

MG Wood Works



January—February 2012



Wood County Master Gardeners volunteered 6,156 hours in 2011 for a value to the county of \$131,492.16



2012 MG Officers

Peggy Rogers	President
Jerry Watts	Vice President
Joan Morgan	Treasurer
Karen Anderson	Secretary

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Vision

To be the premier 21st Century outreach and continuing education organization in Texas responding to the needs of the people.

Edited by:

Sylvia Johnson

Mission

To improve the lives of people, business and communities across Texas and Beyond through high quality, relevant Education

President's Corner



A great big "Thank You" to the officers, project chairmen, committee chairmen and to each member for your volunteer work this last year. Each of you is the one who makes this a Great Organization!

ALL ABOARD!

Are you ready to get **onboard** with some great speakers, fun activities and project volunteer service? We'll start the year off with a BIG BLOW OF THE WHISTLE! Your board of "**engineers**" is ready to get this excursion train underway. Be sure to check in at the "**ticket booth**" which will be to the left of the entry door 8:30a.m. every third Thursday at the AgriLife Extension Building, Quitman TX. Whistle blows at 9:00a.m. Come by once a month and visit with us at the station.

Ride one of the **train cars** (projects). We have plenty of empty seats. A lot of volunteering goes into keeping our Association functioning. I thank you for all your past work and I challenge you to continue. Blow the train whistle....volunteer.

Congratulations to the 2011 WCMG End of Year Award recipients. This is just a small way that we can recognize you for all the hard work and volunteer time.

Let's visit the 2012 Intern classes as often as we can; get to know the members. The more we get to know the class members, the easier it will be for them to integrate into our Association. We want them to feel welcome and to have a great experience.

Plus, attending classes is an easy way to earn your required 6 hours of CEU's.

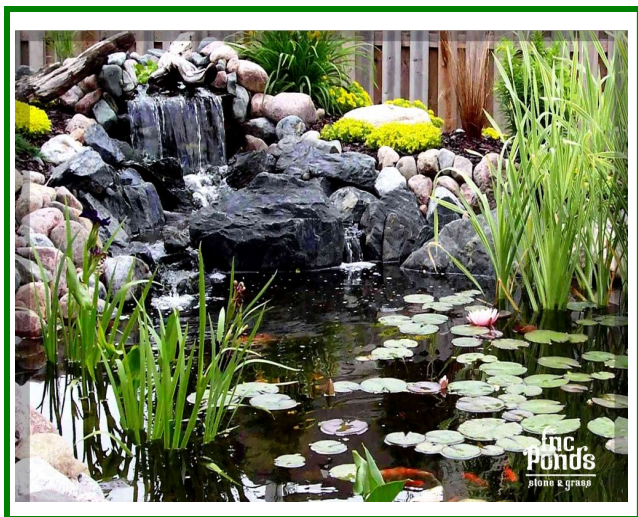
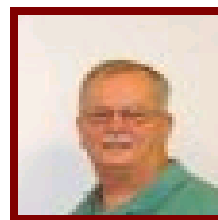
It is with great pride that I am a part of this Association and will be serving as President this year. I am counting on each of you to help the executive officers by volunteering, participating and attending the monthly meetings. Let me hear from you with any ideas or suggestions. Remember this is your Association!

TMGA History: The first Master Gardener class in Texas was held in 1979 in Montgomery County and attended by about 25 people. The 50-hour course was held in the evenings and taught by Extension agents and specialists from Texas A&M, using a manual compiled from Extension publications and news articles. Volunteer service was optional, but class members were encouraged to work on Extension projects.

Scatter seeds of happiness! *Peggy Rogers*

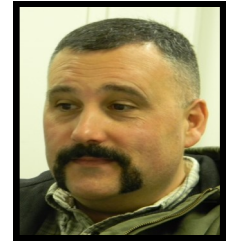
VP's Corner

By: Jerry Watts



The speaker for the **January** meeting will be Todd Tanner of FNC ponds in Tyler. Mr. Tanner will speak on pond design, pond building and maintenance. His talk will include the selection of plants for a pond or water garden. You'll be able to get some good ideas for adding a water feature to your garden.





