

MG WOOD WORKS

Edited by: Sylvia Johnson



President Reggie Askins: It has been my honor

2018, Issue 5

Nov/Dec 2018

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to serve as your president for the past two years. I accepted this position thinking "How can I do this?" I soon realized I wasn't flying solo. First, I had great mentors, Linda Timmons and Peggy Rogers, two of our past presidents, were always available for guidance. Then, I was blessed with a committed, dedicated Board. Plus, our association I feel is unique; we are truly a hardworking harmonious team. For every need someone was always there offering help.

I would like to thank my fellow officers for giving of their time and talent so generously. Our attendance the past two years has been great. I give credit for that to Melodee Eishen our Vice President. Our programs have been informative and interesting... The subject matter was diverse, many were hands on and we even had some field trips. Tracy Murphy, our Treasurer, researched and, with membership approval, purchased a computer. This accounting system so

simplified our book keeping. Every month we all receive an easy to read financial report. She also ensured that every expense was within budget limits. Phil Young and Jan Whitlock, our current and past Secretaries, have faithfully recorded an accurate and concise summary of our business meetings. Again, I so appreciate all of my cheerful, helpful Board for all you have done these past two years. [\(cont. page 2\)](#)

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Clip-art

VP Melodee Eishen: Meeting Schedule

We've had lots of rain here at our place this past week. I'm sure you have too. We planted Elbon rye a few weeks ago and it's up 6-8 inches already. I can't believe October is almost over.

We had a wonderful 'Seed and Plant Exchange' this past

Thursday. Everyone has new plants and seeds to get in the ground before it gets too cold. That's the question every year isn't it, how cold is it going to get this winter, and will we get snow and how much? I really want a little more fall however, I'm ready to have a fire in my wood

burning stove. It just makes everything so cozy!

Now for the **November 15th** Wood County Master Gardeners Association meeting. We are having our . That would be Mineola Nature Preserve, Stinson House and Arboretum, and Hawkins Park. Please let me know if I've left [\(cont. page 2\)](#)

President Article Cont.

One of the reasons I love Master Gardeners is we are not a stagnate organization. Every year there are new interns to meet. We are constantly learning and sharing horticultural knowledge. When I reflect back on the past two years, I am so proud of our constant growth. I am not going to name members responsible for this because it would be like calling the roll. The Intern Training Class Program is again full with a waiting list for 2019. Many current associates have earned the title of Specialist and will be assisting with the training. Thanks to a generous donation from a member, we now have a Specialist Scholarship Fund available if requested. In Rains County, we have an active Junior Master Gardener program in place. In Hawkins, there is a newly revived Teaching Garden designed and maintained by our Master Gardeners. This team also further advertised our WCMGA contributions with signage. Four signs have been purchased with all the correct logos for future garden needs. The signs are updated versions of one that can be found at the home of our former emeritus members Eileen and "Bart" Bartlett. This is a beautiful reminder of two dear and dedicated members of our association. In September we had a rainy but successful rain barrel presentation and plans are already in place for our 2019 conference next March.



In closing, thank you for your trust, support and friendship these past two years. I have loved serving as your president. Now I will proudly take my seat in the pew and continue to learn with all my gardening friends.

VP Article Cont.

(left) something out. We are also handing out our 2019 Association Awards during this meeting, so please come and congratulate our recipients.

Just a reminder about our **December 20th** meeting. We are scheduled to meet at Barbara Williams home for food and fellowship. It will be much like last year, so bring some potluck items and come have fun. We will get to see and enjoy Barb's new home. It really is something to see. We'll have a sign-up sheet for different categories of food and hand out maps at our November meeting.

I can't believe that it will be the end of another year for Wood County Master Gardeners. As they say, "Time flies when you're having fun". Thanks everyone for helping make WCMG a success. It's very much appreciated by me (and I'm sure others) that we have so many helpful and carrying people in our association. It makes for light work, when you all help out!

