and experimenting with coriander plants. When intercropped with the lettuce and allowed to flower, cilantro attracts beneficial insects such as hoverflies, the larvae of which eat up to 150 aphids per day before they mature

into flying adults.

Harvest the leaves any time and use in salads, salsas, guacamole, salad dressings, soups, and southwestern dishes. Here is an easy salad dressing that is also delicious with fish tacos and grilled chicken.

### Cilantro-Lime Dressing

1 jalapeño, seeded and chopped

1 clove garlic, chopped

1/2 tsp. fresh ginger, minced

1/4 cup fresh squeezed lime juice

1/4 cup local honey

1/4 cup chopped cilantro leaves

1/2 cup extra virgin olive oil

Salt and pepper to taste

Place the pepper, garlic, and ginger in a food processor and pulse until finely chopped. Add the lime juice, honey, and cilantro leaves and pulse to blend. With the processor running, slowly pour in the olive oil until incorporated. Add salt and pepper to taste.





### 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](http://www.wisd.org/default.aspx?name=CO_LighthouseforLearning)



**Join Ellis County Master Gardeners and Ellis County Extension Agency in a variety of classes to prepare your gardens and yards for spring.**

**Thursday, February 23, 6pm–7:30pm, How to Grow Tomatoes.** Do you love tomatoes? Have you struggled to grow great tomatoes? This is the class for you. We will go over all the aspects of tomato gardening, including the following: starting from seed or with transplants, where and when to plant your tomatoes, types of tomato plants, specific varieties for our area, and how to care for your tomato plants. Instructor: Susan Norvell. Cost: \$12.00

**Thursday March 2, 6pm–7:30pm, Iris and Daylilies.** Iris and daylilies are some of the easiest plants to grow for beginners, with many different color and size options. There are a few good things to know though including requirements for their flower production, their favorite spot in the garden, and how to keep them coming back year after year. Other topics include: plant structure, obtaining specimens, how to plant, sun and water needs, fertilization, plant division, and diseases. Bring your questions and we can talk about specifics at the end of the program. Instructor: Jane Slone. Cost: \$12.00

**Monday, March 6, 6pm–7:30pm, Landscape Irrigation Design and Maintenance.** Learn the basics of designing an efficient irrigation system. Gain the knowledge to install irrigation yourself or have the tools to ask the smart questions of an irrigation contractor. Information will be provided to help you maintain an existing system and test procedures to determine if any adjustments are required to keep your system in top condition. No matter if you intend to install new irrigation maintain an existing system, or just want to know more about one of the most ignored systems in the home, this class is for you. Instructors: Allan Paxton & Jim Drestler. Cost: \$12.00

**Thursday, March 9, 6pm–7:30pm, Container Gardening.** For those who only have a small space or patio, container gardening is a great way to raise flowers or vegetables. The class will cover: proper container size and shape, how to add an olla (water device) to lessen hand watering, proper soil mixture, placement of container, fertilizer and light requirements, and what to plant for best results. The class includes a demonstration of planting a container garden and a handout will be provided. Instructor: Jane Sloan. Cost: \$12.00

**Thursday, March 30, 6pm–7:30pm, Chickens 101.** Everyone thinks two-legged feathered friends are easy and fun. You may want the fresh eggs. So how do we get started? What do we need to know before we make that decision? The class will cover the basics: city ordinances, why should you have chickens, how to obtain them, feed and care, house and space needs, and breeds. Instructor: Jane Slone. Cost: \$12.00

**Monday April 3, 6pm–7:30pm, All About Trees.** Thinking about adding some trees to your property? This class will go over the various trees that grow in our area, including native trees. Subjects covered include what to look for at the nursery, how and where to plant trees, and how to care for trees. The instructor will also discuss pruning basics including when and how to prune. Trees are a big investment so come and learn all about how to choose the best trees for your property. Instructor: Allan Paxton. Cost: \$12.00