Birds Bring Winter Pleasure



Winter feeding of birds can create a natural laboratory just outside your window, providing an opportunity to observe some of nature's most beautiful creatures. Birds can stand very cold weather if they can eat enough to keep up their body temperatures. If you start putting out seed, continue it throughout the winter months because birds come to rely on this regular food supply.

Winter feeding is sometimes complicated by problems guests like sparrows, starlings, and squirrels. Sparrows and starlings are introduced species that push out their native competitors.

Squirrels are sometimes very troublesome, but they can also be very interesting and enjoyable to watch. Bird feeders suspended by small wires several feet from other structures can help keep them out of the feeders.

Although some people do not like blue jays, they are pretty birds that are part of the native wildlife population. Blue jays like larger seeds such as sunflowers, a separate feeder may be needed for the blue jays.



(continued on next page)

There are a number of ornamental plants which attract birds to the landscape. East Texas also has many native plants from which birds find shelter and food.



Hackberry Bush



Virginia Creeper



Cherry Laurel

Popular ornamental and native plants which attract birds include: Cedar, hollies, huckleberry, wax myrtle, nandina, hackberry, Virginia creeper, dogwood, cherry laurel, sassafras, and oaks to name a few.



I know there is seed in there somewhere!

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

Wood County TX AgriLife Extension Service

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Wood County Extension Agent

Clint Perkins

Email: ctperkins@ag.tamu.edu

WCMG Mock Check Presentation at the Commissioner's Court



Jerry Watts, Jan Whitlock, Petra Jones, Sylvia Johnson, Karen Anderson, Joan Morgan

Clint Perkins, Jim Willis, Gail Newman, Sassy Cowan, Becky Watts, Nancy Weaver, Connie Amsden →



Clint Perkins, County Extension Agent, accompanied by 12 WCMGs, presented this year's mock check to the court on December 9, 2011. The check represents 6,156 total volunteer hours for the year. These hours translated to the value for horticulture work provided by the Wood County Master Gardeners of \$131,492.16.

Through our programs, we contacted the youths and adults of Wood County and provided hours of continuing Horticultural Education. We sponsored school gardening classes, manned educational booths at county fairs, maintain and improved many county parks and preserves. Our volunteer hours were spent beautifying our county.

Wood County Master Gardeners won awards from the 2011 Texas State Master Gardener's Association for our exceptional work in 2011.



1st Place for: Newsletter and Educational Program

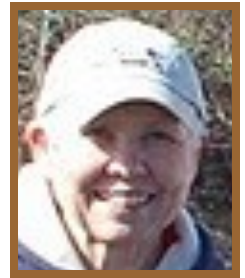


2nd Place for: Over all Master Gardener Association



3rd Place for: Poster Presentation

Thank You to all WCMG members, supporters, sponsors, and other agencies and organizations who contributed time and materials from all over Texas. Working together makes us and our county shine.



By: Joan Morgan

The year is winding down and so are our work projects at the Wildscape until the next year. Everyone is very busy with holiday plans and parties so we have suspended our work day until January 2012. That is difficult to think of, but it is almost here. The recent rains will help us to get a great start on the new year, and hopefully help the plants to make it through the winter in good shape.

To avoid conflict with the 2012 Training Class beginning the 1st Tuesday in January, we will again have Friday as our work day at the Wildscape. We discussed the change at the Orientation of the class members, so we hope to see some of them at the Wildscape on our work days.

We have many plans for next year and hope to get started January 6th. We will continue our project of placing flagstone between the beds so that visitors will be encouraged to walk among the beds to better enjoy the plants.

Clint indicated that he has donation of some drip system material which we can use with our rainwater retrieval system. We send our many thanks to the provider and Clint.

