Are you a gardener? Interested in attending some horticulture classes? Then consider attending the OMGA Gardeners Mini College and choose from 15 classes on the art and science of gardening such as, saving/storing garden seeds, soil secrets, a pollinator-friendly garden, fruit trees, helping bees, pest management, companion planting & rotation of the vegetable garden, systemic insecticides, plant problem diagnosis, adaptive gardening for healthy aging, beating the weather odds, and more. The Oregon Master Gardener’s Association Gardeners Mini College is August 7 - 9, 2013, at Oregon State University in Corvallis. The class schedule and speaker information has been posted at http://www.oregonmastergardeners.org/MiniCollege2013.htm. In addition to the classes, Mini College offers an opportunity to meet other gardeners from around the state, share ideas, tours and more.

**Leadership Day** is Wed., Aug. 7, cost is $20. Anyone thinking of a MG board position is encouraged to attend the Thursday classes. Speakers will address recruiting volunteers and board members, keeping them engaged, and preventing burnout. The afternoon session will discuss changing demographics and trends, how they might affect MG’s and possible service projects to address these changes.

**Mini College Scholarship**
For Master Gardeners/Trainees: First time attendees to Mini College may receive a scholarship for $75.00 from the Clatsop Co. Master Gardener Association with the stipulation that the individual do either a verbal report at the September meeting or a written report for the MG newsletter, *The Cultivator*. (Reimbursement upon completion of reporting). To take advantage of this opportunity, contact a Board member.

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**OMGA 2013 Gardeners Mini College**
Grow 🌿 Share 🌿 Excel
August 7th, 8th, 9th
Corvallis, OR
http://www.oregonmastergardeners.org/MiniCollege2013.htm
A WALK IN THE GARDEN
By Ed Steck, President
Clatsop County Master Gardener Association

Come take my hand. It’s time once more for a walk through our garden. For it is here that we are able to learn so much. Many lessons await to be taught as well as learned. Learning in the garden is sort of magical. It is magical because two people are able to do it in exactly the same manner. Teaching seems to be the same, however, learning and understanding frequently may vary widely.

We are taught that King Solomon was the wisest man of his time. He shared with us in part the following:

To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven.
A time to be born, and a time to die: a time to plant and a time to pluck up that
Which is planted. It continues.

.....A time to get and a time to lose: A time to keep and a time to cast away.

Together as we continue our walk, let us listen as we think, and look, and then perhaps, if we are very careful we might be taught by those plants which we nurture and love. What would they say if they could speak? Seems like I heard one saying to another…. “Nutrition is so important to us, and a good drink of water is just what we need! Oh, hey I like my space – only a weed would impose upon my space. I’ll bloom my heart out only if they keep those guys away”. Considering this my mind reflects upon our ‘needs’ and our ‘weeds’, so to speak.

Because of our needs for space to nurture and house our much needed plants for the annual plant sale, we reach out and impose upon the willingness and good graces of the very few amongst us with greenhouse space and are able to find a temporary home for them. There they are sheltered, nurtured, watered, kept warm and safe from the elements. They are for the most part then forgotten and often their care is taken for granted largely by our CCMGA group. Forgotten, that is until they seemingly and almost magically show up at the fairgrounds the day before the event (through little or no effort of our own) ready to be prepared for sale. The naked truth is that great effort and cost has been expended by those who have been caring for them while also conveying them to us. We love it, because it converts to the cash cow that is key to keeping CCMGA afloat.

Perhaps it is time. It is time to avoid making an enemy of ourselves. It’s time to remember that it is not correct to impose our needs and wants upon the goodness of others and ignore their effect. There is a way to bring things towards us, a bit closer and take care of this ‘weed’ properly. LET’S CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF OUR OWN GREENHOUSE AND WHILE WE’RE AT IT AN ATTACHED STORAGE FACILITY WHICH ARE BOTH SORELY NEEDED. The question has been posed in opposition to this need, “Are we able to sustain the maintenance and work of a greenhouse?” Perhaps a question of greater importance should be “Are we willing to do so?” Are we the sort of an organization that would allow very few individuals to continue to bear the cost and the greenhouse work as a majority look on? Maybe we should ask the ‘Little Red Hen’.

There is much to consider and often times more than meets the eye. Our coffers have grown over the years. Where are we going with them? Is it possible to start out slow with both time and involvement? Please take the time to consider these important issues. Ask questions, consider possibilities, and share your thoughts and ideas. More ideas may bring about greater possibilities.

A look ahead: Mini College is coming up August 7th, 8th, and 9th. Thursday 7th the leadership class sessions will be held. It is a wonderful opportunity for those with an interest in leadership possibilities to jump in and benefit from the excellent training offered. Please consider attending.