WCMG's Hawkins Oil Festival Teaching Garden



MG Booth at Oil Festival



Photos by: Ann Reynolds

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Composting – How to put it together

While the practice of composting has been around for at least a couple thousand years, it has been since the mid 1900's that much of our scientific knowledge of the composting process has been figured out.

Away from science, you have to look no further than at the ground of any undisturbed forest around here. The fallen leaves, pine needles, branches and other organic material decomposes without the guidelines you read. It will take longer, several months longer, but the process will occur naturally.

The nursery industry and many home gardeners want compost in several weeks to a few months. To have that quick a product, composting processes can be followed to have the correct carbon to nitrogen ratio and the proper amount of moisture. Below, I will skip the details of the science and provide more of a fundamental approach for those new to the concept.

We can simplify the composting process greatly by breaking the ingredients into two parts. We'll talk in terms of "green" and "brown" materials that you put into a compost pile.

Greens are the nitrogen source. Green materials are colorful, freshly cut and contain moisture. They provide nutrients and moisture for the compost workforce. Your vegetable kitchen scraps, fresh lawn clippings, the pile of weeds you just pulled out of your garden, or other fresh trimmings from your landscape are "greens".

Browns are the carbon source. Browns provide energy and are also used for absorbing excess moisture and giving structural strength to your pile. Browns would be the leaves that are just now beginning to fall. Pine needles that you gather or old dried out clippings would be a brown ingredient.

At the very simplest, mix 1-part green materials to 2-3 parts brown materials. With lots of leaves (brown material) coming available soon, some gardeners use what they need for the current amount of greens they have and set the remainder of the leaves aside to mix with fresh green trimmings or kitchen vegetable scraps as the greens become available.

(continued next page)

Shaniqua Davis is the County Extension Agent for agriculture and natural resources for Wood County, Texas. Her email address is shaniqua.davis@ag.tamu.edu

The members of Texas A&M AgriLife will provide equal opportunities in programs and activities, education, and employment to all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation or gender identity and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&M AgriLife.



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You will layer these greens and browns together. Put a layer of browns first, then alternate greens and browns. Volume is crucial to home composters. When constructing yours (compost bin or pile), make it no smaller than 3 ft wide by 3 ft deep by 3 ft tall. This volume will ensure that you can have enough heat to kill off weed seeds and sterilize diseased plant tissue or other harmful pathogens.

The real workhorse that you don't even have to add is bacteria and fungi. These are the aerobic bacteria that will create heat as they oxidize the carbon materials present. There are certain types of aerobic bacteria that can heat up the compost pile to as high as 150 F! Numerous gardeners have seen their own piles so warm that it generates steam as it goes about its work.

If you do want to add bacteria or fungus, I wouldn't recommend purchasing those products. The microorganisms they are selling are already present on the leaves, food scraps and other material you are adding to the pile. If you want to add an inoculant, activator or other additive, simply sprinkle in a shovel full of your best soil and you will have more than enough microorganisms.

It is an interesting process. Not all compost piles reach a very high temperature, so do not be discouraged if yours does not. Be sure to turn your pile every week or two. Under the best conditions, you'll have useable compost in a month or two, while a pile of unmanaged leaves will take a year or more.

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Rain Barrel Class: Mineola Nature Preserve and Wildscape Garden



WCMGA held educational classes on water conservation and rain water harvesting at the Mineola Nature Preserve. For a small fee all participants not only learned about how and why to conserve water but left class with a fully functioning Rain Water Harvesting Barrel. These barrels help provide home gardeners with free water during dry Texas summers. For more information on Rain Water Harvesting visit our website.

<http://txmg.org/woodcounty>



2019 WCMGA Individual Awards Nomination Ballot

Please see the below awards listed with the description and take the time to look over the attached list to vote for who you believe should receive this award. I will need all votes sent to me by November 14, 2018. If you have any questions please let me know!

1. Innovator: ~~~~~

Explain why you are voting for this person in a few words.

