



Ellis County Master Gardener's E-Gardening Newsletter



Volume VIII, Issue Five

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

May, 2015

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 and click on subscribe. It will be sent around the first of every month. Best of all; it's FREE! Susan Clark, Editor

Can Getting Dirty Lift Your Mood?

By Shirley Campbell, Ellis County Master Gardener

Here's some good news just in time for spring gardening: A study found that the bacteria *Mycobacterium vaccae*, commonly found in soil, increased serotonin levels in the brains of mice.

A lack of serotonin is thought to cause depression in humans. Researchers became interested in the bacteria after cancer patients being treated with it began unexpectedly reporting lifted moods and better quality of life.

The study was small, but researchers hope to look into the connection between the bacteria, healthy immune systems and depression to find out if there would be benefit from developing treatment options from this and other kinds of bacteria.

Gardeners already know that digging in the dirt and soaking up the springtime sunshine make them feel happy and rejuvenated, but as Dr. Chris Lowry, lead author of this study, says "They (these studies) leave us wondering if we all shouldn't be spending more time playing in the dirt."



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!
- ☼ Every week offers a different theme with samples and activities!

Farmers Market May Events/Themes

May 9: Kids Activity
May 16: Jam, Jellies and Jewels
May 23: Fresh from the Garden
May 30: Pesto and Pasta



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

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CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers are warm season vegetables planted as an annual. To conserve garden space, you can plant them next to a fence where they can climb. Keep water off foliage whenever possible to prevent disease, but water regularly. Allowing your plants to become dry may cause bitter and misshapen fruit.

Harvest pickling cucumbers early before they reach maturity. Sweet pickles require two to three inch fruit, while dills can be made from four to six inch cucumbers. Do not allow overly ripe fruit to stay on the vine or you'll cut into the total production.

Spring planting is March 20–May 1 and fall planting is August 1–15. Recommended varieties: Pickling—Carolina and Liberty Salad; Slicing—Sweet Slice, Burpless and Sweet Success.



DILL

Annual: 3'–4'. Most often associated with pickles; the fresh leaves can be used with fish, eggs, cream sauces and dips. Dried seeds have a nutty taste and are used in breads, butters, cheeses and curries. Seeds germinate and grow quickly with little attention. Dill will die out in the heat of summer, but look for seedlings when cooler days arrive. Dill is supposed to enhance the growth of cabbage, onions and lettuce in the garden.

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

Planting

- ✂ It is time to plant sweet potatoes.
- ✂ It is not too late to sow directly into the soil seeds of sunflower, zinnia, morning glory, portulaca, marigold, cosmos, periwinkles and gourds. Achimenes, cannas, dahlias and other summer flowering bulbs can also be planted in May.
- ✂ For shady spots, grow these favorite plants: impatiens, coleus, caladium and begonias. Flowering tobacco (Nicotiana) is a great fragrant annual for partial shade.
- ✂ Plant caladium tubers, petunias, impatiens, begonias and torenias in well prepared shady areas.

Fertilizing and Pruning

- ✂ Fertilize tomatoes and most other vegetables every other week for productive and vigorous plants.
- ✂ Deadhead roses and other reblooming plants. Feed fruit trees, perennials, annuals, ground covers and vines with a lawn fertilizer.
- ✂ Allow foliage of spring-flowering bulbs to mature and yellow before removing.
- ✂ Replace or replenish mulch materials in flower beds and shrub borders to conserve moisture and reduce weed growth.
- ✂ Mow lawn grass the proper height every five days to keep it dense and healthy. Keep the blades sharp for a good clean cut to prevent browning at the tips.

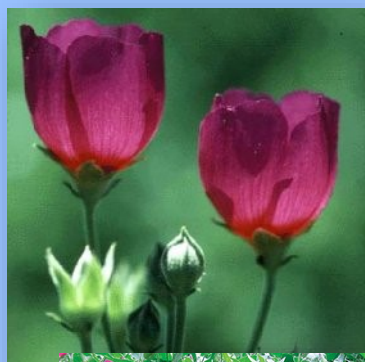
Garden Watch

- ✂ Take a critical look at your landscape while at the height of summer development. Make notes of how you think it can be better arranged, plants that need replacement, overgrown plants that need to be removed, and possible activity areas that can be enjoyed by family members.
- ✂ Not all "critters" are pests, nor are all spots diseases—be sure to get any unknown suspect or problem correctly identified before considering treating with a pesticide.
- ✂ Cabbage worms and loopers will be on all Cole crops including broccoli, cabbage, collards, kale and cauliflower. The biological insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), sold under several brand names like Biological Worm Killer, Thuricide, Dipel, etc, is a specific and very safe product to use to control these and other moth and butterfly caterpillars on vegetables and other plants. Use Bt late in the day and thoroughly cover the leaves with the spray.