**Monday, April 17, 6pm–7:30pm, Creating a Butterfly Garden.** Creating a butterfly garden can be fun and easy for everyone, from the novice to the experienced gardener. This class will guide participants through all the aspects of planning for and creating garden environments that attract and support butterfly populations. This includes garden layout, host plant selection, plants that provide nectar, and other butterfly friendly environment tips. Instructor: Bea Rocha and Cheryl Ellison. Cost: \$12.00



**Interested in becoming a  
2017 Expo Sponsor Or  
Expo Exhibitor?**

Contact James Kocian at  
[expo.ecmga@yahoo.com](mailto:expo.ecmga@yahoo.com)

**Reserve the date: March 25, 2017!**





# Spring Prep!

Let's get started! Keep it simple is what I suggest.



**Weeds, weeds everywhere. Pop them out at the root to control regrowth and manage the population in lawn and beds.**



**In the spring, you can scalp the lawn the first time you mow. Otherwise, mow grass to the proper variety height. Apply fertilizer with crabgrass control to lawn.**

**Water well; add three inches of mulch to beds.**



**Now rest and evaluate what you need or want in the next step.**

From Carolyn Foster, Ellis County Master Gardener



# Spring Gardens!

The first gatherings of the garden in May of salads, radishes, and herbs made me feel like a mother about her baby—how could anything so beautiful be mine. And this emotion of wonder filled me for each vegetable as it was gathered every year.



There is nothing that is comparable to it, as satisfactory or as thrilling, as gathering the vegetables one has grown.

-Alice B. Toklas



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, and all you have to do is click the "Like" button to keep up with gardening news and events! We look forward to hearing from you with questions and comments.

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



**Saturday, March 25, 2017**





## Eclectic Gardening

With Jane Slone, Ellis County Master Gardener

THIS MONTH:

### A Gardener's Nightmare: Aphids!



Aphids, (also known as plant lice, are a common group of insects that belong to the *Aphidoidea* family. There are over 4,000 species of aphids, which means they can appear in almost any environment, in any condition. Aphids can be invasive to indoor plants, outdoor plants as well as trees and shrubs.

Consider this factoid from entomologist Stephen A. Marshall: "...in optimal environmental conditions and lacking any predators, parasites, or disease, a single aphid could produce **600 billion descendants** in one season."

#### Why are they so harmful to our vegetable plants and gardens?

Aphids are small pear-shaped, soft-bodied insects with long legs and tiny tails (cornicles). Aphids have sucking mouthparts, which allow them to suck on the plants and damage the leaves. Aphids feast on fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals, and shade trees.

Nearly all garden crops can be affected by aphids. In particular, aphids prefer beans, peas, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, potatoes, and cabbage. Aphids can also transmit diseases to many of these crops.



Aphids may be especially abundant on stems and buds, where nitrogen concentrations are higher. Aphids multiply more rapidly with high nitrogen levels.



hatch the following spring, the nymphs are all female and called "stem mothers". These females will give live birth to daughters without mating. They will reach adult life and begin to reproduce in 10 days or less.

The females can produce over 50 young each. Within weeks, a plant can have so many aphids, it becomes stressed. With little or no food left, the young nymphs develop wings and fly off to start the cycle on a new plant.

Toward the end of the growing season, males are produced and mating occurs. The eggs produced will again overwinter in the plant material.

#### Prevention and Treatment of Aphids

Through good horticultural practices, aphids can be minimized. One step is to control the amount of nitrogen added to the garden. By using slow release fertilizers such as ammonium or urea-based fertilizers, compost, decomposed manure, fish emulsion, or liquid seaweed, you slow the rate at which the aphids can reproduce. Another step is to prune moderately in winter and

early spring, saving the heavy pruning for mid-growing season. This prevents the aphids from destroying fresh growth in early spring.



T. Smith, UMass

#### Predation

One of the best natural options for aphid control is predation. Gardeners can encourage a continuous production of flowers that will attract the aphids' natural predators: ladybugs, praying mantis, and the Syrphid fly.