An innovator is ready to introduce new ideas, ready for change, new experiences and use multiple sources for making a decision to get the job done. Approaches a job with a "get-r-done" attitude!

2. Project Leader ~~~~~

Why are you voting for this person?

The project leader is in charge of a project at a physical location and works toward displaying best horticulture practices for educational purposes. The individual is involved in planning, development and implementation of a project. (Anyone that is associated with a project. Anyone that shows leadership within a project, not just the project chair.)

3. Community Outreach ~~~~~

Explain why you are voting for this person.

Outreach person creates and plans for the Master Gardeners in educational activities. They collaborate with community leaders and individuals to promote the Texas Master Gardener program.

4. Outstanding Master Gardener of year ~~~~~ Explain why you are voting for this person.

The outstanding Master Gardener should show leadership, but also contribute and is involved during the current year. Prior years contributions and involvement plus their leadership in the community outside the TMG program can also be considered. This should be a person that leads others to be involved in Texas AgriLife horticultural programs.

5. Rookie of 2018 ~~~~~

Explain why you think this person deserves

An individual from the 2018 Trainee Class that exemplifies and promotes the Texas Master Gardener program through leadership and volunteer service.

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Linda Timmons: Wildscape at MNP

Wildflowers in the Home Garden

In Texas our spring displays of wildflowers are breathtaking. Many of those plants need to be started in the fall if you want a little piece of a Texas meadow in your garden next spring. Fall rains help the wildflower seeds germinate and develop a healthy root system before freezing temperatures hit.



The first step to growing wildflowers is choosing a location. Most wildflowers want full sun and well drained soil. If all you have is shade your second step, choosing your plants, will be limited. Wildflowers don't need a designated plot. They can grow happily in among your other plants. Sometimes too happily. Mexican Primrose (*Oenothera speciosa*) has been known to escape and take over flowerbeds and lawn even when planted in a circle bed surrounded by 12 foot of blacktop.

The second step may be the hardest. You need make a choice of which plants you want to grow. To make it easier many seed companies offer regional seed mixes. The mixes are suitable for growing in your zone but will include native and non-native selections, annuals and perennials and tall and short all mixed together. If you decide you want to grow particular wildflowers the mixes may be a shortcut to identifying the best flowers for your area. In making your selection remember that most natural wildflower areas only include two or three different varieties per season. To be successful in following years your annual wildflowers will need to go to seed. Some folks think they look messy at this stage so be aware that neighbors may not appreciate your wildflowers. Consider mixing the spring annuals with some summer and fall blooming perennials to keep a wildflower area looking good.

Step three, preparing the soil depends on what is currently growing in your wildflower spot. If you will be planting in a flowerbed all you need to do is move aside the mulch so the seeds can touch the soil. Grassy areas will require the most work. Lawn grasses will need to be completely removed. After removing grass, do not till the soil. There are years of weed seeds down there that will pop up and overpower your flowers. A light raking to break up the surface will be enough to allow seeds to grow.

Step four, sow the seeds. This means reading your seed packets one more time. You need to know how much area the seed in each packet will cover. Brush up on your sixth grade math. If the instructions say it covers 20 square feet that's an area 2' by 10' or 4' by 5'. Note the growth habit of the plant. If the plant grows 5 feet tall you will want it behind the plants that only get 15" tall. After sowing in your prepared area be sure to pat in or cover the seeds. A good rule of thumb is to cover the seed at a depth of two times the width, or diameter, of the seed. This means the tiny seeds just need to be tamped down into the soil. Larger seeds like bluebonnets will germinate better if covered with 1/4" of soil. A helpful idea is to plant a few seeds of each type of flower you're sowing in small pots. When they start popping up in the pots you'll be able to recognize the seedlings coming up in your wildflower area. If a seedling doesn't match one in the pot, it's a "weed".

