



**SOMERVELL
COUNTY
MASTER
GARDENERS
ASSOCIATION**

**SCMGA
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SCMGA Newsletter

THE GREEN PIECE



Volume 2, Issue 10

October 2009



Herb Gardening Program

Tuesday, October 6, 2009 - 6:30 pm

Storiebook Café,

502 NE Barnard, Glen Rose, Tx

Yvonna Brown and Becky Altobelli of the Somervell County Master Gardeners will present "Herb Gardening" at Storiebook Cafe, **Tuesday October 6th, 6:30P.M.**

Yvonna and Becky, both Herb enthusiasts, will give you tips on just which herbs grow best in Texas, as well as herbs that do well in a xeriscape or low water use, garden. Yvonna will then highlight some common medicinal herbs and how to use them. Becky will be bringing information on culinary herbs that you can use in every day cooking.

Storie Sharp of Storiebook Café will have a variety of foods using fresh herbs for tasting.

Storiebook Cafe will be open early for your dining pleasure, so come early and join us for a fun evening of Food, Book Browsing and Herbs.



All About Bees

With Dwayne Cleveland

SCMGA Community Horticulture Education Program

Monday, Oct. 12, 2009, 6:30 PM Somervell County Citizen Center



Dwayne Cleveland first became involved with bees over 25 years ago when he learned that bees were being exterminated either indiscriminately or with the use of pesticides.



nately or with the use of pesticides.

Cleveland has been a beekeeper for 25 years and currently has 30 hives. He considers himself a bee hobbyist and is a member of the Texas Beekeepers Association.

Many of us love honey, but would prefer not to have bees around our homes. However,

Bees are major pollina-

tors and therefore are extremely important for crops and food production and the collapse of colonies in recent years has been a major concern. Come learn more about honeybees, their life cycle, and the members of the hive that include the workers, drones and the queen.

October Gardening Tips

By Nancy Hillin, Somervell County Master Gardener Intern



October is a great month to plant annual flowers such as Dianthus, Snapdragons, and Petunias. If we have a mild winter, your fall planted annuals will produce blooms way ahead of those planted in the spring. It is a gamble but one worth the wager, for you will have blooming plants in the spring before anyone else. Choose from these other cool season annuals for an early show of color in the spring:

Alyssum, Calendula, Johnny-jump-up, Kale/Cabbage, Larkspur, Stock, Sweet pea.

Now is the time to plant Buddleia, Butterfly Weed, the shrub form Lantana, Purple Cone Flower, Salvias and Verbena. Butterflies love these attractive, showy perennials. For late fall color, the old stand-by Chrysanthemum is always a good choice and Nasturtiums will produce vivid colors, too. Other suggestions for fall blooming perennials include Firespike, Mexican Bush Sage, and Mexican Mint Marigold. Wildflowers should be on your list of things to plant in the month of October.

Ornamental grasses should be planted in October. Some of the more popular ones in our area include Purple Fountain Grass, Dallas Blue Switch Grass, Gulf Muhly, Lemon Grass and our state grass,

Side Oats Grama.

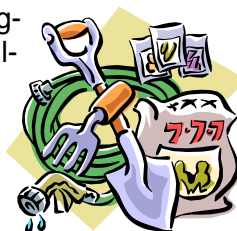
If you planted a fall vegetable garden in August or September, you should be seeing the results of your efforts. It is not too late to still get in a few crops of the Brassica family in the ground, such as Collards, Kale and Turnips. Most cool season vegetable gardens produce better tasting crops and the usual pests are not as prevalent as in a spring garden. If you planted sweet potatoes, they should be ready to dig. Be prepared to pick the remainder of any warm season crops that are still producing before the first frost or be ready to protect them. Sets of garlic and shallots should be planted this month. Also, onion seeds may be planted now.

Start collecting fallen leaves to put in composting bins and to mulch between rows in your vegetable garden. Also, use mulch in your flower beds and around woody ornamentals. Mulching greatly reduces moisture evaporation and keeps weed growth down.

Be sure to harvest any warm season herbs such as basil. And remember that an October planting of some of the herb family is very do-able. Include Cilantro, Dill, Fennel, Parsley, Arugula, Boarage and Winter Savory in your fall garden.



October 1-15 signals time to fertilize your lawn. Another way to know the right time to fertilize is when night time temperatures reach 50 degrees or less and your lawn has not needed to be mowed in two weeks. This fall application is just as crucial as the one in spring.