We want to wish all a happy holiday season and good New Year. See all of you next year. ■





Quitman Public Library



By: Linda "Sassy" Cowan

I am happy to be the new project leader for The Quitman Public Library. So now that the New Year is coming upon us, new projects will be rolling out for the library's garden. Watch out fund raisers. I have made many new friends. I am very proud to be a part of this Great Organization. Congratulations to the next intern class of 2012.

ladypeanut1255@yahoo.com 903-967-7417

Smiling Faces

Makes

Beautiful Faces

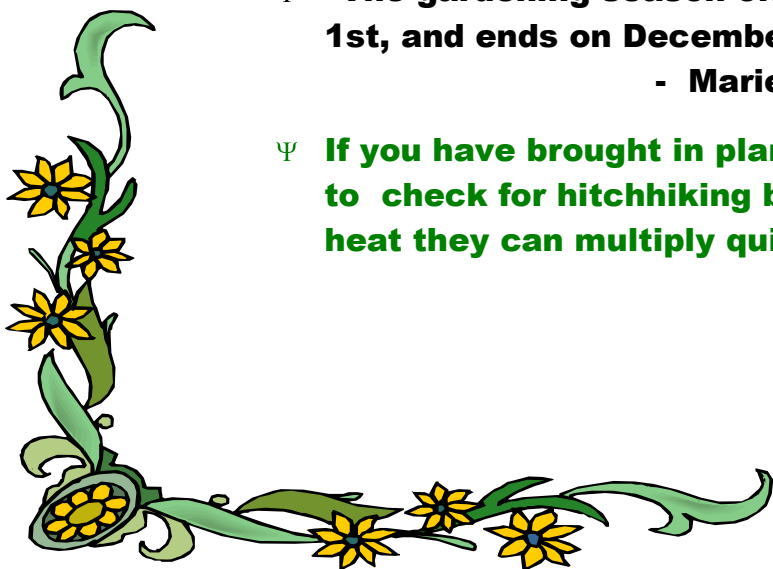
Tips and Tricks

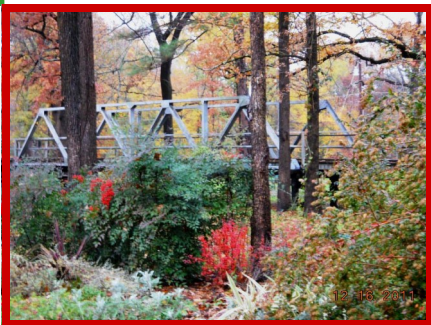
By: Sylvia Johnson

Ψ **"The gardening season officially begins on January 1st, and ends on December 31."**

- Marie Huston

Ψ **If you have brought in plants to winter over, be sure to check for hitchhiking bugs. With the warm indoor heat they can multiply quickly.**





Host WCMG Christmas Meeting on December 16, 2011

The Stinson House was once again the setting for the WCMG Christmas party. Our thanks go out to the "Friends of the Stinson House" for allowing us to use the beautifully decorated historic home. And thanks to the WCMGs who helped decorate it.

During the meeting, Clint and Connie gave out the awards from the WCMG Association for 2011. Our congratulations go out to the winners:

Master Gardener of the Year Karen Anderson,



Project Leader Joan Morgan



Innovators of the Year Pam Riley and Jim Willis



Community Outreach Leader Gail Newman



Janet Whitlock Rookie of the Year



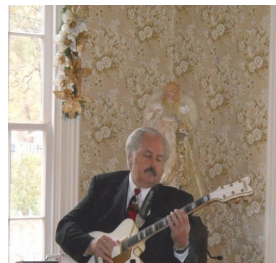
All of you are great workers and leaders and deserve the honor. Thank you for all you do.

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We wish to thank all who attended our Awards Meeting. We especially thank all the great cooks who brought the wonderful food. The idea of "heavy finger foods" for the morning meeting was terrific.



Here are a few of the many who attended:



- Our thanks to Connie Amsden's brother, Kelvin Clark, who provided the beautiful music. He is from West Monroe, LA



EarthKind Specialist News

By: Ellen Atkins



What's Left in the Vegetable Garden?

January is here and there are few vegetables, if any, left in our kitchen gardens. Most of the fall season vegetables have been harvested and if not prepared for the table immediately, have been frozen or canned for winter meals. Many Master Gardeners have a system that they follow to “put the garden to bed” for the winter.

