

August 2013



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Meetings are the second Thursday of each month, 6pm in the Extension Office Auditorium

Upcoming Meeting Dates:

August 8 - Business Meeting

September 12 — "Lamar Garden and Permaculture" - Tom Matthews, Lamar University

October 10 — "Texas Native Plants and Their Place in our Landscapes" Sharon Odegar

President's Message

Jackie Steen, President



Recently I was in line behind a young mother with three young kids in tow with a shopping cart filled with school supplies when it dawned on me that summer is just about over. I have memories from the dark ages of when school started after Labor Day, but times have changed and time keeps moving on.

Time has indeed moved on- In June, we graduated twenty-one new Master Gardeners, about 70% of the original class who started the course and then turned around and enrolled another fourteen people in the short course which reached it completion the next to the last week of July.

Both of these events could not have run as smoothly as they did without all the Master Gardeners who gave

of their time and talent. Thanks go out to two special ladies who headed up refreshments for both of these functions- to Sarah Sloan and her hospitality crew for the wonderful lunch provided for the picnic/ graduation and to Linda LeBlanc, refreshment chair, and her teams of MG's who provided the food on a daily basis for the short course. This is a monumental task and they rose to the challenge, doing an excellent job. As summer is rapidly winding down, the final plans are being made for our Fall plant sale, which will be held October 5. Stellina Reed will be chairing this event and discussing her plans and have sign-up sheets ready for us at our August meeting.

President's Message - (continued)

Just a couple of reminders - save your seeds for the seed exchange we will be doing later in the fall and if you haven't decided on whether you wish to attend the state conference, you may wish to read what there is to do at the conference by going to this web site below.

There is still time to register for the Texas Master Gardener state conference, which will be held October 17-19 in McAllen, TX. If you would like more information about the conference, check out the information on the web site.

The web address is www.TexasMasterGardener.org

See ya'll at the August meeting,
Jackie

Editor's Note

Micah Shanks, JCMG



Dorothy Norris was chosen as Master Gardener of the Year at the 2012 Christmas/Awards Party. She should have been recognized in the February newsletter. However, the newsletter staff was focused on building a new format at that time, and inadvertently left out the story. Our apologies to Dorothy, and big thanks to Ann Bares for bringing it to our attention and writing such a lovely and well-deserved tribute.

Be sure you view the newsletter online in order to fully enjoy the beautiful butterfly pictures sent in from Stellina. What a wonderful experience she has shared with us!

Happy Gardening ~

Micah

REMINDER:

Glenda Johnson is in charge of email communication. If you see an email from gynfante@exp.net, she is sending out a mass email from a member. If you have a question about the message, DO NOT REPLY back to her! It is your responsibility to reply back to the person who originated the message. When you hit reply, it goes right back to Glenda and it takes up a lot of her time forwarding back and forth. Please keep this in mind so we don't one day see Glenda running down the street tearing out her hair! Thanks, Glenda, for your patience!

Master Gardener of the Year

Dorothy Norris

When Dorothy Norris became a Master Gardener in 2004, after many conversations with her friend Sarah Creel, she expected to become a better, more knowledgeable gardener, but almost 10 years later, she has become much, much more!

Working in the Test Garden, pruning roses, planting native plants, and helping with all the plant sales, Dorothy became a valuable teacher as well as a student. Her background in banking put her in the spotlight in 2006 when she was elected to the Executive Committee as Treasurer.



Through four Master Gardener Presidents, Dorothy has continued to keep the books balanced, present a monthly Treasurer' Report, and create a great Cashier's Team who handle the customers and the money perfectly at all our events. Realizing we were missing sales from credit card users, Dorothy researched, and set that up, resulting this year in 53 transactions, totaling \$2,800, making it part of her job to verify each charge after the sale. Doing the taxes for our organization has also been her job these past 7 years.