Featured Texas Wild Flower of the Month

*Submitted by Melinda Kocian
Ellis County Master Gardener*



Wine Cup, Low Poppy Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata (Torr.) Gray Mallow Family (Malvaceae)

Size: 18 inches

Blooms: February - July, Perennial

Several species of wine cups in Texas vary in color from deep wine to pink or white, but the blossoms are always recognizably similar. They flower on long stalks from leaf axils, at first cup or goblet-shaped, then flattening out as the blossom matures. Their flowers open at midday and close near dusk, but the exact flowering period may be related to water availability.

The incised leaves are shallowly or deeply cut into five to seven lobes, and are wider than they are long. Both leaves and flowers of wine cup yield a dye, but whether the color is orange or gray depends upon the mordant used. Wine cup often grows in mixed stands with other wildflowers.



Cucumber Dip/Spread

By Melinda Kocian

8 oz. cream cheese, room temperature

3 rounded tablespoons mayonnaise

1 cucumber, peeled and diced

1 small onion, minced

Salt, to taste

Tabasco sauce, to taste

Lemon juice, small amount, to taste

In a blender, mix cream cheese and mayonnaise together until well blended and smooth. By hand, stir in cucumber and onion. Add salt, Tabasco sauce and lemon juice, to taste.

Serve with crackers. It also makes a great spread for finger sandwiches.

Visit Our Gardens!

The Ellis County Master Gardener's Horticulture Learning Center garden's (HLC) will be open to visitors during the Gingerbread Trail Tour of Homes, Saturday, June 6 and Sunday, June 7. Master Gardeners will be hosting tours and informal discussions on Texas gardening at our HLC in Getzendaner Park.

Walk through our beautiful star and rose gardens. Learn what will grow on hillsides with low water needs in our brim garden and feast on

the fragrances of our newly created culinary herb garden.

Enjoy some refreshments and ice cold mint tea while talking with garden experts about your landscape needs. The gardens will be open from 10am to 4pm on Saturday and 12pm to 2pm on Sunday. Look for us on the left as you enter Getzendaner Park.



Raised Bed Gardening

With Joan Brammer

Ellis County Master Gardener



If you've ever been told you can't have a vegetable garden in the heavy clay soils of Ellis County, forget that myth. There is a way—try a raised bed. Raised beds can be extremely attractive and a prized addition to the home landscape.

Several advantages of raised bed gardening are:

- ◆ Better drainage because our native soil is not used
- ◆ Soil depths can be controlled to encourage healthy root growth
- ◆ Easy access to soil surfaces for planting, weeding and harvesting
- ◆ Reduced soil compaction because the beds are never walked in
- ◆ More space for planting because there are no spaces between planting rows
- ◆ Higher vegetable yields because beds are filled with high quality soil mixes
- ◆ Planting density reduces weed seed germination
- ◆ Raised beds can be used as a solution for areas with poor and rocky soil or sloped terrains
- ◆ No expensive power cultivation equipment is needed
- ◆ Soil amendments and fertilizer is concentrated to just the growing area, not in the walking areas
- ◆ Beds can be any size or shape
- ◆ Raised beds provide gardening opportunities to persons with disabilities or back problems.

Disadvantages are few. Edging and soil materials can be an added expense. Elevated beds may dry out more quickly in the hot summer.

Site. Choose a site for your bed away from trees and shrubs, an area with a slight slope so that water will drain.

Beds need air circulation and a nearby water source. Vegetables need six to eight hours of sunlight per day. Taller plants should run along the north edge of the bed so other plants will not be shaded. Beds should run east to west to mimic the sun's path.



Borders. Bed borders can be of any material that compliments the overall design of your landscape. Rot resistant boards such as cedar or redwood, concrete blocks, recycled plastic, decorative blocks, and metal edging are all good choices, but bed height should be at least 10-12 inches.