New this year: It has just been announced that bar attachments are available for the few among us who have been members for at least 20 years. Please see Linda Holmes if you qualify for this award. This will be presented both in Mini College as well as at our graduation ceremony.

Happy gardening,
Ed Steck, President CCMGA
A Note from Your CCMGA Vice President
By Bob Caswell, Vice President, Clatsop Co. Master Gardener Association

Ahhh! Summer is almost here as this will be going to press 6/21. I am excited because I have nursed an Echium (Tower of Jewels) plant from last fall to the greenhouse and back to the garden that spikes up to 10’ with a magnificent tower of purple flowers. It is native to the Canary Islands and likes heat – and so do I.

For those that went to the May Garden Social, the feedback was that all had a good time and we will do it again in 2014. It will be done on dates that most of the board members will be able to participate!

Please! Please! We need to show off the Demo Garden at Fair time and if you could come to the Demo Garden Workday & Potluck on the 18th it would be most appreciated by Walt John, our Demo Garden Chairman. Not only that we’ll all have a good weed and feed experience.

Dates to Remember...

JULY
11 – MG Board Meeting, 9:30-11:30am
OSU Seafood Lab Conf. Room

18 – Demo Garden Potluck & Work Day, 4pm
Demo Garden finishing touches before the County Fair

7/30-8/3 Clatsop County Fair @ Demonstration Garden
10am - 9pm daily

AUGUST
1-3 Clatsop County Fair, Fairgrounds
7-9 Mini-College at OSU (Corvallis)
8 MG Board Meeting, 9:30-11:30am
OSU Seafood Lab Conf. Room
(A hold on the board meeting until it is determined how it effects Mini College, since several Board Members are going)

26 CCMGA General Membership Meeting Dahlia Excursion, 8am-5pm. Swan Island Dahlia Gardens, Canby OR. We will car pool, 8am-5pm. Sign up now, bcaswell@willapabay.org.

Nominating Committee
Hello Clatsop County Master Gardeners:

As the Past President of 2013 I am in charge of the nominating committee for the CCMGA Board of 2014. Our committee will be convening in July to discuss Board openings and possible Candidates for nominations. I have served on the board for the last 4 years. Serving on the board is a rewarding experience as you really focus on the inside workings of our chapter, helping to make it better and better each and every year with the help of our chapter members. If you are interested in serving on the board next year or just have some questions about job descriptions please contact me at 360-642-5888 or dluca003@centurytel.net.

Thank you,
Debbie Haugsten, Past President 2013

Swan Island Dahlia Festival Trip
Canby, OR
August 26
8 am – 5 pm

Carpooling from Clatsop County
Sign up now, contact Bob at bcaswell@willapabay.org
Current Events.....

July
11  CCMGA Board Meeting, 9:30-11:30 AM, OSU Seafood Lab Conference Room
16  MG Marketing/Media Committee Mtg, 11 AM
    OSU Seafood Lab Conference Room
18  Demo Garden Work Day & Potluck/Meeting, 4:00 PM,
    Clatsop County Fairgrounds Demo Garden
7/30 - 8/3  Clatsop Co. Fair, Fairgrounds. Sign up for a shift, see page 9

August
7-9  Mini College, OSU Campus, Corvallis
8   CCMGA Board Meeting, 9:30-11:30 AM, OSU Seafood Lab Conf.
    Room. This meeting is pending due to several Board Members attendance
    at Mini College
20  MG Marketing/Media Committee Mtg, 11 AM
    OSU Seafood Lab Conference Room
24  Soil pH Testing Clinic, Brownsmead Corn Feed, 2-6 PM
    Brownsmead Grange
26  CCMGA General Membership Meeting Dahlia Excursion,
    8 AM – 5 P M, Swan Island Dahlia Festival, see page 3 for more details

2013 CCMGA Officers
President
Ed Steck
Vice President
Bob Caswell
Secretary
Darlene Houser
Treasurer
Pam Holen
Historian
Sheila Beveridge
State Rep
Linda Holmes
Walt John
Past President
Debbie Haugsten
Looking Ahead: Clatsop Co. Master Gardener Association Calendar of Events 2013

September
12  CCMGA Board Meeting, 9:30-11:30 AM, OSU Seafood Lab Conf. Room
19  CCMGA General Membership Meeting: Bring A Friend & Demo Garden Potluck, 4 PM. Presentation on “Mushrooms” with Phil Allen, Fairgrounds
21  Winterizing Your Garden, Time 10 AM – 2 PM. Contacts: Nancy Leonard, Joanie Chapel. Demo Garden, Fairgrounds