Beneficials will begin to appear on plants with moderate to heavy aphid infestations. They may eat large numbers of aphids, but the reproductive capability of aphids is so great that the impact of the natural enemies may not be enough to keep these insects at or below acceptable levels.

#### What are the first sign of aphids?

Look for aphids at the beginning of the growing season. They attach to the underside of the leaf and are not always visible. Aphid damage may appear as pale yellow spots on leaves, leaves that are curled, puckered, or stunted, and/or distorted blossoms.

You will also see honeydew, which looks like sap and is the excrement of the aphids. As the honeydew remains on the plant, it will begin to grow black, sooty mold.

If you have these insects living on your plants, they can eventually damage or kill the plant if not treated.

#### Aphid Life Cycle

Females lay eggs toward the end of the growing season in the bark or bud scales of their favorite plant. When the eggs



Damage is caused when the insect uses its sharp mouthpart to suck the sap out of the leaves. Because aphids suck more sap than they can use, they exude honeydew onto leaf surfaces, which attract other insects such as ants. Some ant species will then "farm" the aphids, protecting them.



(Continued on page 9)

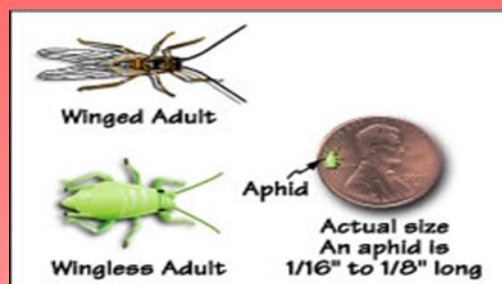


*Eclectic Gardening (Continued from page 8)*

## Syrphid Fly

One of the best insects to use for aphids is the syrphid fly. From the article Top 10 Beneficial Garden Insects, Debbie Hadley writes, "Syrphid flies often wear bright markings of yellow-orange and black, and can be mistaken for bees. Like all flies, though, the syrphids have just two wings, so take a closer look if you see a new "bee" in your garden.

"Syrphid maggots crawl on garden foliage, searching for aphids to eat. They're quite good at squeezing in the curled up leaves where aphids hide, too. As an added bonus, the adults will pollinate your flowers. Syrphid flies are also called hover flies because they tend to hover over flowers."



## Best Practice

The best practice is to prevent the aphids from infecting plants in the first place. Number one, grow healthy, vigorous plants. While it may be impossible to totally avoid aphids, early detection can save you from having to utilize any type of chemicals. So number two, thorough, daily inspections make you aware of the presence of pests and prevent the need for any type of eradication process.

## If All Else Fails!

If plants or shrubs are heavily infested, the treatment may involve an insecticide. For most gardeners, this would be the last choice. Most products



Honeydew is a sugar-rich, sticky liquid. A sign of aphid infestation is a sooty black layer on the leaves.



used for aphid control work as contact insecticides. This means that the aphids must be hit directly with spray droplets so that the chemicals can be absorbed into the insect's body. Since the aphids tend to remain on the lower leaf surface, they are protected by plant foliage from the harsh chemicals.

As gardeners, we should plan, plant, and take care of our gardens with the least amount of injury to the environment. Any time we use chemicals we are changing the balance of nature.

Bees, wasps, and birds are just

some of the important animals that are needed for pollination. So less is best when it comes to any kind of chemical that is used. Nature has way of taking care of itself, for the most part.

A guide to pesticide products can be found at: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/organic/files/2011/03/aphids.pdf>

**CHEMICAL WARNING: NEVER USE AN INSECTICIDE WITHOUT READING ALL THE DIRECTIONS. FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS AND NEVER USE MORE THAN RECOMMENDED.**

I hope this article has provided insight against this pesky, unwanted critter in your garden of vegetables, flowers, shrubs, and trees. The following resources are provided for attribution and more in depth research.