This is the month to "prepare" shrubs and trees if you need to move them. Late winter is the best time to plant or move shrubs or trees. But for now, cut a 16-20 inch diameter circle with a sharpshooter shovel in the soil around the shrub or tree. Let the depth be 12 inches. This promotes new roots during the fall and winter, giving a better chance of successfully moving a shrub or tree. If you plan on adding new woody ornamentals to your landscape, this is the time to do it.

Roses are putting on a great show this month. Remember to deadhead your Roses and they will continue the show until the first heavy freeze.

Last but not least, continue to fill your feeders, puddlers and birdbaths for our friends on the wing.

Source: Doug Welsh's
Texas Garden Almanac
Texas Gardener Magazine

Favorite Plants of Master Gardeners

Hen and Chicks

By Nelda Tandy, Somervell County Master Gardener Intern

Common Name/Scientific Name: Hen and Chicks/ Echeveria (about 150 species),

Family: Crassula, **Species:** 'Perle von Nurnberg'

Native/Adapted: Native, abundant in California, Mexico and Texas

Height: 6 inches or less, trails about 24 inches

Spread: Rosettes are approximately 3-4 inches across

Light: Full Sun, grows well if under artificial light 16 hours per day

Evergreen/Deciduous: Evergreen

Seasonal Interest: Semi-hardy perennial with fleshy leaves

Color/Features: Echeveria produce thick blue-gray leaves that have a waxy appearance which form the rosettes. The rosettes send up spikes of tubular yellow blossoms in the spring.

Water: Dry Soil, water just enough to stop leaves from drying, too much water causes root rot, do not mist or raise humidity.

Maintenance: One resource states that the rosettes can be lost if the temperature drops below the upper twenties after an extended warm spell. Therefore, before winter one might bring in a few rosettes to assure a start for the next season. Propagate by offsets in the spring or leaf cuttings in the fall. For information and illustrations regarding propagating from offsets and leaves see [Illustrated Guide to Gardening](#).

Wildlife: Birds are sometimes attracted to the fluid source from the leaves. Honeybees like the nectar from the flowers.

Deer Resistant: Information was not found on deer attraction.

Comments/Experience with the Plant: Plant lovers never meet a stranger and most share quiet freely! I observed this plant in the yard of an elderly lady in Odessa (whom I did not know). In passing I observed the numerous pots and garden spots that contained this plant which looked very similar to my grandmother's Hen and Chicks, but a little different. We became friends immediately because of the love of plants.

This plant comes to mind when I think of a favorite because of the elderly gardener who gave me the plant and the ease of maintenance. Echeveria, is the succulent's genus name. It requires very little attention, no special soils, no fertilizers, hardly any water, very seldom needs re-potting and does not need to be moved indoors in the winter (in Glen Rose), and it still **multiplies**. It has small yellow flowers but no spectacular coloration, but I can **totally ignore it!**

Want a plant without all the work, ask me for a start. I'll be glad to share.

Echeveria adapt well to Living Murals (one of my next projects).

For information on Living Murals using succulents see [Cactus & Succulents](#).

Sources: [Birds and Blooms](#), July 2009, [Bulletproof Flowers for the South](#), Jim Wilson, [Cactus & Succulents](#), Sunset, [Growing Cacti & Succulents](#), Douglas Bartrum, [Illustrated Guide to Gardening](#), Reader's Digest Association, Inc. [New Houseplants Book](#), Better Homes and Gardens





Grow and EAT Your Green Leafy Veggies

By Donna Hagar, Somervell County Master Gardener

We've heard it all our lives. "Eat your veggies". And most of us probably do at least try. We are told "they are good for us", so that's what we do. But our ancient ancestors may have known better than we do about the green leafy vegetables. It was not uncommon for them to eat up to six pounds of leaves per day! Think about it – walking along, grabbing leaves and eating them, all day long! Few of us now even eat the recommended 3 cups per week!

New scientific evidence is coming out that dark, green leafy vegetables may be more than simply good for us. Ounce for ounce, green leafy veggies are some of the most concentrated sources of nutrition. They are high in fat-soluble* vitamins A, K, D and E, as well as folate, iron and calcium. They are also a great source of fiber and omega-3 fatty acids. Benefits from eating these nutrients include anti-aging properties, cancer prevention, skin care, heart health and pregnancy health to name a few.