Finished beds should be level and square with corners well braced or ends staggered. If wildlife is a problem, a simple fence will work as long as you leave yourself a way to enter each bed.

Water. Beds can be watered using drip irrigation, soaker hoses, or hand watered. Watering

In designing your site plan evaluate what your schedule, health and budget allow. Be wise—start small and add other beds later. Beds can be any shape or height.

Space beds at least 30 inches apart so wheelbarrows or mowers have access. Beds should be no more than four feet across for easy access from all sides. A simple internet search shows many design ideas.

Site prep is next. Lay out your design using string, garden hoses, or landscape paint. Dig out three to four inches of grass, then lay heavy cardboard or weed-barrier fabric on top of existing soil. Make sure to extend several inches outside the planned bed(s) for weed control. Paths between beds can be crushed rock, grass, mulch, etc.



late in the evening or watering overhead promotes disease and fungus. Water about an inch per week; plants may need more in hotter months. Mulching your beds after plants appear will conserve moisture and decrease weeds.

Soil. Do not use any native clay soil. A good mixture of loam, compost, well-rotted manure, and expanded shale, or a

(Continued on page 5)

Raised Bed Gardening (Continued from page 4)

mixture of equal parts of vermiculite, compost, and peat moss is best. Coconut hulls (coir) or perlite can be a substitute for peat moss or vermiculite. Mixtures can be purchased from reputable dealers.

Taller boxes do not have to be completely filled with soil. Plastic milk jugs, Styrofoam, bricks, stones, or wood chips can fill the bottom. Cover with weed-barrier fabric then top it off with 10-12 inches of your soil mixture. To bring up the level of the soil and enrich your planting area each year, add compost.

Planting. Before planting, draw a plan. In raised beds, you no longer need to plant in long rows. Plants can be closer together so leaves shade each other, and

multiple plantings can occur throughout the growing seasons. Enriched soil mixtures allow us to plant more in a compact area.

When possible, "grow up" to save valuable space. Cucumbers, pole beans, peas, tomatoes, and some squash do well when allowed to grow off the ground. Many new vegetable varieties are available for smaller garden spaces. Follow instructions on the seed packets. Soil temperature should be at least 55 degrees before

planting.

Watch for signs of disease, insects, fungus or mineral deficiencies. For the beginning gardener, an all purpose organic balanced fertilizer is a good choice. Follow recommendations.

Enjoy your garden for more than just the vegetables you harvest. Gardening is great exercise, great fun, and a welcomed addition to your landscape. Teaching a child to enjoy gardening is the best benefit of all.



Lawn & Garden Expo



Ellis County Master Gardener

Interested in becoming a
2015 Expo Sponsor Or
Expo Exhibitor?

Contact James Kocian at
expo.ecmga@yahoo.com

Reserve the date: March 19, 2016!

Phlox Enhances Your Summer Garden

By: Shirley Campbell, Ellis County Master Gardener



To attract butterflies to a summer garden, try planting summer phlox, *Phlox paniculata*. These flowers, 'John Fanick' and 'Victoria' summer phlox, have been named Texas Superstars, which means they will be top performers in the garden. In mid-summer, when spring flowers have faded, summer phlox will bring clouds of butterflies to your garden and even attract a few hummingbirds. In addition you will have bouquets of fragrant flowers that can be used as cut flowers.

Phlox *paniculata* is native in the eastern third of the United States. Although summer phlox is common to old gardens throughout the southeastern United States, the number of varieties found in old Texas gardens is limited.

Most of the introduced varieties are prone to powdery mildew, spider mites, and do not tolerate the heat of our Texas summers.

In the early 1990's, Greg Grant, a premier plantsman in the south, observed a row of summer phlox growing in St. Augustine grass, half under a live oak and half in the sun in San Antonio. These flowers had clusters of light pink flowers with a darker pink throat. It was the only color other than magenta pink that he had ever seen as a surviving perennial in a southern garden.

Greg received some plants from the lady who owned the house and it was included in a Texas Superstar trial of summer phlox. Results of those trials at several locations across the state indicated that this was the top performing summer phlox along with the standard variety of phlox found in old Texas gardens.