Resources:

[aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/organic/files/2011/03/aphids.pdf](http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/organic/files/2011/03/aphids.pdf)

[www.dailymail.co.uk/.../article.../Aphid-plague-worst-ten-years-Explosion-](http://www.dailymail.co.uk/.../article.../Aphid-plague-worst-ten-years-Explosion-)

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/.../articles/PMC](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/.../articles/PMC)

[www.cell.com/current-biology/abstract/S0960-9822\(08\)00376-X](http://www.cell.com/current-biology/abstract/S0960-9822(08)00376-X)

[www.findarticles.com/Image+Of+Aphids](http://www.findarticles.com/Image+Of+Aphids)

<http://insects.about.com/od/insectpests/tp/top10beneficialinsects.htm>

## Try the Water Hose Treatment

Another choice is to spray with a strong water jet every few days to remove the aphids from the plants. Hose-end sprayers can be used on 15 foot to 20-foot trees, but they need to produce a stream rather than an even pattern to reach these levels.

## Horticultural Oils

Summer oils, applied during the growing season, can be used against aphids on some types of trees and ornamental plantings. Oils kill by suffocating the insects and/or disrupting their membranes. Check the label for cautions on sensitive plants. Oils can injure the foliage of some plants. Weather conditions, especially in high temperatures, can increase the potential for foliage burn. Do not spray dormant oils during the growing season; they are for winter/dormant season treatment. There is no residual effect when treating with oils so additional applications may be necessary.

## Insecticidal Soaps

Fatty acid salts or insecticidal soaps are very good against aphids. As with summer oils, they work to disrupt insect cell membranes. They require direct contact with the insects and leave no residual effect. This type of application may be impossible if it is a large tree or shrub.

# Thank You All!

Thanks to the sponsors, exhibitors and visitors for making the  
2016 Ellis County Master Gardener's Lawn & Garden Expo  
a great success!

## Gold



## Green

AmeriGrafix ♦ Boyce Feed & Grain ♦ CNB of Texas  
Holcim ♦ Renewal by Andersen

Roland's Nursery & Landscape ♦ Tex-Scapes Greenery

## Exhibitors

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ARK Country Store  
Artisan Outdoor Lighting  
Backyard Magicians  
Best Bug Bait  
Betha's Best  
Bluemoon Soaps  
Boyce Feed & Grain  
Brazos Valley Equipment  
Brim Seed  
Bug Bouncer  
C & J Farms  
Central Kubota  
CKB Designs  
Cocos Discount Windows  
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Cutting Edge Curbing  
Derksen Buildings  
Dessert Creek Honey  
DFW Custom Decks  
Earth Tones Greenery  
Ellis County Engineering  
Ellis County Power Wash  
Ennis Garden Club  
Friendship's Garden Inc.  
Garden Variety Organics  
Gardenscapes by Diane  
Green Mountain Energy  
Habitat for Humanity, Ellis Co.  
H-E-B  
Hershy & Sons Decks  
Homestead Equipment & Maintenance BCS  
Homestead Gristmill  
Hot Produx

Imagine That  
Indian Trail Master Naturalists  
Invisible Fence of Texas  
Jams, Jellies and More  
Jim's Produce  
Just Nuts  
Kaitlyn's Styles of Pasta  
KA-Ranch  
Landmark Equipment  
Living Magazine  
Mower Depot  
Neil Sperry  
Ovilla Garden Club  
Pastamore Gourmet Foods  
Praeland's Groundwater GCD  
R&E Plants  
Renewal by Andersen  
Roland's Nursery & Landscape  
Rolen's Honey Bee Removal

S & S Sandblasting Arts  
Splash Away Pools  
Stone Cre8tions  
Sweet Sister Enterprises  
Texas Bluebird Society  
Texas Toffee  
Texas Tree Farms  
Tex-Scapes Greenery  
The Greenery  
Tommy's Bird Houses  
Tommy's Hot Dog  
Travis Equipment  
Waxahachie Care  
Waxahachie Chautauqua Preservation Society  
Waxahachie Daily Light  
Waxahachie Equipment Co.  
WHS Project Graduation  
Wimbish Tree Farm

We couldn't do it without your support!