In 2012, Dorothy chaired both our very successful Spring Market Days, adding a seated food booth that both MGs and Vendors appreciated, and our Fall Plant Sale in the garden, with the Test Garden teams offering great plants for fall, and the MG and food tents with treats for our customers. She has agreed to co-chair these events in 2013.

Serving on the Awards Committee, beginning in 2007, was one of Dorothy's favorite activities, helping to create and organize our January event, from the theme, invitations, food, and decorations, she always had new and fresh ideas to bring to the table, and great resources to call on so that we always stayed under budget, but honored our members with a night of fun to celebrate their year of hard work.

Prayer and Pledge became part of our MG meetings, and in honor of our Veterans, we now dedicate our November meeting each year to those who have served in the military, and their family members. For these tributes, we thank Dorothy and her love for our Veterans.

Dorothy has organized field trips to the Antique Rose Emporium, and others, both in fall and spring, attended State Conferences, and has been in the Mentor Program since it began. She says her greatest accomplishment was her push to get the bathroom built at our Test Garden, a feat that, after pleading, prayers, and promises to personally keep it clean, she helped make that happen.

Giving credit to all the Master Gardeners who have shared their knowledge, support, ideas, and friendship, Dorothy says "All of YOU make me look good, and being nominated is an honor, but being part of this organization is the real honor for me."

Sawdust

By Ann Bares, JCMG



Ahhh, the sound of the chainsaw is heard throughout the land! From drought damage or memories of hurricane headaches, curbs are covered with the debris of newly trimmed or removed, trees, and piles of sawdust dot the landscape.

Most of the small limbs and branches are next year's firewood, this year's fuel for the grill or lakeside fire-pit, but what to do with the sawdust? After moving the bulk of our 60-foot drought-damaged oak (the last of the circle of three sister-trees more than 75 years old), the stump was ground into a lovely fragrant mountain of sawdust. Could oak sawdust be used in the garden?

Only with caution. Oak sawdust decays slowly, robbing soil of nitrogen needed for decomposition. Adding a good nitrogen fertilizer or a small amount of blood meal is critical to help it decompose. Woody plants such as azaleas and perennials are well suited to this mulch, spread at about one-half to one-inch deep, but no more. Sawdust helps to retain water, which can be good, but it can compact and harden, keeping water from getting to the roots. Be judicious.

Sawdust does make a good garden path. Apply to a 3-inch depth over a layer of newspaper and water until moist. Add more later if needed. In

time, it will become a smooth carpet-like walkway. Many nurseries use sawdust for paths; it is more natural looking in the garden than gravel or bark mulch.

Sprinkle sawdust very lightly over a lawn to protect the roots and retain moisture. Too much clumps, making it hard to mow.

Sawdust isn't recommended for mulching annuals or flower beds, but after a long period of decomposition, it can be mixed sparingly with garden soil to help keep the roots of plants cool in summer and warm in winter. In our region, a 1-inch depth of finely-textured, well-decomposed mulch is usually the best. Replenish in late summer to help trap warmth and protect roots from cold temperatures.

To remove our 12-foot wide litter-box of sawdust and speed up composition, I invested in clear plastic 30-pound bags of soil. In a wheelbarrow, I mixed one bag of the soil with one bag of sawdust, plus small amount of bone meal, then re-filled the bags. My hope is that by early fall, the mix will be just right to work into my newly created winter beds, along with a good source of nitrogen. And, I've saved one of the large, beautiful, oak rounds to become a table in my garden.

Caution: sawdust is extremely flammable! Also, never use treated wood chips.

Master Gardener Graduates



Listed in alphabetical order: Ellis Allen, Greg Anderson, Lou Anderson, Herbert Bass, James Butaud, Diane Davis, David Goodell, Ron Hogue, Winnefred Jackson, Evie Jordan, Krin Koehler, Joyce Logan, Mary Mahlie, Donna McGill, Linda Pittman, David Pool, Mathilda Richardson, Bettye Schmidt, Pat Sherlock, Bill Weikel, Tim Schreck.

