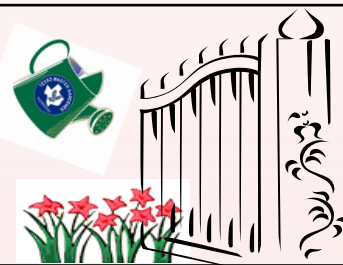




Ellis County Master Gardener's E-Gardening Newsletter



Volume VIII, Issue Eleven

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

November, 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

What's Happening in November?

LAST Saturday of the 2015 Farmers Market Season, 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!



October 31st—Final market day of 2015! That means your last chance this market season for a fried pie breakfast! Be sure to visit with your favorite sellers and get their goods before it's too late. We'd like to thank all our Farmers Market vendors. Without them and their dedication, we wouldn't have a Farmers Market in Waxahachie. Come shop and visit with the sellers. Bring the kids and have them dress up! They'll find extra treats at many of the sellers' booths and there will be pumpkins to paint.

Ellis County Master Gardener Monthly Meeting

This month's speaker: Chris Seale, Waxahachie's new horticulturalist will be speaking to the Master Gardeners about his vision to create beauty in Waxahachie. Social time begins at 9:30am and the program begins at 10am. Please be our guest! The meeting takes place in the Family Life Center of the First United Methodist Church, 505 W. Marvin Ave., Waxahachie. For info, call (972) 825-5175.



Indian Trail Master Naturalists Monthly Meeting

Join the **Indian Trail Master Naturalists** at their monthly meeting on **Monday, November 16**. * **Note the date change!** The program for the evening is entitled "**Nature Flourishing in the Margins**" presented by **Jim West, Texas Master Naturalist and Photographer of Nature**.



How life flourishes in nature when we leave it alone! Jim West, a retired graphic designer, has always had a strong interest in conservation and photography. His focus as a designer is in the composition. He wants the content of his photos to be an entry for the viewer into the natural world. Jim will provide a presentation of his photos to show what nature does when we leave it alone.

This will be the last meeting and program for 2015. The program is free and follows the 6 p.m. 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

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

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THYME

Perennial. Creeping to 12" shrubs. Add to soups, salads, stuffing, sausage, clam chowder, bouquet garni, pork or lamb; used for making vinegar, marinades and oils. Lemon varieties are used in jelly and desserts. It is one of the *finest herbes* of French cuisine.

Most thyme tends to be low growing compact plants. Grow from seeds or seedlings. Plant around a walkway as the oils release a delightful scent when walked on.

Thyme reportedly benefits eggplant, potatoes and tomatoes when planted near them. In addition, gardeners recommend plantings of thyme to repel cabbage-worms and whiteflies.



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

Planting

- ☼ Plant cool-season annuals such as snapdragons, ornamental kale/cabbage and pinks early in the month, but wait until temperatures have cooled to plant pansies and violas.
- ☼ Daffodils and other spring-flowering bulbs such as Dutch iris and grape hyacinth can be put in the ground now. Other bulbs should be considered as annuals in our area and new bulbs planted each year. Chill tulip and Dutch hyacinth at 45°F for 60 days prior to planting.
- ☼ The time is right to plant seeds or transplants of lettuce, spinach and other cool season greens. Cole crops including broccoli, cabbage, kale, collards and kohlrabi are among our most dependable winter vegetables. Other vegetables to plant now include radishes, carrots and turnips.
- ☼ Fall is a great time to set out perennial herbs. Thyme, oregano, rosemary, parsley, lemon balm, pineapple sage and Mexican mint marigold are some of the herbs best suited to our area. Always work a few inches of compost into the soil prior to planting and mulch the plants after planting. Fertilizer will not be necessary at this time. Wait until spring to fertilize.