However, there was no name for this plant. The lady and house were gone. John Fanick of Fanick's Gardens in San Antonio thought that he had carried the plant at one time but he also had no name for it. Since the lady and her house had been close to the nursery, we believe

that is where it had come from. When John died suddenly, the plant was named in honor of John, i.e., the 'John Fanick' phlox.

'John Fanick' survives heat, humidity, and drought. It is an ideal cottage garden plant or can be used in xeriscaping. Use it in beds and borders to add color and fragrance. Size is one to three feet tall and one to three feet wide.

Plant in a sunny location with good drainage. The intense summer sun fades the blossoms so give it late afternoon

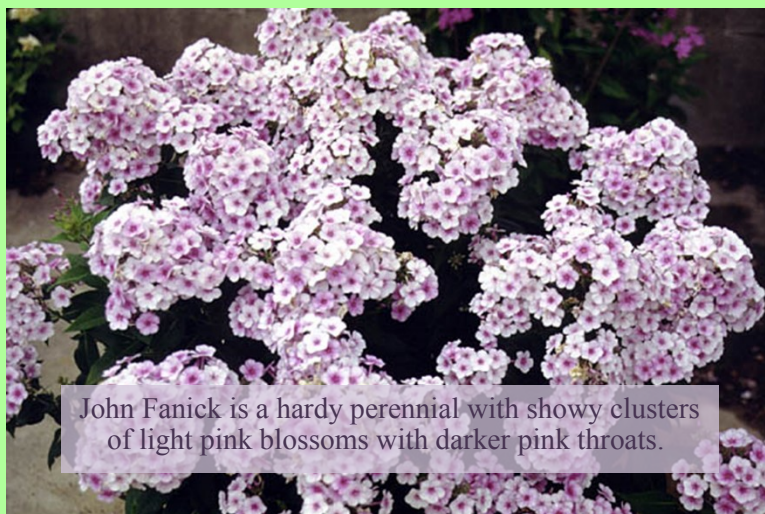
During that same time period, Dr. Jerry Parsons, Extension horticulturist in San Antonio, found another phlox with magenta pink blossoms in an old San Antonio garden. It was included in the trial as well. The other summer phlox that did well was the old standby for southern gardens which is named 'Victoria'. Victoria has lighter green foliage and a more open growth habit than 'John Fanick'.

In general, summer phlox prefer fertile soils high in organic matter, but both 'John Fanick' and 'Victoria' perform fairly well in less desirable situations. Both varieties grow in full sun to light shade but are best in full sun.

Although both varieties are tolerant of powdery mildew planting them in areas of good air circulation (space well and thin out stems as needed) will lessen any potential powdery mildew problems. Avoiding overhead watering will also lessen any disease problems.

They appreciate a summer mulch which helps keep the root zone cool. Remove faded flower panicles to prolong bloom period. To propagate them, you can divide clumps in the spring or take tip cuttings in spring and early summer. Neither variety comes true from seed.

Give either of these Texas Superstars a try. You'll be glad you did!



John Fanick is a hardy perennial with showy clusters of light pink blossoms with darker pink throats.

shade. Mary Wilhite, owner of Blue Moon Gardens, states, "It looks fabulous planted with tall, blue-blooming salvias in back, and Laura Bush petunia, or white, pink, or purple verbenas in front.



Victoria has showy clusters of magenta pink blossoms.

Kids & Gardening: A Perfect Combination

With Mary Lee Nelson
Ellis County Master Gardener



Did you get a chance to come to EXPO this year? If you did, I surely do hope you brought the kids and visited the children's activities and exhibit hall. Live animals to touch and observe, creative learning activities, Smokey Bear's annual visit (and some fun picture-taking!), and a busily working colony of bees and information about beekeeping. Every child coming through the exhibit received a tomato plant to take home to start or add to their garden. We gave away over 200 of the robust Celebrity plants.

We hope you also stopped to look over the exhibit for Junior Master Gardeners (JMG). We had the handbooks and reading materials for each program available and a comfy place where kids could sit down with one of our program participants and listen to one of the stories from the *Literature in the Garden* collection.

Ellis County Master Gardeners Association (ECMGA) supports JMG programs in five locations throughout Waxahachie and Midlothian. Over 350 elementary and middle school-age youngsters participate in at least one of the educational series of lessons and actively raise plants in a garden at the same location. JMG Specialists, other Master Gardeners, and teachers present the lessons and work with the kids in their gardens.