There are a great many vegetables that fit into the category of green leafy vegetable, from salad greens to broccoli. Examples include watercress, arugula, dandelion greens, kale, spinach, collard greens, mustard greens, broccoli raab, bok choy, and swiss chard.



These veggies can be eaten raw or cooked and the darker the color the better.

So, let's get planting, growing and harvesting these wonderful forms of nutrition. Many of these dark green leafy veggies are very well suited to, if not actually prefer, the fall garden. September and even into early October is a good time to plant many varieties of greens. Vegetables that mature in cool temperatures are of higher quality. Lettuces, spinach, kale, Swiss Chard and mesclun mix are perfect for seeding in the fall garden. They germinate quickly in soils about 80 degrees and mature slowly during shorter, cooler days of fall. Companion plant with radishes, turnips and beets for a bountiful harvest and colorful variety. During this same time, set out transplants of broccoli and cabbages.

When planting greens, water the soil bed thoroughly prior to planting. If temperatures are still fairly warm, use a shade cloth to keep the bed cool. Once germinated, keep them well watered and weeded. You can also stagger

plantings – plant seeds every week for 3 or 4 weeks to extend your harvest.

You can harvest greens all at once or pick individual leaves and allow the plant to continue to re-grow. As the temperatures begin to fall, use floating row covers or other protections to extend the harvest a few more weeks. Barring severe hard freezes, many of these dark green veggies will even survive through much of the winter.

*Fat-soluble means for the nutrients to be absorbed properly eat them with a small amount of dietary fat. For example: 1 teaspoon olive oil, cheese or salad dressing. Popeye may have known what he was doing having Olive Oyl around!

Resources
 Youngwomen-shealth.org
 Brighthouse.com
 Ezinearticles.com
The Southern Kitchen Garden by William Adams and Tom Leroy
Texas Garden Almanac by Doug Welsh



Sautéed Collard Greens and Garlic Recipe

Half bunch of collard greens, ends cut and washed well
 2 TB coconut oil
 3 large cloves garlic, finely minced
 Sea salt to taste

Stack the collards on a cutting board and cut lengthwise into thirds, then across into bit size pieces. Steam until tender, 3 to 5 minutes.
 Remove immediately. Heat a heavy skillet. Add the oil and heat. Add the garlic and salt and sauté on medium low heat for 2- 3 minutes.
 Turn off heat and blend in the collards. Remove to a serving dish and add more coconut oil and salt if desired.
 Serves 2 to 4

"WALLY WORM WORD" - "MYCORRHIZAL"

by Wade Moore, Somervell County Master Gardener



"Mycorrhizal" as in mycorrhizal fungi. Let's just call it MY-Fi since Wally's mouth is so small big words are cumbersome. As Wally crawls through a forest of plant roots he encounters masses of MY-Fi attached to the root systems of the plants. MY-Fi does this to around 90% of the soil supported plants. Wally is amazed; there are miles of MY-Fi filaments surrounding one root system.

Wally peers closely at a filament. He discovers that a sheath, containing 30% to 40% carbon, has formed around the thread-like strands. Hence, MY-Fi is helping keep carbon in the soil. Wally now notices that the roots feed MY-Fi some of the plants sugars. MY-Fi is so grateful it returns nutrients such as calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and water to the roots.

Wally is so proud of MY-Fi. MY-Fi is storing carbon in the soil, reducing fertilizer requirements, reducing irrigation requirements, improving soil structure and helping produce healthy plants. Wally knows he does good work in his travels and is glad to have MY-Fi as a friend to assist him in making the world a better place.



Source: Mike Amaranthus, Ph.D. Acres USA, www.acresusa.com

New Garden Project at Heritage Park

by Sandi Stringer, Somervell County Master Gardener



Bob Lancaster addresses the Somervell County Commissioners Court regarding EarthKind® Roses

At the Sept. monthly meeting, the SCMGA voted to approach the County Commissioners Court and get permission to plant approximately 24 EarthKind® Roses along the new fence located on the eastern edge of Heritage Park. The expectation is that these roses will provide beauty and color for the area and additionally will eliminate the necessity of weed eating and mowing around the fence.

Bob Lancaster gave a brief presentation to the Commissioner's Court explaining that EarthKind® Roses have been thoroughly tested and require minimal watering and minimal or no use of fertilizers and chemicals. The Master Gardeners will purchase and plant the roses but Lancaster

asked that the County assist in spraying the existing Bermuda grass and help with the work day set aside for planting the roses. A good layer of bark mulch will be used and reapplied periodically. Although there is no water in the immediate area, watering can be done with hoses until other arrangements are made. Lancaster expressed a desire on our part to start this project as soon as possible and have it finished prior to the first frost of the season.