Fertilizing and Pruning

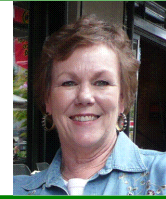
- ☼ Fertilize lawns the first week of the month if it was not done in September.
- ☼ Remove annuals that have completed their life cycle. Leave seed pods of those you want to self-seed next year. Gather some of the seeds and dry a week or so on a newspaper to share.
- ☼ Continue to feed tropical plants in containers and hanging baskets with a water-soluble fertilizer. Cut back or repot overgrown houseplants and fertilize with the same water-soluble fertilizer.
- ☼ Spring and summer shrubs and vines (including climbing roses, wisteria, etc.) should not be pruned at this time because they have already established their buds for next year's bloom. Prune these plants immediately after they stop blooming next year.

Garden Watch

- ☼ Watch for signs of brown-patch fungus on St. Augustine lawns. Water only in the mornings and apply turf fungicide at the first sign of fungus.
- ☼ To prevent potential diseases and insects next year, remove all dead vegetable plants to the compost pile with the exception of tomato vines. It is a good practice to keep them out of the compost heap.
- ☼ Watch for cutworms and looper caterpillars. Products containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* or Bt are safe to control these pests. Aphids may also present a problem on young greens. A strong spray of water or insecticidal soap will dislodge the aphids from plants.
- ☼ Gather and stockpile fallen leaves to build a compost pile. Save some leaves to use as mulch for the next growing season.

Featured Texas Wild Flower of the Month

*Submitted by Melinda Kocian
Ellis County Master Gardener*



Texas Green Eyes—Sunflower Family (Asteraceae)

Berlandiera texana DC

Region: 2, 4–9 (Ellis County is Region 4)

Size: 2–4 Feet

Blooms: April–November, Perennial



Green eyes are found on sandy or caliche slopes, bluffs, roadsides or edges of streams. Stems and leaves are covered with soft hairs. The triangular, alternate leaves have toothed edges and may have short stems or none.

Daisy-like yellow flowers, two inches across, usually have eight rays or petals, which are notched at a narrow tip, but they can have a few more or less. The center disk is light yellow to greenish, becoming red to maroon as the disk florets open. Flower heads are loosely clustered.

A deep taproot gives green eyes the drought tolerance sought for a xeric garden or landscape. It blooms over a long period of time.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes and Apples

By Maureen Nitkowski

2 cups boiled sweet potatoes,
cut in ¼ inch slices
½ cup brown sugar
4 T butter
1 tsp salt
1½ cup tart apples (Granny Smith or other),
sliced thin

Put half sweet potatoes in buttered baking dish; cover with half of the apples. Sprinkle with half the sugar; dot with half of the butter and sprinkle half of the salt. Repeat. Bake for one hour at 350 degrees F. I like to sprinkle cinnamon to taste on top before serving.



Save The Date!
Saturday, March 19, 2016





Have you ever considered becoming a Master Gardener?

Ellis County Master Gardeners will hold training classes from 8:30am until 4:30pm each Tuesday and Thursday throughout the month of February 2016. If you are interested in the Master Gardener Program and would like an application, please contact the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service office in Ellis County at (972) 825-5175, e-mail Ellis-tx@tamu.edu or find the application on the Master Gardener website, www.ecmga.com. Applications will be mailed upon request and must be returned no later than December 18, 2015, at which time you will be called to set up an interview.

Be our guest at our monthly meetings, which are held the second Tuesday of each month starting at 10am at the First United Methodist Church on West Marvin in Waxahachie. Complete details about the November meeting and program can be found on page one.

Check the Ellis County Master Gardeners website at www.ecmga.com 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 telephone call or email if you leave a message at (972) 825-5175.

What is a Master Gardener?

The Texas Master Gardener program is an educational volunteer program conducted by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of the Texas A&M University System. Master Gardeners are members of the local community who take an active interest in their lawns, trees, shrubs, flower and vegetable gardens. They are enthusiastic, willing to learn and help others, and able to communicate with diverse groups of people. What really sets Master Gardeners apart from other home gardeners is their special training in horticulture. In exchange for their training, persons who become Master Gardeners contribute time as volunteers, working through their county's Texas A&M AgriLife Extension office to provide horticultural-related information to their communities.