Master Gardener Interns



Please welcome our class of 2013 Master Gardener Interns, listed in alphabetical order: Charlotte Adams, Shelley Andrus, Anthony Britt, Alina Blanchard, Maggie Fontes, Lisa Hitt, Martha Kessler, Logan McGuire, Jackson Roberts, Nancy Shackelford, Davey Smith and Tammie Vasquez

Ground Covers

By Micah Shanks, JCMG



If you haven't taken advantage of ground covers and ornamental grasses, take another look. Both can be valuable problem solvers and are generally lower maintenance than your lawn and flowerbeds! They can grow in almost any soil and/or light condition, and they add height, texture and color to your landscape. They often bloom when all other plants have stopped, so take this into consideration when planning seasonal color. Groundcovers also have the added benefit of preventing erosion and holding in moisture. In Texas, we are fortunate to be able to grow a wide variety of these plants, and there is a place in every garden for one or two.

For instance, if you have a flagstone patio that has a little bit of shade during the day, consider tucking some dwarf mondo grass between the stones. It will provide year round color, never needs mowing and grows to only 3 inches. This is also a good choice for pathways and borders.

Another one of my favorites is ajuga commonly known as bugleweed. It comes in purple, white, blue and rose. I particularly like the variety called Chocolate Chip. I have used this at the base of trees, around

shrubs and in small pockets in flowerbeds. It has a low spreading habit and tiny deep blue blooms in the spring. Ajuga is a good option for a cascading plant over a wall or edging. It will wilt in the heat, but pops right back up in moist soil.

Strawberries also provide a beautiful ground cover with the added benefit of berries in the spring. They reproduce from runners and will fill an area rather quickly. Strawberries are generally planted as an annual in our area because the older plants make smaller berries. However, if you just want the foliage, there is no reason to dig them up.

We are all familiar with purple fountain and pampas grass, but there are many others to choose from. Mexican feather grass is a beautiful accent plant that has deep green blades topped with silvery "feathers". Even the slightest breeze will cause it to sway. Zebra grass with its long striped blades is a perfect "back of the border" plant. It can also be grown as an accent plant in a container.

Pink Muhly is an autumn favorite at my house. After the summer flowers are all gone, this plant, which has stayed light green all year, suddenly explodes into a deep rich pink, making sure there is color throughout the year.

Plant Survival Check List

By Melissa Starr, JCMG



How do I keep my plants alive while I am on vacation? This is a question many people ask when they are planning to be away for a week or longer. Instead of letting your vegetable garden and flowers wither away and die, follow these simple steps and your plants will be happier when you return.

First, make sure that you irrigate your lawn and garden. If it hasn't rained in the last couple of days, make sure to water the ground until it is moist to at least a depth of one inch. If you have irrigation timers, set them to come on at least every third day for 30 minutes or longer. If you don't have timers, you might ask your neighbor to come water the garden for you. Group container plants together to make it easier to water. Normally, I can count on my husband's mom to water our garden for us, but two years ago she went on vacation, too. We set our irrigation timers to come on every third day for an hour; our garden and container plants were still happy when we came home.

Deadhead your roses and annual flowers before you leave. This will encourage them to produce blooms while you are away and look beautiful when you arrive home.

Weed and mulch your gardens. Weeds left unattended will take over within a week or two and become a burden to you later. Mulching discourages weed growth, reduces soil temperature, and helps hold water in the soil.

Check for insects and diseases. If you find any unwanted insects or diseases on your plants, spray before you leave. Insects left unchecked will multiply and have a feast in your garden, and diseases will become uncontrollable later.

Harvest any ripe or nearly ripe fruit. You can also ask a neighbor to harvest for you. It is disheartening to come home and find rotten tomatoes and peppers still clinging to the vines.

Last, don't forget your houseplants also need tending while you are away. If you can, move houseplants outdoors under a shade tree near an automated sprinkler. If not, put them in a group in the bathtub. Water them with two to three times the amount of water you would normally give. You can also fill the bathtub with 1 to 2 inches of water and let the plants soak it up while you are gone (as suggested in Doug Welsh's Texas Garden Almanac). If all else fails, ask your neighbor to come and water for you.