After the first year, the roses should be established and require little care from the Master Gardeners and at the end of year two they should be at mature height and performance.

The project was approved by all Commissioners in attendance.



Members of the Somervell County Master Gardeners await the Commissioners Court meeting. Pictured: Bob Lancaster, Donna Hagar, Barb Lancaster and Bonnah Boyd (back).

Highlight on a Master Gardener

Barbara Lancaster



A biography of me has to begin with Florine E. Brickey and K. D. Dove, Jr., my parents. They met shortly after my Dad mustered out of the Army after World War II. They were both at Sunday services at the Presbyterian Church in Colfax, Texas. My Mom saw my Dad sitting in another pew and told her brother "that's the man I'm going to marry". They had never met....but she was right. They married on December 26, 1948 and were married for over 51 years.

I was born July 15, 1950 at Green's Clinic in Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas. Within a few months of my birth we moved to Virginia to be with my Dad. Daddy had joined the National Guard in June before I was born to help supplement their income....he was called up for Korea in September of that year and shipped out to Virginia. We lived out there for about 9 months, and then returned to Colfax and then Dallas to wait for him after he was shipped out to Korea. While Mom and I lived in Dallas many of her seven brothers and sisters lived with us so I was very spoiled from the very beginning.

After Daddy returned we (along with my new baby sister Brenda) moved to Mesquite. A few years later another sister

Jan joined us. I graduated from Mesquite High School in 1968 and went on to East Texas State University at Commerce, Texas where I received a B.S. in Business Education. (No offense to AGRILIFE, but it pains me very much that ETSU is now Texas A&M at Commerce.....I just can't be an Aggie!!!!)

Initially I thought I wanted to be a teacher, but after doing my student teaching I knew that teaching wasn't for me. So I went in search of a job...and started my career at Dallas Power & Light Co. From there I went to work at the Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Texas. Work at a non-profit organization is very rewarding, but doesn't pay well at all. I left there a few years later and went back to work at TXU (Dallas Power & Light were part of the TXU family). That's where I met a red headed stranger named Bob Lancaster. (I wish I could say it was love at first sight, but we were friends first...I married my best friend!!) He worked in the Nuclear Operations group, as did my friend and roommate. I tagged along with the Nuclear Operations group so much that the plant manager thought I might as well work with them. I transferred to the Operations group and relocated to Comanche Peak SES in September, 1977. I worked at Comanche Peak for 20 years in Operations, Quality Control and Quality Assurance. I was a Quality Assurance Auditor when they

offered a voluntary severance package. I had always said they'd have to pay me to leave...and they finally offered enough. Plus, Bob was offered and accepted an early retirement package that he couldn't afford to turn down. I left Comanche Peak in August, 1997. So, on to retired life...

Bob and I had gotten married on August 23, 1980. We bought a house in Cleburne with a small yard. We took up golf and spent most of our free time on the golf course. When we retired it seemed natural that we move to Somervell County since they had opened up the golf course here. Ironically, our golf playing slowed and we don't play a lot of golf now.

We had purchased almost 11 acres in Somervell County in 1996. It was rock heaven. The first item Bob bought was a rock bar so we could plant a tree. We built our house, moved in 1998, and began landscaping. We've tried to stick to native plants or adaptive plants, but have strayed from that plan a few times. We initially planted buffalo grass, but the KR Blue-stem is trying to take that over.

After we moved to Somervell County I went to work in Cleburne for a few years at a chemical plant there. Finally, after I couldn't take any more operational perturbations (explosions), I retired again in April, 2004. The very next spring the Master Gardener

(Continued on page 7)

Barb Lancaster, continued

training class was offered and I quickly signed up. I knew how much Bob enjoyed being a Master Gardener and I felt I would enjoy it also.

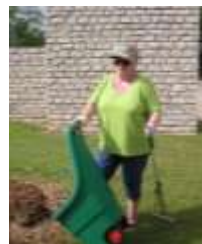
There is one flaw to that plan, though....I really don't enjoy working in the yard. Bob is my inspiration and if he isn't working, well then I'm not either. I am very proud of what Bob has created for us in our little piece of heaven in Somervell County. I help him with the work...but he is the guiding force for me. My main contribution is the container plants on our deck and front porch, and the house plants. My prized plants have been shared by my Mom, my sisters and Bob's mom, and friends. Among my favorites are plumarias from my Mom and a ponytail plant that is about 35 years old.