Is the Master Gardener program for me?

To help you decide if you should apply to be a Master Gardener, ask yourself these questions:

- ☒ Do I want to learn more about the culture and maintenance of many types of plants?
- ☒ Am I eager to participant in a practical and intense training program?
- ☒ Do I enjoy sharing your knowledge with people?
- ☒ Do I have enough time to attend training and complete volunteer service hour requirements?
- ☒ Do I have special interests that could benefit the community or an interest in developing one? (e.g., bird or butterfly knowledge, native gardens, wildflowers, etc.)
- ☒ Do I have a sincere interest in nature or gardening?

Training

If accepted into the Master Gardener Program, you will attend a training course which offers a minimum of 56 hours of instruction that covers topics including: lawn care, ornamental trees and shrubs, insects, disease and weed management, soil and plant nutrition, vegetable gardening, home fruit production, garden flowers and herbs, plant propagation, and water conservation. These courses are taught by specialists in their specific areas. The cost for the course is \$225 which covers the cost of speakers, study materials and lunch each day.

Volunteer Commitment

In exchange for the training, participants are asked to volunteer at least 75 hours of service by November 30th to earn the title of "Texas Master Gardener". The volunteer time will take place during the normal work week with the exception of the Annual Lawn & Garden Expo, which is held on a Saturday in the spring.

The type of service done by Master Gardeners varies according to community needs and the abilities and interests of the Master Gardener. Some Master Gardeners answer telephone requests for information related to gardening. Others staff plant clinics or displays in shopping malls, farmers markets or community centers. Master Gardeners may speak to local groups and conduct workshops. They may help establish school and community garden projects, work with 4-H youth or assist their agent with news or radio releases related to gardening. The Master Gardener Coordinator in the county Extension office decides how volunteer time can best be used.

Certification

Participants become certified Master Gardeners after they have completed the training course and fulfilled their volunteer commitment.

Note: Master Gardeners are representatives of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension. In all volunteer work related to the program, Master Gardeners follow the research-based recommendations of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension. The title "Texas Master Gardener" can be used by volunteers only when engaged in Extension-sponsored activities.

Extension programs serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, disability or national origin. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

Winter Care of the Garden

By Carolyn Foster
Ellis County Master Gardener



Did you know that fall is the best time to divide and plant your perennial flowers so they have time to develop strong root systems for spring blooms? Perennials are plants with a life cycle of three or more years, compared to annuals that lives for one year. Perennials should be divided and transplanted every three years. When perennials are too crowded they produce less flowers and wilt easily because too many roots are vying for water and soil nutrients.

Some plants that require division are daylilies, Shasta daisies, bearded irises and spider lilies. To divide, dig a clump of crowded perennials out of the ground. Gently remove extra dirt from the roots, exposing the individual plants that need to be separated. While holding the roots only, gently break the plants from each other.

Perennials are great because they don't have to be planted every year. The most important part is to plant the taller plants behind the shorter plant. You can also plant blooming spring and winter annual flowers in the bed year round for that "pop" of color. Some spring annuals are vinca, dwarf marigolds, short zinnias or rose moss.



pre-emergent herbicide. Amaze and XL will prevent many of the annual winter weeds from germination. The herbicide label will tell which weeds the product will prevent. Try to winterize by the beginning of October. Mulch will help choke out weeds.

Sand burs are really bad this year. Pre-emergent to prevent these must be applied in April and June.

The insect populations are full blown by now. First learn what type of bugs, insects or pest you have before you start to try to control them.

Cool season annuals include asters, calendula, dianthus, flowering cabbage, kale, pansies, petunias, phlox, Shasta daisies, snapdragon, mums and stock.