Enjoy your vacation, and make sure your plants enjoy it too!

Top 9 Plants You Can't Kill In Texas

From Birds and Blooms

Birds & Blooms — America's #1 Bird & Garden Magazine — has compiled a list of the top nine plants for Texas that are not only tough as nails, but pretty, too! So turn your black thumb into a green thumb with these top picks:

Coneflower. The coneflower is a low-maintenance star of nature-friendly gardens. They require well-drained soil but will thrive in full sun as well as partial shade. Known for attracting birds, bees and butterflies, coneflowers also make lovely cut blooms. It comes in many colors, and it's easy to find one you — and the birds — will love.

Cosmos. If big, beautiful flowers are one of your top requirements, cosmos is perfect for you! Though it's an annual, it often reseeds on its own. It's easy to grow, so for a couple of bucks, you'll have a gorgeous show in a single season.

Daylily. An excellent choice for a classic garden, daylilies can tolerate flooding, drought and salt and are often used for erosion control on steep hillsides. Their distinctive trumpets may be triangular, circular, double, spidery or star-shaped. Some cultivars attract hummingbirds and butterflies.

Hens and Chicks. Overwatering is the only way to kill this succulent. For best results, plant in well-drained soil that gets full sun to light shade. This low grower works wonders in containers. Since it doesn't have a deep root system, you can plant it somewhere fun. Try growing it in an old bird-bath or shoe.

Yarrow. These easy-care, long-lasting flowers come in to their own once summer is on its way. Well-suited to most growing conditions, yarrows provide a long season of bloom. They're a good cutting flower, too. This plant is heat- and drought-tolerant and can survive on benign neglect.

Sedum. Hello, butterflies! If you want flying flowers in your yard, this plant is a slam dunk. You can grow some species as ground cover, while others make good border plants. Take a close look and you'll see this plant's star-shaped blooms, similar to a pentas.

Zinnia. With new heat-, drought- and disease-resistant plants on the market, there's never been a better time to grow zinnias. You'll also save tons of money growing these from seed. For the newest varieties from seed, check your local nursery or favorite garden catalog, or order online.

Petunia. Petunias have been around for decades, but the newer varieties have advanced in leaps and bounds. Days of deadheading and disease-prone plants are long gone. Nowadays, these beauties flourish in both full sun and partial shade without a lot of extra work. And you can find them in almost every color imaginable.

Yucca. There's a good reason so many Southern gardeners use this as a backyard centerpiece. It's about as drought-tolerant as they come — and on top of that, it boasts beautiful white flowers amid its spiky leaves.

2012 Class of Master Gardener Graduation



Everyone Loves Sunflowers

By Tim Schreck, JCMG



As a little boy growing up in Missouri, my family lived in several rent houses. In three of those I remember sunflowers growing along the back fence. Someone, probably in the 1940's or 50's, planted them and they came back every year. We never gathered the seeds but I was always fascinated with these bright yellow ten-foot tall flowers. Really they were a little taller than my dad, but to a small boy they were huge. At summer's end we would sit in the backyard watching the acrobatics as birds tried to pull seeds out of the heads. Seems so long ago. . . .

Sunflowers do not like to be transplanted, so direct seeding is recommended. They have a deep taproot that develops first, and any damage to it during transplanting will stunt future growth. Sunflowers are very tolerant of soil types, growing in sand or clay soils, but they do not like to be waterlogged so plant in well-drained soil.

Depending on the mature size of the chosen variety, direct seed them 4 to 12 inches apart. Most of the time, you will thin seedlings to 1-3 feet apart. They grow best in full sun but can grow with only 6-8 hours of sun a day. Shading from the plants next to them will inhibit growth. Give them the extra space.