ECMGA held a successful training in February for Master Gardeners and teachers interested in facilitating the JMG programs.

February, 2014, was the beginning of my education and participation in ECMGA. With a science-teacher background, I was immediately curious about JMG. Once I began studying the program books, the value of the knowledge and the hands-on activities contained in the carefully planned lessons was obvious. I was learning first-hand myself how rewarding the actual experiences are in being a gardener.

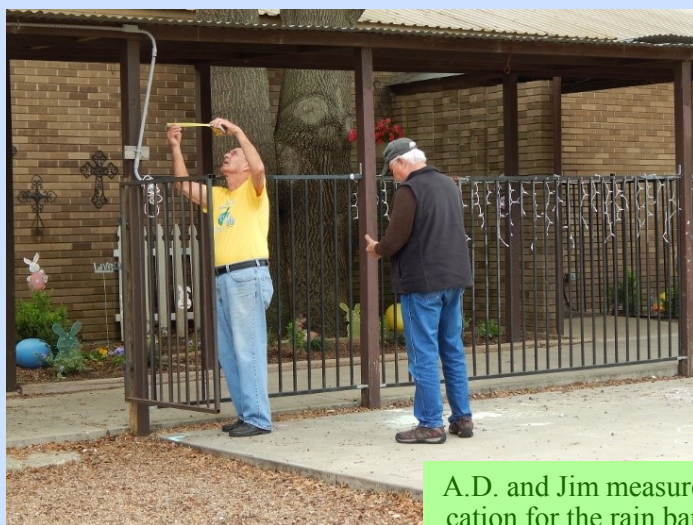
Now I have seen, over and over, the enjoyment the kids I work with are having as they follow the lessons, and the enthusiasm with which they plant and tend their gardens.

At Pettigrew Academy and the First Christian Church School in Waxahachie, two of our JMG program locations, rain barrels were needed to provide improved watering sources for the gardens. Accompanying this article are photos of two

ECMGA members, A. D. Cowser and Jim Derstler, installing the rain barrels at First Christian. I forgot to ask them how many barrels they have installed, but I was certainly impressed with their partnership and efficiency. Now the children can fill their watering cans with rainwater from the barrels located just adjacent to their raised beds. How simply wonderful!



A flange for the down spout will collect water from gutters on both sides.



A.D. and Jim measure the location for the rain barrel collection gutters along a covered walkway. Once the calculations were made, the materials for the gutters could be purchased.





Wooden planks were put up first to provide a place to attach the gutters.



The flexible downspout is put in place above the primary collection barrel.



Jim and A.D. pose beside the finished two-barrel system.



The gardens are in large containers which the students decorated.



Landscape Gardening

From: Gail Haynes, Ellis County Master Gardener

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

From Cockroaches to Parasitic Wasps, Creepy Crawlers are for Kids

*Edited Article by Kathleen Phillips, Texas AgriLife Extension.
Complete article at <http://today.agrilife.org/2015/04/02>*

A child calmly whispers all his life's problems to the one who will listen. And in that moment, everything seems so much better. Perhaps the listener understands. Some days it seems like a crushing blow is around every corner. After all, the one hearing this child's woes is a bug.

"I've seen very disturbed children or autistic kids who could not sit still or focus, sit quietly telling an insect all their problems," said Dr. Andrine Shufan, Insect Adventure coordinator at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater. "The magic of cockroaches." Introducing what others would call "creepy crawlers" to kids is one way entomologists have witnessed transforming growth both personally and academically for the children they teach. Shufan is part of the Southwestern Branch-Entomological Society of America Youth Science Committee. Their goal is to help kids get interested in science through bugs.

"Insects provide a lot of hands-on activities to spur kids' imaginations," said Dr. Mo Way of Beaumont, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service entomologist and committee chair. "Last year, our members in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Mexico conducted more than 1,000 youth events that reached about 40,000 kids from kindergarten to 12th grade."

Dr. Mo Way, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service entomologist in Beaumont, chairs the Southwestern Branch-Entomological Society of America Youth Science Committee.