Fall pruning of roses is lighter than spring. Remove twiggy and unproductive growth and any crossing or dead canes. Cool weather should produce another great show of roses. Don't feed after October, roses will then start to prepare for winter. Mulch will protect young seedlings...so keep mulching.

Until next time, keep growing smart.



For color in winter beds dianthus, pansies, snapdragons and dusty millers are some choices. Textures in various colors of green provide interest. Water perennials well after planting and when the soil dries. To reinvigorate your soil, add some organic matter to the garden bed and dig it into the old soil.

To prevent winter weeds, fall is the time to apply a

Save The Date!
Saturday, March 19, 2016





'Arctic Frost' Satsuma Mandarin Orange

By: Shirley Campbell, Ellis County Master Gardener



'Arctic Frost' Satsuma Mandarin Orange is one of the newest Cold Hardy Texas Superstars. Satsuma 'Arctic Frost' has been named a Texas Superstar plant by Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service horticulturists.

The board has named other cold-hardy satsuma mandarins as Superstars: Satsuma Miho and Seto in 2010 and Orange Frost in 2014. From the most successful cold-hardy crosses, Orange Frost and Arctic Frost were selected and propagated.

Arctic Frost, *Citrus reticulata*, is another Mandarin hybrid resulting from a cross between the seedy, but cold hardy Changsha tangerine and a very high quality Satsuma. The hybrids are the work of Dr. Ying Doon Moy, long time plant breeder at the San Antonio Botanic Garden before his death in November, 2012. Dr. Ying Doon Moy was born in a small village in south China, but immigrated to the U.S. in 1978.

"Arctic Frost is the most cold-hardy satsuma hybrid tested so far, having survived temperatures as low as nine degrees at the Texas A&M Research and Extension Center test site near Overton", said Dr. Brent Pemberton, AgriLife Research horticulturist and chair of the Texas Superstar executive board, Overton.

"Most citrus are easily damaged by the cold, and can only be grown in tropical and subtropical areas", said David Rodriguez, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service agent for horticulture in Bexar County and member of the Texas Superstar selection board.

"Moreover, many of the cold-hardy varieties also have a poorer quality fruit," Rodriguez said. "However, mandarins and Changsha mandarin crosses have more cold hardiness, but better quality fruit."

"Arctic Frost fruit peel and flesh is brightly orange colored, retaining that characteristic from its Changsha tangerine parentage," Dr. Larry Stein, AgriLife Extension horticulturist at Uvalde, said. "The taste is sweet and tart, presenting a true citrus flavor that is missing in varieties that are sweet but bland."

Exposure: Full sun; minimum of 8 to 10 hours of sun per day.

Size: "Arctic Frost grows to become a relatively tall tree with white flowers that give off a heady orange fragrance," Rodriguez said. Come late fall or early winter, Arctic frost produces fruit that is juicy, nearly seedless and easy to peel. It will grow 8 to 12 feet tall and wide in the ground or six feet tall as a patio container plant in about five to six years.

Plant Type: Evergreen citrus tree.

Planting Time: Early spring after the danger of frost has passed. "When planting in the ground, protection from cold by wrapping with frost cloth for the first year or two is recommended," Pemberton said. "A site protected from the north wind will also help with winter survival."

Suggested Uses: Accent plant for backyard and potential patio containers.

Special Notes: This Texas Superstar should expand the planting zone for citrus in the ground moving as far north as zone 8. Trees will be on their own roots and will come back true if frozen back. The tree will also work well in containers. Adequate fertility and a well-drained potting soil are a must in containers. Amend the mix with slow release fertilizer and water once a month with a water soluble fertilizer.

"As opposed to other satsumas, which are grafted to another variety rootstock, Arctic Frost is grown from its own rootstock; so if they get nipped

back from a hard winter, they do not produce shoots from below the graft," Rodriguez said. "Folks that have concerns about the cold might do well to size up the tree with a well-defined root system and strong top canopy for three years as a patio plant before transplanting to the ground."