Earth-Kind principles apply, even when one is not actually planting anything. The four principles to remember are: conserve water; conserve energy; reduce the use of herbicides and pesticides; and reduce yard wastes that enter landfills. Following these important points, one can prepare the kitchen garden to rest through the coldest months we experience while doing much to improve the soil. In our planting zone (7b) there is usually enough moisture during the winter that one does not need to irrigate. However, everyone knows that our area is experiencing an unusual drought, so it may be necessary to irrigate the garden plot during the winter months. If you are “putting your garden to bed”, then some moisture will help break-down the mulch you used last season in your garden adding to the health of the soil.



Try this plan to get your kitchen garden plot ready for a good start next spring. First, sprinkle some lawn fertilizer over the plot. “In general, if your garden is located on deep, sandy soil, apply a complete pre-plant fertilizer such as 5-10-10 or 6-12-12 at the rate of 1-2 pounds per 100 square feet. If your soil has a high percentage of clay, a fertilizer such as 10-20-10 or 12-24-12 applied at 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet.” (Guide to Earth-Kind Environmental Management System; Sec. 10, pg. 4) Next, add a layer of completed compost and turn the soil to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. Top the garden with shredded leaves as a mulch protection. Before you plant in the spring, turn the soil again. Your vegetables will love you for your work and diligence in creating great soil in which to grow and produce food for you.

Yantis Fall 2011

Junior Master Gardeners

with their certificates and eating dirt, Oops, SOIL

By: Linda Avant



The Yantis Junior Master Gardener fall group has completed their training. The students studied plant classification by identifying various plants through dissection. They learned to propagated plants using several methods. They also made grow cards for spring planting. I would like to thank Pat Johnson and Nancy Eoff for their teaching assistance without



2012 Spring Conference

TODAY'S GARDEN - TOMORROW'S FOOD

CALLING ALL WOOD COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS!

The Spring Conference is coming quickly. There is still much to do and the Conference Committee is working diligently to make this year's conference successful. Unlike past years, the 2012 conference involves every Wood County Master Gardener in the preparation stage as well as during the actual event. The committee has asked each master gardener to do these things:

Collect unusual items to hold/display bake sale goodies

Solicit an item for a door prize from area businesses or donate one of your hand-crafted items as a prize

Begin to think about what you can contribute to the refreshment table and bake sale

Assist in publicizing our event by placing posters in area businesses, churches, etc.

As in past years, the success of our conference depends on the help of all our Wood County Master Gardeners.

The Winter Time Garden

By: Linda Timmons



What's your favorite time to enjoy your garden? It's probably when the flowers are blooming and the trees are fully leafed. Your garden is full of color in the spring, summer, and fall.

Do you like the way your garden looks in winter or is it mostly bare branches and brown grass? Think about the view out the window of your breakfast area or den. Is it appealing? Imagine if the view were of a tree with interesting bark, a bench to the side with an evergreen shrub behind and a big pot of pansies off to the side. Imagine a flagstone or gravel walk so you don't get your feet wet walking to the bench. Now add a bird bath and feeder nearby. The colorful cardinals, chickadees, finches, woodpeckers, and titmice could be regular visitors all winter if you provide them with shelter, food and water.

What can you do to improve your wintertime garden? A garden by definition is a place where plants are grown so your choice of plants is of first importance. Add plants to your landscape that have wintertime interest. Hollies are wonderful for their evergreen foliage and bright berries; junipers can provide a blue-green, feathery look; crepe myrtles and river birch have exfoliating bark; and don't forget camellias for winter blooms.

In winter, though, when so many plants are dead or dormant your garden can use additional interest. This is where hardscape comes in. Hardscape is the non-living part of your landscape: paths,

patios, fences, walls, trellis, arbors, benches, and fountains. The hardscape in your yard and garden need to suit the style of your home and the terrain of your yard but can also express your personality. Have fun and add a blue bottle tree or be sensible and add a fire pit.

Get the picture? A landscape planned for year around enjoyment needs to use hardscape for interest as well as plants. With a little imagination, planning and work your wintertime garden can be more appealing.





POINSETTIAS

Submitted by Connie Amsden

Poinsettias are a widespread Christmas tradition both for gift-giving and holiday decorating. Yet many of these lovely plants end up in the trash once the holidays are over. Your poinsettia will not only make a beautiful indoor plant all year long, but can also be coaxed to bloom again each year in time for Christmas.