Camps, fairs, competitions, exhibits, classroom talks and even insect birthday parties have enlightened children across the region about "the most widespread and diverse group of organisms on earth: insects," according to the committee members.

"I find that you can't go wrong with kids and bugs," said Molly Keck, AgriLife Extension entomologist in San Antonio. "It's an easy way to get youth interested in science, the environment and being outdoors."

One of the main events of the Youth Science Committee is Insect Expo, an annual activity-oriented learning experience for fifth graders, Way noted. There, hundreds of children learn how insects have adapted successfully over time, that the vast majority of insects are beneficial and how each insect has its niche in the ecosystem.

Millipedes make good pets, 13-year-old Ian Kusch of San Antonio said, convincingly. "It's easy to feed them, you can hold them, and they're not poisonous," Kusch reasoned, pointing

out, however, that some people get a rash from the juice the millipede excretes from its fear of being held.

Bugs were never considered as a way to encourage reluctant reader 8-year-old Crystal Ragains of Adair, Oklahoma, to pick up a book, but that is what happened on a field trip to the entomology lab at Oklahoma State. Not only were the bugs fascinating, but in meeting the female scientist Shufan, Ragains realized that a world of opportunity awaited her as well. Shufan, not knowing of Ragains' reluctance to read, told the young girl that reading was a must for having a career in science. "I started reading about bugs, and now I read about everything," said Ragains, now 16 and a fan of parasitic wasps and walking sticks.

Dr. Jane Pierce, New Mexico State University Extension entomologist in Artesia, New Mexico "Who doesn't love bugs when they are 7 years old? We often lose that in junior high, but I have never met a young child who didn't think bugs were cool," she said. "Even if they say 'Ewww gross!,' they are smiling while they say it."

"It's rewarding when you see their smiles and you know you've made an impression on that child going in the right direction," he said.

Garden Checklist for May, 2011

*Dr. William C. Welch, Professor & Landscape Horticulturist
Texas AgriLife Extension Service*

- ☞ Experiment with a container of Bougainvillea this summer. It is a plant that prefers conditions that are hot and dry! Full sun and a rest period without too much watering are usually necessary before a burst of new blooms.



- ☞ Pinch back the terminal growth on newly planted annual and perennial plants. This will result in shorter, more compact, well branched plants with more flowers.

(Continued on page 10)

Landscape Gardening (Continued from page 9)

- ✂ Time to plant caladium tubers, impatiens, coleus, begonias, and pentas in shady areas.
- ✂ Make cuttings of your favorite chrysanthemums and root them in a mixture of sand and peat moss. Cover cutting box with plastic and place in shaded area for five or six days to prevent wilting.



- ✂ Prune climbing roses as they complete their spring bloom season. Remove dead or weak wood as needed.
 - ✂ Roses have high fertilizer requirements. For most soils, use a complete fertilizer for the first application just as new growth starts, then use ammonium sulfate, or other high nitrogen source, every four to six weeks, usually just as the new growth cycle starts following a flowering cycle. For organic sources, use cottonseed, rotted manures or alfalfa meal.
- ✂ Soil purchased for use in beds, low areas, and containers should be examined closely. Often, nut grass and other weeds, nematodes, and soil-borne disease are brought into the yard through contaminated soil sources.
 - ✂ During the summer, soil moisture becomes extremely important and essential for good plant production. Because continual watering is often-times costly and time consuming, it pays to conserve the moisture around plants. This is best done by mulching. A good mulch will retain valuable moisture needed for plant growth, and improve overall gardening success. Mulches are usually applied two to six inches deep, depending on the material used. In general, the coarser the material, the deeper the mulch. For example, a two inch layer of cottonseed hulls will have about the same mulching effect as six inches of oat straw or four inches of coastal Bermuda hay.
 - ✂ Watch for spider mites, aphids, scale, powdery mildew, whiteflies, and beetles. Many can be washed off plants with a strong spray of water or a soapy water spray. Or use lightweight horticultural oil to fight scale, or neem oil for both insects and fungus.

- ✂ Many flower or vegetable seeds left over after planting the garden can be saved for the next season by closing the packets with tape or paper clips and storing in a sealed glass jar in your refrigerator.
- ✂ It will soon be time for bagworms to attack junipers and other narrow-leaved evergreens. Control measures, such as Sevin dust or spray, should be applied while the insects and the bags are about one-half inch in length.
- ✂ When caterpillars attack live oak trees en masse, it is very alarming, but usually nothing can be done. A healthy live oak will usually regrow its leaves and resume normal activities.