The taste is sweet and tart, presenting a true citrus flavor. The fruit is easy to peel and only has one or two seeds.

'Arctic Frost' Satsuma Mandarin Orange (Continued from page 6)

Texas Superstar is a registered trademark owned by AgriLife Research, a state agency that is part of the Texas A&M University System. More information about the Texas Superstar program, including retail outlets where Superstar varieties may be purchased, can be found at <http://texassuperstar.com/>.

Sources: Robert Burns, Dr. Larry Stein, Dr. Brent Pemberton, David Rodriguez



The newest Texas Superstar, Arctic Frost, is the most cold-hardy satsuma hybrid tested so far.



Find us on
Facebook



Ellis County Master Gardeners are on Facebook and we'd love to have you join us. Check in to find out where and when our local events will be held—events like the Downtown Waxahachie Farmer's Market or Lighthouse for Learning Classes.

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 can also post pictures and let us know what is happening in your gardens and landscape.

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. Visit our page today!

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



Happy
Thanksgiving!

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



Monday, November 2. 6pm–7:30pm, Irrigation Efficiency. You CAN have a green lawn without spending so much money. Come learn how to efficiently use sprinkler systems and save money. Learn about different types of sprinkler systems and what is right for your situation. We'll also discuss how to check your water pressure, learn why you need a back flow valve for your sprinkler and how to winterize your system. **Instructors: Alan Paxton and Jim Derstler.** Cost: \$12.00

Lawn & Garden Expo



Interested in becoming a
2016 Expo Sponsor Or
Expo Exhibitor?

Contact James Kocian at
expo.ecmga@yahoo.com

Reserve the date: March 19, 2016!

Autumn Ideas

This is a good time of year to plan your pruning chores. This link below has a lengthy yet very informative article on pruning. The investment in trees and shrubs is a significant one and keeping that investment healthy and looking good is important.

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/landscape/proper-pruning-techniques/>

Containers are the best way to add color to porches and decks this time of year. Pansies, violas, snapdragons, crotons and even Swiss chard, parsley and kale make nice colorful additions. When watering pots, we lose some of the nutrients. Be sure to include regular fertilization in your garden regimen especially since color annuals are big feeders. Follow the directions on the fertilizer you select. This along with regular deadheading (clipping off spent blooms) ensure an on-going display of blooms well into the season.

I love having a bit of outdoors inside this time of year. I've even given this "chore" of collecting cuttings to my son-in-law to see what comes back. Nandinas especially with red berries, juniper, stems of holly, rosemary, lemon verbenas or even rose stems with rose hips are just a few ideas.

Tuck cuttings around pumpkin and gourd displays or strip off lower leaves and put into vases. Just take a pair of scissors and be open to whatever you find in your own yard.

Enjoy the Autumn Season! Submitted by Cheryl Sandoval, Ellis County Master Gardener



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.

LAWN CARE IN WINTER I

By Dr. Gene R. Taylor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University

Lawn Fertilization for Winter Hardiness

Fall is the time when Texans should consider fertilizing their warm season lawns for the winter. The ability of a lawn to survive a bitterly cold or long winter, or one that fluctuates between cold and warm, can be directly impacted by early fall and winter fertilization practices.

A sound fall fertility program can help ensure a smooth re-

spring green-up, and reduce the chance of winter kill. Proper fall fertilization may also reduce the impact of diseases, such as brown patch on St. Augustine, and spring dead spot on intensively-managed Bermuda grass lawns.

To help warm season grasses prepare for the winter, it is recommended

that a low nitrogen, high potassium fertilizer be applied in early fall while the grass is still actively growing. During the fall months, when day lengths are shortening, the growth habits of warm season grasses change from primarily leaf production to the production and storage of carbohydrates.

These carbohydrates are stored in the rhizomes, stolons and roots until spring green-up, when they are utilized to produce new growth. Excessive nitrogen in the fall may encourage leaf production at the expense of carbohydrate storage.