Since most sunflowers grow tall, water them infrequently but deeply to encourage deep root growth. A light fertilizer at planting will promote root growth but over fertilization during the growth stage will cause brittle stems and more leaf growth than showy flowers. Sunflowers that grow more than 6 feet tall may need to be staked with a bamboo pole.

Sunflowers, for the backyard gardener, usually have few pests. Stink bugs are a nuisance but rarely cause any harm. Many people use sunflowers as a trap crop. Stink bugs prefer sunflowers to tomatoes, so gardeners often take a small bucket of soapy water and knock them off the sunflowers into the water to kill them. Birds and deer like sunflowers too, so when the seeds are near maturity, cover seed heads with a fine mesh to keep them out.

The most common sunflower is the Mammoth, 8-10 feet tall producing 8- to 12-inch heads with nice sized seeds for eating or saving for winter birdseed. There are many other types to choose from that grow from 2 feet tall with 4-inch heads to 12 feet tall and 24-inch heads. In the last 10 years the color variety has exploded from pale yellow, gold and orange to mahogany and red. You can also find bi-color and double flowering. If you have a protected spot in the backyard against the back fence, toss a few seeds back there and see what happens.

Our Ever Changing Garden

By Cecil Hightower JCMG



Like any garden, ours is a work in progress, constantly changing and evolving. This is quickly evident to anyone who has been associated with the garden over the last few years; beds that were once underutilized and perpetually weedy now hold mini orchards of citrus and stone fruit trees, blackberries and seasonal vegetables.

New physical structures and hardscape have also been added over the last few months.



There is now a covered potting shed attached to the porch with an elevated paved floor which allows us to have a teaching and demonstrating area for our potting, seeding and propagation activities year round, protected from the sun, rain and muddy ground. Memorials honoring our deceased Master Gardeners in the form of statuary, benches and a beautiful black granite marker dot the landscape. Once muddy paths around the herb, Texas and white crape myrtle beds are now raised, hard surfaced pathways.

The most striking addition to our garden, however, is the newly renovated greenhouse. The term “renovated” actually doesn’t do this magnificent structure justice, however, for it looks nothing like the greenhouse that once occupied the same spot. Using only the existing frame, albeit bowed and bent by the hurricane, Roundhouse of Cleveland, TX was able to perform a miracle and bring it back to life, like the Phoenix rising from the ashes.

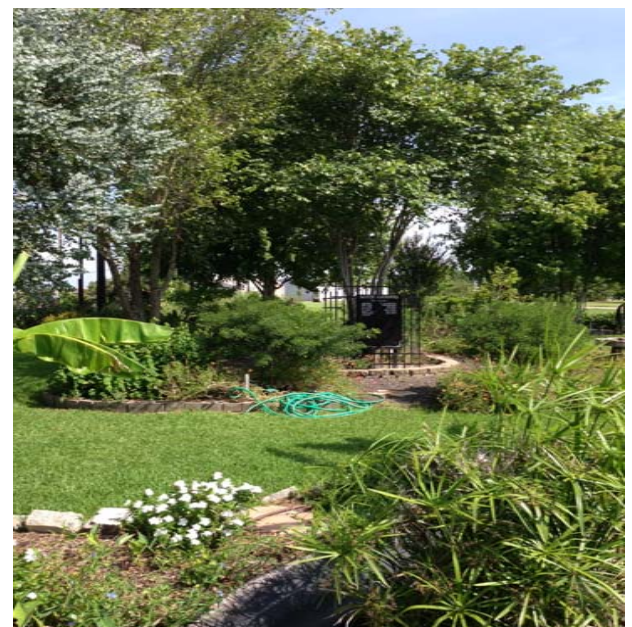
To reduce the cost of construction, a troop of dedicated MGs spent many long, hot hours stripping off the tattered, weather-beaten shell, dismantling the sprinkler system and ventilation fans, and digging out countless yards of sand and gravel. Our efforts were aided by Nederland’s Parks and Recreation Department and by Jefferson County Pct. 2 who provided equipment and personnel to remove the gravel and compact the new sand floor. By removing the perpetually

Our Ever Changing Garden (continued)

damp gravel, we felt we could alleviate the insect and mold issues which have plagued us for so long. And to go a step further in addressing this problem, we pressure washed the old benches, revealing like new wood, then scrubbed them with a bleach solution.