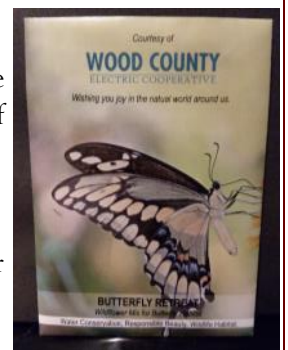


Photo by: Sylvia

Step five, have patience. Natural wildflower areas are developed over years. Even if you do have a great first year your wildflowers will need assistance in succeeding years. Mowing or cutting back a wildflower area in the fall or early winter will give seedlings more light and a better chance at survival. Resist the urge to fertilize. Most wildflowers do well in poorer soils and can respond to fertilizer with a burst of growth but less flowers. Annual wildflowers may need reseeding in successive years. All beds will need to be weeded occasionally.

Step six, pat yourself on the back. By growing wildflowers and particularly natives you are helping the pollinators survive. Sit down for a few minutes and watch your wildflower area in bloom. You'll be amazed at the number of insects you'll see. Growing wildflowers isn't foolproof or particularly easy but the rewards are generous.

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Ellen Atkins: Now THAT is a Fence!

As many of you have read in the past issues of “MG Wood Works”, I have struggled with the idea of a fence around my vegetable garden. Some of you even visited my home when the fence was simply chicken wire weaved in and out as needed and attached to the raised beds. Finally, after many hours of discussion and design changes, my husband and I came up with a plan. THE FENCE would be about nine feet high with three gates. The fencing at the ground would be a 1” x 2” rabbit barrier and above that would be cattle panels. Each 4”x4” post would be set in concrete at least 2’ to 3’ deep at 8’ distances apart and THE FENCE would follow the contour of the terrain. The ground drops 3’ from the east side to the west side creating some slight problems when attaching the wire to the board supports. Two of the gates are sliding barn door types and the third is a double swing gate that allows room for the tractor, mower and golf cart to enter and exit. This fence can keep all animals at bay except those that climb or fly. I’m just happy that foxes are not herbivores!



The construction of THE FENCE began with a small section that was to serve as a prototype. We wanted to know the potential problem areas before a catastrophe struck. Fortunately, there were no problems that could not be overcome. So construction began in earnest in February and continued into March. THE FENCE was a daily activity that became somewhat routine after the first week. My husband and I usually work well as a team, once I learn the building progression and manage to be in the correct place at the correct time with the correct tool in hand ready to hand it off in the correct position. (There’s more to this “helper” stuff than you thought!) My main job was to staple the fencing wire to the support boards. My husband’s main job was everything else. Although the main parts of the fence are completed,

there are still a few tasks left before we can call it “done”.

It does a great job of keeping the critters out-except squirrels-but so far all the “rats-with-bushy-tails” have done is dig for nuts buried last fall. The squirrels do eat fruit and managed to finish off most of the peaches and all of the grapes, neither of which were totally protected by fencing. Do I see more fence building in the future? Perhaps.



After

I am getting used to THE FENCE. We have discovered that the tractor will not make the turn at the corners of the garden, so the tractor brings in the needed supplies, dumps it and backs out the way it came in. Better than no help at all, I guess.

Now if I could just figure out a way to fence out the nematodes!



Before

Lin Grado: Fall Color in your east Texas garden

It's finally fall in east Texas – nature's last surge of beauty before winter's rest. Blooms can be triggered by the shorter day lengths, the cooler nights, or the fall rains. Whatever the cause, there's plenty of beauty to be seen in the fall garden.

Some of our best fall blooms come from the easiest plants to grow: bulbs. Select the right bulbs, plant them in the right spot, and they'll bloom for years. To many gardeners, fall really starts with the blooms of red spider lilies (*Lycoris radiata*) – tall bloom spikes with deep red, wispy flowers. The foliage will follow and persist all winter, then go dormant in the spring. If you're like me, you'll forget where they are planted so each fall they're a surprise.