Potassium plays an important role in protecting plant cells from freeze injury, and is therefore required in higher quantities. To meet the demands for low nitrogen and high potassium, use fertilizers with a 1-1-2 (N-P-K) ratio. An example of a fertilizer with this ratio is 5-5-10. Ten pounds of 5-5-10 per 1,000 square feet of turf is sufficient to meet the early fall needs of the turfgrass.

In late fall and early winter when growth has stopped, an application of one pound of readily available nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of turf, in the form of a 3-1-2 ratio, aids in early spring green-up of St. Augustine grass lawns. Also, early winter fertilization may help maintain green color, especially for St. Augustine grass in south Texas where winter temperatures are not usually low enough to induce dormancy.

Application of potassium during the winter on St. Augustine grass has not been proven to increase freeze resistance, while too much phosphorous may actually increase the susceptibility of St. Augustine grass to winter kill. Research at North Carolina State and Texas A&M University found that freeze resistance in Bermuda grass lawns was highest with a late fall/early winter application of a fertilizer with a 4-1-6 ratio, at a rate of one pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of turf.

Garden Checklist for November-December

Dr. William C. Welch, Professor & Landscape Horticulturist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

- ☞ Roses often put on some of their best displays in the November-December period of cooler weather. Encourage them at this time with plenty of water during dry spells and good cultivation, finishing with a topping of fresh mulch to save moisture and ameliorate temperature changes.
- ☞ Place orders for seeds this month so you will have them available when you are ready to plant. By ordering early, you will be more certain of getting the varieties you want. In addition to ordering seeds that you are already familiar with, try a few new kinds each year to broaden your garden contents.
- ☞ Don't get in a hurry to prune woody plants. Late December through February is usually the best time to prune them.
- ☞ Reduce the fertilization of indoor plants from late October to mid-March. An exception would be plants in an atrium or a well-lighted window.
- ☞ Drain gasoline from power tools and run the engine until fuel in the carburetor is used up.



Landscape Gardening (Continued from page 9)

- ⌘ Drain and store garden hoses and watering equipment in a readily accessible location. The lawn and plants may need water during a prolonged dry spell.
- ⌘ November through February is a good time to plant trees and shrubs. In the Panhandle, planting is often delayed until February or early March.
- ⌘ Continue to set out cool-season bedding plants, such as pansies, violas, stock, snapdragons, and dianthus.
- ⌘ Use good pruning practices when selecting Christmas greenery from landscape plants. Don't destroy the natural form and beauty of the plant.
- ⌘ Protect your lawn from excessive winter damage by providing irrigation during dry periods.
- ⌘ Plant spring-flowering bulbs if you haven't already done so. Be sure to refrigerate tulips and hyacinths for six to eight weeks prior to planting.
- ⌘ Prolong the life of holiday-season gift plants by providing proper care. Check to see if the pot wrap has plugged up the bottom drainage. Don't overwater. Keep



out of drafts from heating vents and opening doorways. Fertilizer is seldom needed the first few months.

- ⌘ Take advantage of good weather to prepare garden beds for spring planting. Work in any needed organic matter, and have beds ready to plant when needed.