Poinsettia Legend and History

Poinsettias (*euphorbia pulcherrima*) are native to Mexico and Central America. The Aztecs called it cuetlaxochitl. Poinsettias were introduced in the United States in 1825 by Joel Poinsett, the first U.S. ambassador to Mexico, and quickly caught on as a popular Christmas plant. Poinsettias have thin, pale green leaves. When in bloom, they display brightly colored bracts (red, pink, or white) on the top of each stem. Although many mistakenly think that these bracts are flower petals, the actual flowers are the tiny yellow clusters found at the center of the bracts (Bracts are simply leaves masquerading as petals). Another common misconception is that the plant is poisonous. Like most euphorbias, the sap is a little caustic and may cause skin irritation, and certainly indigestion if digested, but if you're going to knock the hubby off for the insurance money (there's a cheery holiday thought...), find another plant.

Forcing Poinsettias to Bloom

Poinsettias bloom in response to shortening daylight hours. If you wish to coax your poinsettia to bloom in time for the holidays, you will need to put the plant in total darkness for at least twelve hours (fourteen is better) each night for approximately ten weeks (this also applies to forcing Christmas Cacti to bloom). Late September or early October is a good time to begin this regimen. You can place your plant inside a box, a cupboard, or a closet to achieve complete darkness. Be sure to bring your plant out during the day and place it in a bright, sunny spot. After it flowers, gradually decrease the water until the bracts all drop, then allow the plant to dry out completely (like many of the euphorbias, this is a desert plant). Store in a place with

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cooler temperatures (50 degrees); remember we are trying to recreate a Mexican Winter, so a 50 degree basement or garage makes a fine location.

When it really begins to warm up again (Late May for us, but just so long as you're around 50 degree evenings), repot your mummy in the same pot with fresh soil and start to water again (we stopped gradually and that's a good way to start) and fertilize (also gradually). Around August, cut the plant back by a third and make a decision. Do we want bushy with small flowers or shrubby with big flowers (my pick)? If we choose the latter we cut the plant back to three to five stems and grow it out (remember gloves if you have sensitive skin). A poinsettia can look quite lovely when planted with foliage plants with contrasting leaf color, shape, and/or size. Don't prune your plant any later than September, however, if you wish to force it to bloom for Christmas.

Poinsettia Care

Poinsettias like lots of bright, indirect sunlight and prefer humid conditions (so you may want to mist your plant if your home is very dry due to heating or climate). As for watering, let the soil dry out between watering. The soil should be dry to the touch. Also, be sure not to let the plants pot stand in water at the plants base or saucer (A layer of pebbles in the bottom of the tray keeps the plant out of the water and increases the humidity around the plant). Poinsettias are sensitive to extreme temperature, so don't place your plant next to a heater or near a drafty window or doorway. A daytime temp of around 65 degrees and nights around 60 degrees will provide perfect conditions for your poinsettia. Whitefly can sometimes be a pest for this plant; check your purchase closely. If you pick it up, and things fly, and they're white, well, there it is. Pretty easily taken care of with insecticidal soap or my favorite indoor pesticide, pyrethrin (made of daisies; it's organic and safe if you don't drink it).



Choosing Your Poinsettia

There are a lot of good poinsettias out there so choosing one can be daunting. Poinsettias are a beautiful holiday tradition, but your enjoyment of these charming plants does not have to end when the Christmas tree comes down. With just a little effort, you can derive pleasure from your poinsettia all year long and bring it to bloom for many holiday seasons to come.

Printed from www.helpfulgardener.com

Per the CDC and PETA, Poinsettias are not poisonous for children or pets. That is an Urban Myth. However, it can cause irritation and upset stomachs if eaten in large amounts. See their websites for further info..

Editor

My backyard Clematis vines are still blooming in December!

By: Sassy Cowan



Clematis are probably the most popular flowering vine in the world. Their showy nature works very well in most garden setting as long as you give them some basic care.

Sunshine : Minimum of 6 full hours everyday to insure maximum blooms.

Soil : Having the right soil is critical with Clematis. Clematis adores a rich, organic soil heavily amended with compost. Use a shovel of compost for every two shovels original soil.