I got my appreciation of plants from my Mom who always had

wonderful flower beds. Her particular favorites were irises, day lilies, chrysanthemums, and her red plumaria. She was very frugal and saved seed for next year's planting. And Daddy's vegetable gardens...!!!! One year he had over 200 asparagus plants, they harvested over 500 ears of corn, lots and lots of tomatoes, purple hull peas, green beans, onions, peppers, okra, squash...you name it they grew it. My sisters and I shelled many a bushel of peas, cut corn off many an ear of corn, and appreciated every minute of it. Mom either froze or canned their produce for our enjoyment all year long. They kept four families supplied from their garden.

Bob and I have been married 29 years. And he is still my best friend. Being married to Bob gave me an added bonus....I have two wonderful step-

children, Gina and Ross...and their equally wonderful spouses Mike and Karen. I have two fabulous grandsons, Preston and Connor who are one of the greatest things to have happened to me. And of course, I have my precious four-legged baby Rosie.



I have found my niche in Master Gardeners and love it. I have made many, many wonderful friends

through Master Gardeners and hope to continue for years to come. I am very proud of how Master Gardener's has grown here in Somervell County. I've enjoyed what I've learned during the training class, from our monthly educational seminars, and from my fellow Master Gardeners. They all inspire me.



"Living in the Country" Seminar Friday, October 16, 2009 Somervell County Expo Center

Cost for workshop is \$15 - includes lunch and refreshments

RSVP Deadline: October 13, 2009 (\$25 late fee)

Workshop topics include Rainwater Harvesting, Ag Exemptions, Landowner Liability, Pond Management and Construction, Fencing.

Make Checks Payable to: Somervell Extension Program Council PO Box 895. Glen Rose, TX 76043

Confirm your attendance by contacting any of the Extension Offices listed below no later than October, 13, 2009. For any other information concerning the workshop contact one of the Extension Agents below.

Josh Blaneck-CA, Somervell
(254) 897-2809

Marty Vahlenkamp-CEA, Hood
(817) 579-3280

David Winkler-CEA, Bosque
(254) 435-6231

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 A member of The Texas A&M University System and its statewide Agriculture Program. Individuals with disabilities who require and auxiliary aid, service or accommodation in order to participate in this meeting are encouraged to contact us to determine how reasonable accommodations may be made no later than October 13, 2009.

Want No Fuss Roses – Think EarthKind® Roses

*Submitted by Josh Blanek, CEA-AG/NR
Somervell County*



Knock-out Rose

Many people want roses, but they don't want all the hassle and fuss that goes along with growing roses. Well, I have an answer for that, I've got a list of twenty one varieties of roses that you can grow with easy care, green thumb or not. These varieties were designated by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service as EarthKind® Roses. EarthKind® Roses are among the most thoroughly tested and environmentally responsible plants for the use in Texas landscapes. EarthKind® Roses have been through rigorous state-wide testing and evaluation by a team of horticultural experts and found to possess the high level of landscape performance and outstanding disease and insect resistance required for this special designation. These roses do very well in almost any soil type, from the well-drained acid sands of East Texas to the poorly aerated, highly alkaline clays of central and Southwest Texas. However, EarthKind® roses are not immune to pest problems but their tolerance to pests is so great that they rarely require the use of chemical pesticides. Only a few rose

varieties have received the EarthKind® designation, however, the list continues to grow as new selections meet the rigorous criteria.

For these roses to be as care-free as promised, it is crucial that they receive the following basic care. The planting site should be planted in locations where the roses receive direct sunlight for eight hours or more each day. Have good air movement over their leaves (i.e. do not plant in enclosed areas like courtyards or small backyards which are ringed by 8' privacy fences) and no overhead irrigation during the eve-



Sea Foam Rose

ning hours or at night. Roses really respond favorably to well-drained soils. Thus incorporate 3-6 inches of organic matter such as compost and in clay soils include 3 inches of expanded shale. The organic matter can be incorporated into the soil with a tiller or a simple shovel. And regardless of soil type, roses need to be protected year-round with a layer of organic mulch (e.g. cypress

bark, tree leaves or the mulch at the county transfer station works great) 3-4 inches thick.