This prep work took longer than the actual construction and in a little over a week, Rounhouse had completed its magical transformation. The exterior ends and side are sheets of raised rib polycarbonate and the roof is covered with clear, colorless greenhouse film over which is stretched 55% black, grommeted shade cloth. A 42" fan and electric louvered windows circulate a strong current of fresh air around the gleaming "new" benches which sit atop a hard sand floor covered with heavy duty ground cover. Entry is now gained through sliding steel doors covered with flat polycarbonate sheets.

Although the frame and benches are all that remain of the original greenhouse Norman and Virginia Alston donated to us so many years ago, it will always remain a memorial to them and their countless contributions to JCMGs and before long their plaque will once again hang over the entrance.



Yeast In Compost

By Jane McBride, JCMG



As someone who appreciates the flavors of craft beer, I have a new reason for being excited about the rapid increase of microbrews and home brewers in Southeast Texas.

Most of us are familiar with the most common “green” and “brown” items we toss on the compost pile: grass clippings, chopped leaves, shredded paper, spent plants (except those with signs of disease or pest infestations) and kitchen scraps (excluding meat and dairy products). Is yeast good to add to a compost pile? Here’s what I found during research:

- While some people say it’s a myth that yeast has a beneficial effect on compost,
- many gardening-savvy folks have reported just the opposite. The key might lie in what *kind* of yeast you use.

The yeast you want for a compost pile is Brewer's yeast (also known as lager's yeast), or *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the strain of yeast home brewer's use. Just as it breaks down water, grains, hops and sugar to form alcohol, a combination of brewer's yeast, water and sugar fuel decomposition of organic materials in the compost bin.

Consider it a “rocket fuel” that can kick start the composting cycle.

Thermophilic bacteria are critical to healthy compost. Brewer's yeast can help accelerate the decomposition of organic waste and the growth of beneficial bacteria.

After adding a layer of organic material to the compost pile, sprinkle one to

three packets of powdered brewer's yeast over the layer. Turn the pile to add oxygen.

Make an inexpensive brewer's yeast accelerator for a new compost pile by dissolving one cake or powder packet of brewer's yeast with 1 cup of granulated sugar in 1 gallon of water. Pour it into a 5-gallon bucket sealed with a tight-fitting lid. Let it brew (ferment) for five to seven days. This makes enough mix for 50 to 100 pounds of organic waste. Pour the slurry over the fresh compost materials and turn it well. Continue to turn the compost pile once a month and keep it moist, but not soggy.

In addition to speeding up decomposition and increasing heat, brewer's yeast can help increase worm growth and attract snails, which, as we know, love beer. The snail's rummaging around helps accelerate compost decomposition.

The spent hops, grains and other waste left after brewing have proven to be good compost for growing mushrooms and for worm bins. The same can be true for adding its nitrogen and organic matter to compost piles, but with some caveats. They waste can be quite smelly and some grains have qualities that prevent seeds from germinating; the composting process might not kill that trait. I'd recommend researching this further if you're interested.

One note of caution: Don't add brewer's yeast to a pile that's already “cooking” well. Temperatures above 160 degrees in a compost pile can kill off beneficial organisms. It's best used to jump start fresh or young compost.