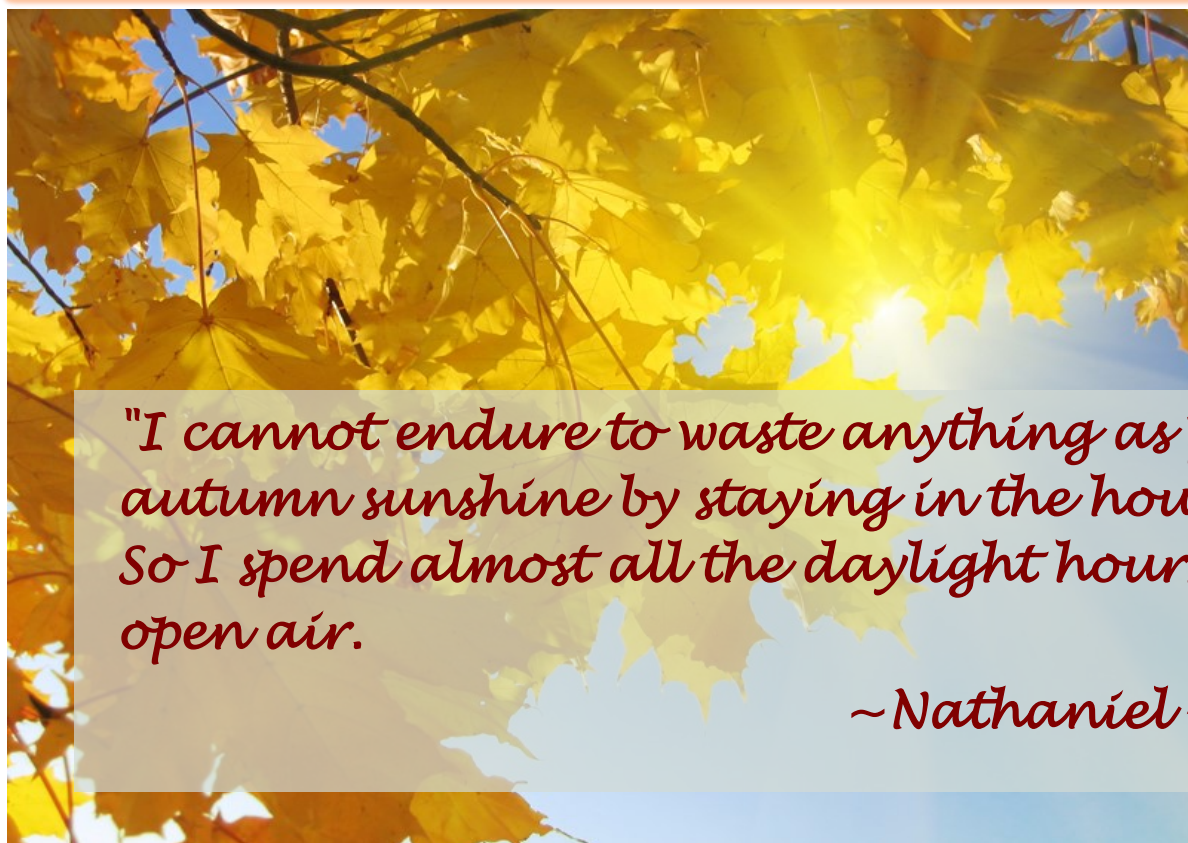
⌘ Don't forget tulip and hyacinth bulbs in the refrigerator. They can be planted any time in December if they have received 60 or more days of chilling.

⌘ Want to start cuttings of your favorite Christmas cactus? As soon as it has finished blooming, select a cutting with four or five joints, break or cut it off, and insert the basal end into a pot of moderately moist soil. Place it on a windowsill or other brightly lit area. The cuttings should be rooted within three to four weeks.

⌘ Don't spare the pruning shears when transplanting bare-rooted woody plants. Cut the tops back at least one-third to one-half, to compensate for the roots lost when digging the plant.

⌘ Take advantage of bad weather and holiday time to study seed and nursery catalogs as well as good gardening books.

- ⌘ Berry plants, such as holly and yaupon, may be pruned now while they can be enjoyed as cut material inside the house.



"I cannot endure to waste anything as precious as autumn sunshine by staying in the house. So I spend almost all the daylight hours in the open air."

~ Nathaniel Hawthorne

Thank You All!!

Thanks to the sponsors, exhibitors and visitors
for making the 2015 15th Annual
Ellis County Master Gardener's Lawn & Garden Expo
such a success!

Gold



Bronze



Green

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Wimbish Tree Farm

We couldn't do it without your support!