Information about EarthKind® Roses and the complete list of twenty one varieties, complete with descriptions, can be found on the EarthKind® Rose web page at <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/roses> or by going to the Somervell County Extension office web site at <http://somervell-tx.tamu.edu>.

You can also view the Somervell County Master Gardeners EarthKind® Rose Trial just inside the entrance to Heritage Park or visit their web page at

<http://www.somervellmastergardener.s.org>.

In the Somervell County Trial there are four roses being evaluated to see if they can earn the title of EarthKind®, the fifth variety, Carefree Beauty, is a designated EarthKind® Rose and is used as a control.



Carefree Beauty

SCMGA Community Horticultural Education Series

Topics remaining for 2009

All programs will be held at the Somervell County Citizens Center, at 6:30 pm, second Monday of the month. Please visit our website for any changes. www.somervellmastergardeners.org No program in July and December.

Date	Topic	Speaker
October 12	Bees	Dwayne Cleveland
November 9	Trees for Somervell County	Carrie Smith

Master Gardeners Wet Workday



Master Gardeners Wade Moore, Bob Lancaster and Donna Hagar tend the beds at Dinosaur Valley State Park just before the skies opened up.

MG Wade Moore carries cheat seat for back surgery recovering MG Sandi Stringer - DVSP.



MG Donna Hagar, tells MGs Becky Atobelli and Julie Conner at the Citizens Center "it's too wet to play any more and it's time for coffee!" The soggy group of 7 then headed to Andersons!



Fire Ant Program *by Sandi Stringer*

As one attendee stated, "I

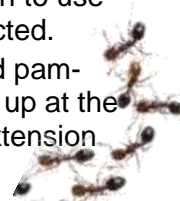
thought I knew everything I needed to know about fire ants." But Josh Blaneck, Somervell County Ext. Agent, dispelled that notion at the monthly SCMGA Community Horticultural Education Program on Monday, September 14th. Blaneck gave an in depth presentation that included the biology and worker structure of fire ants, and the distinction between native and imported fire ants. Blaneck then continued with a discussion of integrated pest management (IPM), a system that uses a combination of the most compatible and ecologically sound

pest suppression tactics to keep pest population below levels that cause problems. IPM uses cultural, biological, and chemical methods. Natural or biological methods include preserving other ant species that compete with fire ants for food and nesting sites, attack small fire ant colonies, or kill newly mated queen ants. There are organic insecticides for fire ants, registered by the EPA, some of which are very effective. Chemical insecticides, which include organics and man made or synthetic products continue to be the main method of battling fire ants. Of these, baits, individual mound treatments, and surface application broad-

casted to a wide area, are the most widely used methods of treatment.

The Two-Step Method is an environmentally sound approach to treating medium size to large landscape areas that includes: (1) broadcasting bait once or twice a year (2) treating nuisance mound or colonies that move into the bait-treated areas. There are many effective products available for treating or controlling fire ants but of primary importance is to read the labels of any products you plan to use and use only as directed.

More information and pamphlets can be picked up at the Somervell County Extension Office.





**SOMERVELL
COUNTY MASTER
GARDENERS
ASSOCIATION**

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Individuals with disabilities who require an auxiliary aid, service or other accommodations in order to participate in Extension sponsored events are encouraged to contact the County Extension Office to determine how reasonable accommodations may be made.

We're on the web!

<http://www.somervellmastergardeners.org>

The Somervell County Master Gardeners are volunteers who work with the AgriLIFE Extension to improve gardening skills throughout the community. Program objectives are implemented through the training of local volunteers known as Master Gardeners. We collaborate with Extension to conduct youth and community education; establish and maintain demonstration gardens; and provide a speakers bureau. We work with special audiences in the community for youth and community outreach of a horticultural nature. We recruit and educate new Master Gardener candidates for effective volunteering.

The training for Somervell County is held in combination with Hood and Johnson Counties and is currently held only every other odd year. The next training for our area will be held in the spring of 2011. If you are interested in the SCMGA, we would like to invite and encourage you to visit one of our monthly meetings, so that you might learn more about our various projects and activities. Our regular monthly business meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 10:00 a.m. in the Somervell County Extension Office. For more information, please contact Josh Blaneck, Somervell County Extension agent at 254-897-2809 or j-blaneck@tamu.edu or you may email the SCMGA at somervellmg@gmail.com.