Planting Clematis : Dig a hole approximately 2' x 2' and approximately twelve inches deep. Cut away fiber pot or slide the plant carefully out of plastic pots. The objective is to minimize root disturbance. Put the root ball into the hole so the original soil line is about three to five inches below your garden soil line. This puts the bud down three to five inches. *Important !* If the plant is dormant and the buds are not swelling, showing green, you can back fill the hole to the original soil level. You can grow Clematis in a container or in hanging baskets

Staking Clematis : Clematis comes with a stake in the pot. Do not remove this stake on newly planted Clematis. Removing the stake can easily lead to the plant flopping about in the wind and breaking something you don't want broken. They do need some kind of support in most garden settings. A trellis or fence works well.

Shallow Rooted Protection : Clematis are shallow-rooted vines and keeping those roots cool and evenly moist (protect from the hot sun's rays) is our gardening objective. The easiest way to do this is to mulch the plant. Add 3 - 4 inches of organic mulch around the base of the vines to avoid any rot or mouse damage. (mice sometimes hide in overwintering mulch and chew off tender bark for lunch). Organic mulch is best because as it decomposes, it provides nourishment for the Clematis (rocks do not decompose quickly enough to be of benefit to the plant) Haha.

Watering : Do water at least weekly and do water deeply. Remember this plant likes even moisture so check under the mulch during the heat of the summer to ensure the soil is damp. Do not plant this vine where the ground is wet as winter wetness will rot it off.

Feeding : These vines are heavy feeders. Compost every spring with several shovels full around the base of the plants and give them a good boost of fish emulsion.

Problems : You will see the odd aphids or white fly on your vine, but, the big problem is a fungi that causes the Clematis to suddenly to WILT. The fungi get into the stem and work their way up the plant causing it to wilt as they go. The stem and leaves will turn black. The key to wilt (there is no spray for it) is to plant deeply and grow with large amounts of compost. Spraying compost tea is also a good preventative practice. The deep planting and compost enables the Clematis to "outgrow" the fungus. And the compost tea promotes the good-guy fungi that eat the bad-guy Wilt fungi. Remember, if your plants show signs of Wilt cut off the vines and leaves, place them in a trash bag and dispose of the bag! Be careful not to spread the fungus spores around. Disinfect clippers with alcohol.



Humorous Mishaps

by

Lynn AronSpeer



The following submission is by Terrell AronSpeer, before he became known as
"My Honey."

Youthful delusion and the Conspiracy of Pests

The year was 1980 something. There was no "master gardening" but Mother Earth News and "Organic Gardening" were ubiquitous. Life was busy with family and jobs. Everything in life was passed through the quick, youthful filters of, 'that makes sense,' 'no that's stupid,' or 'I can make that work.'

My annual garden was a youthful salute to optimism coupled with a complete lack of regard for past history. The end of each prior gardening year had renewed my faith in can openers, microwaves and supermarkets. But with the siren call of spring, all was forgotten. This year would be different. With the new tips from "Organic Gardening," success was all but assured.

A rented tiller, generous offerings from the occasionally smoldering compost pile and an afternoon's work would be all that was required to experience Nature's, heretofore, elusive bounty. The plan called for a large rectangular bed surrounded, at "Organic Gardening's" insistence, by an outside perimeter of marigolds and an inside perimeter of onions. According to the article, this would keep all ill-willed garden pests at bay. Within this fortification would be a buffet of tomatoes, squash, and green beans. Because of my experience with the harshness of the Texas sun, I decided the best place for the garden would be partially under the influence of the dappled shade of one of my pecan trees.

Who would have expected that the webworms, with whom I shared my pecan orchard, had taken paratrooper training over the winter? Well, they did. Who would have expected that they had an insatiable appetite for marigolds? Well, they did. With the enthusiasm of piranhas they devoured the marigolds. Once the marigolds were down, a brigade of squash bugs appeared. They were not the least bit intimidated by the onions and immediately got to work.