White Rain Lily

In the fall you'll also see the white blooms of the ever-green **rain lilies** (*Zephyranthes candida*), spectacular when used along a sidewalk or as an edging to a bed. For a taller plant with a pure white bloom, plant some **butterfly ginger** (*Hedychium coronarium*) in a sunny or semi-shaded bed. In addition to their tropical foliage and long-lasting flowers, they also perfume the yard with a sweet fragrance reminiscent of gardenias.



The stark white flowers of butterfly ginger .

Many perennials also peak in the fall, beginning with heirloom mums (*Chrysanthemum* spp). These aren't the mums that grow into tight mounds; rather, they form large clumps that deserve a spot among other fall-blooming perennials. The quintessential old-fashioned mum for Texas is 'Country Girl', a lovely pink, although other colors are available. Combine this in a garden bed with the Texas native blue mistflower (*Conoclinium coelestinum*) – its fuzzy blue flowers will harmonize with the mum and bring butterflies to the garden. If you can't find blue mistflower, consider the aromatic aster (*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*), another Texas native with blue-purple flowers. Cut it back in early July to encourage branching and increased flowers.

There are also several perennials that will bring yellow to your fall garden. At the Quitman Arboretum, we grow Copper Canyon daisy (*Tagetes lemmonii*) both for its lemon-scented foliage and its golden-yellow blooms. To keep its size in check, we cut it back just like the aromatic aster. We also grow Mexican mint marigold (*Tagetes lucida*) with its licorice-scented leaves and deep yellow blooms. In our dry garden, this plant only grows about a foot and a half tall, so it doesn't need to be pruned during the growing season. As a bonus, you can use this in recipes as a substitute for French tarragon. Another native yellow bloomer is 'Fireworks' goldenrod (*Solidago rugosa*) that provides an outstanding show. This variety gets about three feet tall with horizontal bloom spikes of bright yellow. It is rather ungainly when not in bloom, so plant it in the back of the bed or along a fence and let it astound you with its blooms.

Fall also signals blooms for several salvia varieties. Forsythia sage (*Salvia madrensis*) is a very tall perennial topped with large spikes of butter-yellow blooms. With heights of five to eight feet, it's another back-of-the-border plant. For a nice companion, plant Mexican bush sage (*Salvia leucantha*), a shrubby salvia that grows three to five feet tall. Its flower spikes of soft, velvety blooms are generally purple and white, but newer varieties can be all purple, all white, or pink and white. There's also a compact variety called 'Santa Barbara' that grows only two to three feet tall, more suitable to smaller gardens.

The final fall salvia for east Texas gardens is pineapple sage (*Salvia elegans*). This herb has leaves that smell like pineapple and can be used like mint. If you don't pinch it back through the summer, it will form a mound about four feet tall and wide. When it blooms in fall, it is covered in scarlet-red spikes that are loved by hummingbirds on their way south.



There's also a variety with golden leaves ('Golden Delicious'), as well as a couple of shorter varieties ('Honey Melon' and 'Tangerine'), but they may be a bit less hardy than the original variety.

I have some harder-to-find blooms in my fall garden, including **firespike** (*Odontonema strictum*), with bold tropical leaves and spikes of red tubular flowers on each branch. I love this plant because it blooms in full shade but also grows well in sun. In my shade gardens, it reaches four feet tall once established. I have a purple-pink variety,

but it's much later-blooming, and an early frost will cut short its bloom cycle.

Another fall-blooming oddity in my garden is Mexican winged crown-beard (*Verbesina olsenii*), a relative of our native frostweed. It's a monstrous plant, up to ten feet tall, with coarse winged stems and foot-long rough leaves. The stems each end in large clusters of small, bright yellow flowers with a strong, sweet fragrance that, to me, smells like Juicy Fruit gum. You'll also hear the buzzing of bees around these pollen-rich blooms in late autumn.



White Confederate rose.