Taking Care of Butterflies

By Stellina Reed JCMG



One day I went to snip some stems off my favorite flat leaf parsley plant and noticed that something was eating the leaves. I was incensed! With scissors in hand a declaration of war was looming. With a keen eye I began diligently searching for this culprit discovering several green and yellow stripped caterpillars. Knowing the importance of having information about the enemy with which one is about to engage, led me to consult the “Field Guide to Common Texas Insects”. The information was

thrilling; this was the species of caterpillars of the black swallowtail butterfly. Visions of Judy Starr talking to her butterfly puppet about protecting good bugs flashed through my mind. Better to allow these to survive I thought to myself. So I began visiting every morning and every evening to see what the caterpillars were doing. Several days of eating, growing and pooping, as wee ones are supposed to do, passed without incidence. But then some of the caterpillars began disappearing despite my best efforts to keep them camouflaged with twigs and clippings. It was very dismaying to know that lizards, wasps, birds, or maybe the resident opossum might be partaking of these juicy tender morsels.



Another parsley plant, curly leaf, which was growing several feet away had begun to bolt. I thought this might be a better location as it was a much larger plant with more abundant food source and better to hide within. While moving the few remaining caterpillars to this new abode I realized this plant too was teaming with teeny tiny caterpillars. Lying in bed that night, an epiphany came to me for a way to protect them after remembering there was some tulle in the storage closet. The next morning armed with bamboo stakes, tulle and cloths pins, I made a teepee style enclosure to surround the entire plant and pot. The caterpillars were finally safe. Over the next couple of weeks the caterpillars

engaged in a feeding frenzy consuming much of the parsley plant while they themselves grew larger and fatter. One by one they began to look for a place to “veg” out (almost going into a comatose state)

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Taking Care of Butterflies (continued)

at the same time shaping themselves in the form of a question mark. Just before making their cocoon, the caterpillars would suspend themselves from two short silken threads. Sometimes the cocoons were difficult to find as they blended in with the stem or twig on which they were attached. One of the mornings I went to visit, a baby lizard had gained entrance to the enclosure. I evicted him immediately. At this point, there was a mixture of caterpillars and chrysalises. I wondered if the lizard discriminated between the two as he was browsing for food. Another morning a wasp had somehow managed to penetrate the barrier and was actually attacking a fat caterpillar. Unfortunately I did not arrive in time to save it from its demise. Bad wasp! He's supposed to go after the evil worms in the vegetable garden that are eating my tomatoes, not the pretty caterpillars inside the teepee. About two weeks from the start of the chrysalis period, the butterflies began emerging. At first there would be one or two butterflies per day and I would open the top of the teepee as they had already crawled to the top looking for a way out.



Away they flew; it was so exciting to watch as they made their way over the fence toward the blue sky. But one day about a dozen of them hatched one after the other. After the birth of my children, this was probably one of the most moving experiences of watching a new life come into being. As they wiggled out of the chrysalis, their wings



drooping to one side, not yet dry, they would remain at that spot for quite a while. Thus began the crawling and resting period - crawling up the plant or tulle fabric a little at a time and gently moving their wings when they stopped to rest. When finally making it to the top of the plant, they rested some more but now began to fully stretch out their wings as if letting the sun and breeze caress them. After several practice flutters away they went, like little airplanes taking off from an aircraft carrier. As they left, I hoped they would have a safe life. I sent up a little prayer asking for their protection. This was the very first experience I have had observing the cycle of caterpillar to butterfly. Next time I will have to be more observant and look for butterfly eggs under the leaves of my favorite parsley plant before they hatch into caterpillars.

The Latest Dirt

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We're On The Web:

<http://txmg.org/jcmg/>

<http://jefferson.agrilife.org>



MISSION STATEMENT

To encourage and support the horticultural community of Southeast Texas through education and example.

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Editor: Micah Shanks
Layout: Peggy Coleman

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Melissa Starr
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Announcements

Fall Plant Sale

October 5

Test Garden at Jack Brooks

Regional Airport

**Sign up sheets for volunteers will be at the
August 8th Master Gardener meeting**

**Beekeeping Seminar
September date to be
announced - \$25 cost
Full day at the Texas
A&M AgriLife
Extension Auditorium**

Fall Vegetable Garden Workshop

August 15 6pm - 9pm \$10

Texas A&M AgriLife

Extension Auditorium

Call the office for info: 835-8461