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“Organic Gardening” would revoke my membership and confiscate my decoder ring if I were to even contemplate using pesticides. The only acceptable tools were muskets or the fingers on my own hands. My work required travel and often, multiple overnight stays. The squash bugs owned the field. I was surprised to find that a squash bug deprived of squash (even from its own gluttonous behavior) is an amazingly adaptable creature. They can be tomato bugs or green bean bugs as well. During a brief respite from work demands, I was able to get the upper hand, but not before all the squash was gone and the tomatoes were down to just two pretty beat up looking plants. I also had a few pole bean survivors. It was almost July and I had yet to experience any of “Nature’s bounty” but I had high hopes for a few tomatoes and maybe one meal with fresh green beans.

With July came the digger wasps. For the uninitiated, a digger wasp is a wasp about the size of a Smart Car. It is their practice to gather cicadas in their talons, bury them in a den the wasp digs, plant a wasp egg in the paralyzed cicada, and then guard the den with their life. Once, while I was mowing, I came across a digger wasp close to the ground and I pushed the mower over the top of him and held it there for a full two minutes. When I pulled the mower back to relish my victory, the wasp appeared to be not only unscathed by the ordeal, but inordinately angry. I abandoned the mower for the day thinking that at some point it would run out of gas. I retrieved it in the dead of night in a raid that resembled the hapless Kato, attacking Peter Sellers in the movie “The Pink Panther.”

Digger wasps, for obvious reasons, prefer bare ground. My lawn was covered in a thick blanket of St. Augustine grass, but not my garden. In my absence it seemed quite a few wasps had discovered this and had dens very close to the remains of my tomatoes and beans. I was sharing this story with an unnecessarily amused employee of a local nursery when he told me he did not *think* a digger wasp would sting. However, looking at a digger wasp, it is unlikely that anyone would voluntarily test that theory.

But it was July. I had some “Black Cats,” a popular brand of fire cracker. By sticking the “punk” (a fireworks lighting device which resembles stick of incense) into the ground, it was easy to light the fire cracker and watch the fuse burn down and at the last second, toss it at the eternally hovering digger wasp. It acts much like a depth charge as it explodes next to the digger wasp. However there was no oil on the surface, no debris. The wasp, visibly shaken and displaced by the blast, immediately returned and would not abandon its den. Try as I might, it soon became apparent that I would never be able to purchase enough “Black Cats” to achieve a victory.



But the good news is that supermarket tomatoes are pretty good and relatively cheap, I’d say.



MEMBER BIOGRAPHY

THE JOURNEY TO A HORTICULTURAL LIFE - TO BECOME A

NAME: Jeff Whitcomb

LOCATION: Winnsboro, TX

FAMILY: Wife, Carol, three grown kids and a darling 3 year old grand daughter

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT/RETIREMENT AND ANY BACKGROUND YOU WOULD LIKE TO SHARE: Mayflower Van Lines for the last 25 years.

WHEN AND WHY DID YOU DECIDE TO JOIN THE MASTER GARDENERS: 2008 cause I want to eat better

CHILDHOOD PLANT EXPERIENCES WITH GARDENS (OR NOT):

Grandparents had large gardens and we grew most of our own food when I was young.

GARDEN MENTORS: (np*)

CURRENT GARDEN INTERESTS/GOALS/DREAMS: To feed myself and others.

FAVORITE GARDEN/ARBORETUM/LOCATION: (np)

FAVORITE PLANTS/SHRUBS/TREES: Any tree, shrub or plant that has pink blooms. Texas Star

LEAST FAVORITE PLANTS/SHRUBS/TREES: Poison Ivy

FAVORITE BENEFICIAL CRITTERS: Hummingbirds and bats

OTHER Hobbies: (np)

Pictures You Would Like To Share: (np)

np = none provided

Wood County Master Gardeners 2012 Spring Conference

Today's Garden-Tomorrow's Food

This year's conference subjects were inspired by the victory gardens of the 1940s.