There are plenty of shrubs blooming in the fall garden. Many heirloom roses will have another round of blooms, as will the re-blooming azaleas such as *Deja Bloom*. Likewise angel trumpets (*Brugmansia* spp.) will respond to cooler nights with flushes of flowers hanging down from their branches. In old homesteads you might see a tall shrub with big leaves and



Confederate rose in morning sun.

full hibiscus-like flowers in shades ranging from white to almost red. Most likely it's a **Confederate rose**, a pass-along plant that has found its way into many east Texas gardens. *Sasanqua* camellias also start their bloom cycle in fall.

The final blast of color in the fall is not from flowers but from berries on native shrubs and trees. The most outstanding has to be American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), our native shrub that has electric purple berries. These berries can be picked for jelly or remain on the shrubs till they're eaten by birds, usually in January. While the purple berries are ever-present in east Texas, there are also varieties with white or pink berries if you're determined for something out of the ordinary.



Carolina buckthorn has a form similar to dogwood, with spectacular berries in fall

Another native, **Carolina buckthorn** (*Rhamnus caroliniana*), has showy berries that are now starting to turn from rose-pink to shiny black, looking like small ornaments on this graceful small tree. As the season progresses, its shiny leaves will turn a pleasing orange/yellow or even red color before dropping. Finally, you'll notice that the berries on the Possumhaw holly (*Ilex decidua*) are starting to turn to their orange-red winter color. You can see a spectacular example of this shrub at the Quit-

man Library, just to the left of the entrance on Goode Street.

With the plants listed here, as well as the traditional fall annuals, you can extend the color beyond summer, in your east Texas gardens.



Winged crownbeard is a bee magnet when it blooms in late season. You can smell its sweet fragrance across the yard.



'Fireworks' goldenrod in the IDEA garden is a showstopper in bloom.

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Sylvia Johnson: What is a Texas Master Gardener? Part II



<https://mastergardener.tamu.edu>

Unless you have been through the training program, recertification classes, specialty classes, observed the Associates at work or know a current Texas Master Gardener, you may not appreciate the extensive and in-depth knowledge and work ethics that are combined in our program. These are our Association's guidelines.

Recertification of Master Gardeners

In order to retain the Texas Master Gardener title, individuals are required each year to participate in a minimum of 6 hours of recertification training and provide an additional 12 hours of volunteer service through the local Extension office. Again documentation requirements and validation of training and volunteer service hours for recertification are under the purview of the County Extension Agent or individual designated by the agent.

The title of Texas Master Gardener is valid only when the volunteer is participating in a Master Gardener program being conducted by Texas AgriLife Extension Service. When an individual ceases active participation in the Master Gardener program and/or does not meet recertification requirements, the individual's certification as a Texas Master Gardener becomes void. The County Extension Agents, serving as Master Gardener Coordinators, are charged to maintain this guideline.

Volunteer Service Hours Defined

County Extension Agents/Master Gardener Coordinators employed by Texas AgriLife Extension Service make the final determination on what volunteer service hours are accepted to meet requirements for Master Gardener certification and recertification.

To assist in this determination, the following guidelines are provided. Volunteer service hours should be performed during activities that are:

- * Educational in nature, as opposed to service or maintenance-type work.
- * Supportive of Texas AgriLife Extension Service's mission, objectives, and issues.
- * Identified as sponsored (or co-sponsored) by Texas AgriLife Extension Service
- * Master Gardeners should wear Master Gardener name badges and/or shirts/apparel.
- * Collaborations with other organizations are important, but Extension does not supply other organizations with volunteers to do their work.
- * A Master Gardener's volunteer hours may be claimed for credits with the Master Gardener program or another organization, but not both.
- * Approved in advance for volunteer hours by the County Extension Agent/Master Gardener Coordinator.

As you read our newsletter and learn of all the educational seminars and classes we hold, garden projects we plan and execute, "specialist speakers" we share with the public in educational forums, the class room instruction we provide in County ISDs, the newspaper educational articles written by our Associates and the community outreach events we hold, as well as our web-site and Facebook pages, we hope you get an understanding of how great an asset you have available to you especially here in Wood County, Texas.