Save The Date!
Saturday, March 19, 2016



**You're invited to May
Master Gardener and Master Naturalist events!**

Tuesday, May 12, 10am. ECMGA presents Native Plant Program with Gailon Hardon, Past President, Native Plant Society of TX. Gailon will discuss why it is important to plant natives and a few plants to whet your appetite. Program begins at 10am. Location: First United Methodist Church, Family Life Center 505 W. Marvin Ave., Waxahachie, TX.

Friday, May 15, 8pm. Night Hike at Mockingbird Nature Park. The ITMN will lead a fun and family-friendly hike. Come and learn about the sights, smells and sounds of nature at night. Closed-toe shoes, long pants, and bug spray are recommended. Bring a flashlight and a bottle of water. Plan to be outdoors at least two hours. Registration is required. Send an email to indian-trailmn@gmail.com or call (972) 291-2868 to register. Free.

Monday, May 18, 7pm-8pm. ITMN presents "CoCoRaHS: Volunteers working together to measure precipitation across the nation" with Carolyn Gritmaker. The program is free and follows the 6 p.m. Master Naturalist meeting that is open to the public. Meeting location: First United Methodist Church, Family Life Center 505 W. Marvin Ave., Waxahachie, TX. For more info, call (972) 825-5175 or email ellis-tx@tamu.edu



Find us on:
facebook®

Are you a Facebooker? 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 see our daily posts! We look forward to hearing from you with questions and comments.

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

Thank You All!!

**Thanks to the sponsors, exhibitors, and visitors for making the
2014 - 14th Annual
Ellis County Master Gardeners' Lawn & Garden Expo
such a success!**

Gold



Bronze

**EarthTones Greenery
Renewal by Anderson
Vintage Bank
Waxahachie Civic
Center**

Green

**AmeriGrafix
CNB of Texas
Cross Country Pest Control
Ennis Garden Club
Happy Pest Solutions
Roland's Nursery & Landscape
Tex-Scapes Greenery
Window World**

Exhibitors

AA Landscape & Fence
Agronomic Partners Inc.
Artisan Outdoor Lighting
Backyard Masters
Barris Pottery & Ceramics
Betha's Best
Bluemoon Soaps
Brim Seed Company
Central Kubota
CKB Designs
CNB of Texas
Concrete and More
Concrete Miracles
Costco Wholesale
Countryside Greenhouse
Creative Quilters Guild
Cross Country Pest Control
Crystal Clear Custom Pools
Crystal Connections
Derksen Buildings
DFW Custom Decks
EarthTones Greenery

EarthTones Maintenance
Ellis A&M Club
Ellis Co. Habitat for Humanity
Ellis County Engineering
Ellis County Extension
Ellis-Prairie Soil &
Water District
Ennis Garden Club
Garden Charms
Garden Inspirations
Garden Variety Organics
Gardenscapes by Diane
Gardenuity
Gary's Greenhouse
Girl Scout Troop #1029
Green Garden Club
Happy Pest Solutions
H-E-B
Homestead Gristmill
Homestead Maintenance BCS
Hot Produx
Indian Trail Master Naturalist

Innovative Products
Invisible Fence of Texas
Jams Jellies and More
Just Nuts
Kahuna Satellite
Kaitlyn's Styles of Pasta
KBEC 1390
Landmark Equipment
Leaf Guard North Texas
Living Magazine
Lowe's
Off Avenue Studio
Ovilla Garden Club
Pastamore Gourmet Foods
Piddling Peddler
R & E Plants
Renewal by Andersen
Roland's Nursery & Landscape
S & S Sandblasting Arts
Sky Homes
Sophora Landscapes, LLC
SplashAway Pool

Sweet Sister Enterprises
Texas Bluebird Society
Texas Honeybee Guild
Texas Toffee
Tex-Scapes Greenery
The Greenery
Tommy's Bird Houses
Tomorrow's Treasures
Travis Equipment
Turf-Scape, Inc.
Vintage Bank
Waxahachie Care
Waxahachie Daily Light
Waxahachie High School Plants
Wimbish Tree Farm
Window World

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