FREE AT THE
MINEOLA CIVIC CENTER
SATURDAY MARCH 12

8:30-Noon

**SPEAKER ON VEGETABLE GARDENING
AND SPEAKERS ON FOOD PRESERVATION**

**DOOR PRIZES, RAFFLE TICKETS,
REFRESHMENTS**



Wood County Master Gardener Projects

2011

Project	Chair	Email
Quitman Arboretum & Botanical Garden	Pam Riley	pam_riley2003@yahoo.com
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Mineola Nature Preserve Sensory Garden	Peggy Rogers	peggyrogersc21@gmail.com
Hawkins Helping Hands	Lucy Germany	lgermany@etex.net
Winnsboro Morgan Mercy Mission	Jerrie Sutphin	granfarm@peoplescom.net
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Winnsboro Depot	Jerrie Sutphin	granfarm@peoplescom.net
Winnsboro Library	Jerrie Sutphin	granfarm@peoplescom.net
	Sandra Patrick	sppat57@suddenlink.net
Wood Co. Airport Landscape	Connie Amsden	amsdextx@yahoo.com
WCMG Tip Book with Recipes	Linda Timmons	lindtmms@aol.com
WCMG Training Class	Gail Newman	travlinnewman@aol.com
Spring Conference	Ellen Atkins	ellen.atkins@hotmail.com
WCMG Library	Anita Baker	ldandanita@hughes.net

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Wood County Master Gardener Projects

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Festival Coordinator	Willie Kay Paredes	jwkpated@peoplescom.net
Volunteer Hours Coordinator (Hrs/CEUs)	Ellen Atkins	ellen.atkins@hotmail.com

January 2012

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

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SAT

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New MG
classes start
today.

9:00 A.M.

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13

14

MG Class

Ex. Committee
Meeting WC
Airport

15

16

17

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21

MG Class

Monthly
Meeting
9:00 AM

22

23

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MG Class

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MG Class

February 2012

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MG Class

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MG Class

Monthly
Meeting
9:00 AM

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MG Class

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MG Class

STOP THE PRESS!



WCMG 2012 TRAINING CLASS

CLASS SCHEDULE & SPEAKERS

ALL CLASSES START AT 8:30AM EXCEPT VEG. GARDEN WHICH STARTS AT 9AM

UPDATED 10-20-11

SUBJECT	CH	HOURS	DATE	SPEAKER
Welcome to new class				WCMG PRESIDENT
BOTANY, STRUCTURE PROCESSES	1	3	JAN. 3	CLINT PERKINS
PROPAGATION	1	3	JAN. 10	CLYDE & IRAN
SOIL 1	2	3	JAN. 17	CLINT PERKINS
SOIL 2	2	3	JAN. 24	CLINT PERKINS
EARTH KIND	3	3	JAN. 31	MARK CHAMBERLAIN
COMPOST	3	1 1/2	FEB. 7	HOLLY ROSS
SOUTHERN BULBS	7	1 1/2	FEB. 7	CHRIS WEISINGER
IRRIGATION/WATERING	3	1 1/2	FEB. 14	BRAD WATERS
RAINWATER HARVESTING	3	1 1/2	FEB. 14	KAREN ANDERSON
ENTOMOLOGY	3	3	FEB. 21	ALAN SMITH
IPM	4	1 1/2	FEB. 28	LINDA TIMMONS
BEES	3/4	1 1/2	FEB. 28	EATHERTONS
FRUIT & NUT FOR WOOD COUNTY	5	3	MAR. 6	GAYLEN LOGAN
VEG. GARDEN	6	3	MAR. 13	LOWELL TANKSLEY
TURF GRASS	8	1	MAR. 20	DR. KNOOP
HERBS	6	2	MAR. 20	KATHI LADWIG
LANDSCAPE DESIGN	7	3	MAR. 27	LINDA TIMMONS
TREES FILM PRESENTATION	7	2	APR. 3	ERIC TAYLOR
TREES OUTDOOR PRESENTATION	7	2	APR. 3	DANIEL DUNCUM
WILDSCAPE/NATIVES FOR TA (OFFICE)	3/7	TOTAL	APR. 10	LIZ SOUTENDLIK
AT MINEOLA NATURE PRESERVE		4 HRS.	APR. 10	
HANDS ON WILDSCAPE/NATIVES			APR. 10	
EDIBLE WILD PLANTS/SALAD	3/7		APR. 10	LUCY GERMANY
RAIN WATER HARVEST (HANDS ON)	3		APR. 10	KAREN ANDERSON
FIELD TRIP		3	APR. 17	
GRADUATION			APRIL 24	
		52		

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