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Sylvia Johnson: Editorial Resignation

To all WCMG Associates and all “MG Wood Works” readers,

It has been an honor to serve as your Newsletter Editor for the last 9 plus years. However, due to other obligations it is time for me to relinquish this position as of the end of 2018. This is my last issue but I will help whomever succeeds me get started. I have enjoyed the challenges (I’m sorry I misspelled your name!) and the successes (Yeah, we won!). There were two Editors before me and I must thank them for their help and guidance. Thank you Eileen Bartlett and Terrell Aron-Speer. I have learned many different skills encompassing many different subjects including writing styles, editing, publishing, photography, computer viruses, cloud storage, smart phones and award writing during this tenure. Whether it was “hiding faces”, augmenting articles, or just attending and documenting many fun events every issue was a learning experience. I will continue to learn as a member of our Association; I will just learn in different subjects and areas.

I appreciate all the help, advice, and creative input made by all the Associates through the years. I have been supported by all the Association Presidents during these years and I thank them especially for their help, input, and freedom to create, innovate and grow. Clint Perkins was also a great mentor he let me “run with it”. Thanks Clint. I also thank my husband for “looking this over one more time , please” support. His help was invaluable. Thanks to everyone’s support I have gone from “What is publishing?” to award winning status. Now that is growth, all based upon gardening, who would have thought! One of the great things about the Wood County Master Gardeners Association is we encourage everyone to reach out and stretch their current skill base and develop in completely new and innovative support areas as well as gardening. We are after all about Education!

Thank you, to all who have helped make our “MG Wood Works” the winner of four 1st Place and two 2nd Place TMGA State Awards for Written Education during these 9 years. (during some of the missing years TMGA asked us not to submit entries so that other counties might have a chance to win!)

Many supplied the raw materials; I applied the glue that built our outstanding reputation.

Respectfully,

Sylvia Johnson

“MG Wood Works Editor 2009-2018”



Clip-art



Photo by: Elizabeth Neuens

2018 WCMG Officers

President – Reggie Askins

Vice-President – Melodee Eishen

Secretary – Phil Young

Treasurer – Tracey Snow Murphy

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Online with WCMGA

—**“MG Wood Works” Newsletter:** mgnewsletter@hotmail.com You are all invited to submit your thoughts, lessons, new suggestions or perceptions to this newsletter. You are permitted to count time writing articles as volunteer hours. *Unless otherwise annotated, all photos in this publication were taken by the author of the article in which they appear.*

If you have questions please contact the editor: **Sylvia Johnson**

—**Website** at <http://txmg.org/woodcounty> up-to-the-minute news and scheduled events, back issues of the newsletter and seasonal videos. Any new content for the web-site can be sent to **Keith Zimmerman**.

—**Facebook**, <https://www.facebook.com/Wood-County-Master-Gardeners-Inc-205733709448425/?fref=ts>

Facebook Group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1534107646899295/>

—**CEU—ON LINE:** <http://txmg.org> -look to side of page, click on Training, click on Training Opportunities, click Earth-Kind Training for Master Gardeners, almost to bottom of page you will find Directions. There are 12 subjects, click on arrow in front of subject for video then click on survey or test.

—**Sunshine:** Know of a member who needs a get well, warm thought or sympathy card? Contact **Joyce Tullis**. She will insure one is sent from the Association.

—**Volunteer Hours:** <http://texas.volunteersystem.org> Just click on the link and you will see where to enter your password. Before logging in, right click on the page and save to favorites or bookmark or Create Shortcut to you desktop. Thanks for entering your hours. If you need help contact **Peggy Rogers**.

—**Contact info for Associates**, you can find all E-mail address and/or contact information on the **Membership Roster** sent to you by WCMG E-mail or on the **Member Roster** on the **Volunteer Hours Website** site above.

Interested in becoming a Master Gardener and contributing to your county?

If so, call the Wood County AgriLife Extension office for more information.

AgriLife Extension Service 618 South Main Street Quitman,

Wood County TX 75783-0968

Phone: 903-763-2924

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