October
10  CCMGA Board Meeting, 9:30 – 11:30 AM, OSU Seafood Lab Conf. Room
17  CCMGA General Membership Meeting, 11 AM, 4-H Club House
17  MG Brown Bag Meeting, 12 Noon, speaker/topic TB A

November
14  CCMGA Board Meeting, 9:30 – 11:30 AM, OSU Seafood Lab Conf. Room
21  MG Class of 2013 Graduation & Recertification Program, time and location TBA

December
12  CCMGA Board Meeting, 9:30 – 11:30 AM, OSU Seafood Lab Conf. Room
14  CCMGA Holiday Potluck & Social, at the home of Ed Steck. More info to follow

Version: 2/20/2013

All Local Master Gardeners planning to attend
OMGA Mini College

Future ‘Spring into Gardening’ dates are:
- April 12, 2014
- April 11, 2015

While at OMGA Mini College in August, please consider if the presentation which you attend might be suitable for our annual Spring Garden Seminar. We are always looking for engaging speakers with educational topics of interest to the general gardening public.

When you return home from Mini-College, all rejuvenated with gardening knowledge and excitement, please contact me with your speaker suggestions.

Sandra Gipson, Spring Garden Seminar Speakers
sgipson@wildblue.net

DIGGIN’ THE DIRT
Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m. on KMUN 91.9 FM
Contact Ann if you are interested in being a guest or have program ideas (503) 791-4611, or email at anngoldeen@gmail.com
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>06/24/13</td>
<td>Monday 10 am-1 pm</td>
<td>Linda Jones (503)325-9026</td>
<td>Shad Balzano (503)466-2962</td>
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<td>06/26/13</td>
<td>Wednesday 12 pm-3 pm</td>
<td>Jane Donnelly (503)325-9026</td>
<td>Debbie Steier (209)969-7143</td>
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<td>07/01/13</td>
<td>Monday 10 am-1 pm</td>
<td>Pamela Alegria (503)325-8524</td>
<td>Alan Countz (541)901-1165</td>
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<td>07/03/13</td>
<td>Wednesday 12 pm-3 pm</td>
<td>Sandy Gipson (503)458-6562</td>
<td>Josie Lilly (503)440-7952</td>
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<tr>
<td>07/08/13</td>
<td>Monday 10 am-1 pm</td>
<td>Leslie Long (533)717-3671</td>
<td>Heather Miller (503)738-9002</td>
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<td>07/10/13</td>
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<td>Sandy Gipson (503)458-6562</td>
<td>Josie Lilly (503)440-7952</td>
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<td>07/15/13</td>
<td>Monday 10 am-1 pm</td>
<td>Bob Caswell <a href="mailto:bcaswell@willapabay.org">bcaswell@willapabay.org</a></td>
<td>Heather Miller (503)738-9002</td>
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<td>07/17/13</td>
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<td>Linda Jones (503)325-9026</td>
<td>Nancy Bosse (503)861-9506</td>
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<td>07/22/13</td>
<td>Monday 10 am-1 pm</td>
<td>Debbie Haugeten (360)8242-5888</td>
<td>Stacey Hall (503)458-5229</td>
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<tr>
<td>07/24/13</td>
<td>Wednesday 12 pm-3 pm</td>
<td>Richard Ellingon (503)937-4300</td>
<td>Trudy Enke (503)861-2400</td>
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<tr>
<td>08/05/13</td>
<td>Monday 10 am-1 pm</td>
<td>Jim Bendig (503)861-8484</td>
<td>Benjamin Poulsen <a href="mailto:Benjaminpoulsen00@gmail.com">Benjaminpoulsen00@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>08/07/13</td>
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<td>Randy Pappas (503)440-1760</td>
<td>William Harper (503)791-9318</td>
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<td>08/12/13</td>
<td>Monday 10 am-1 pm</td>
<td>Bob Caswell <a href="mailto:bcaswell@willapabay.org">bcaswell@willapabay.org</a></td>
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<td>08/21/13</td>
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<td>Shad Balzano (503)466-2982</td>
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<td>08/26/13</td>
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<td>Jim Bendig (503)861-8484</td>
<td>Benjamin Poulsen <a href="mailto:Benjaminpoulsen00@gmail.com">Benjaminpoulsen00@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Wednesday 12 pm-3 pm</td>
<td>Ed Stock</td>
<td>David Mather (503)325-6998</td>
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<td>Josie Lilly (503)440-7952</td>
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<td>09/09/13</td>
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<td>Pamela Alegria (503)325-8024</td>
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<td>09/30/13</td>
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<td>Linda Jones (209)865-7021</td>
<td>Heather Miller (503)738-9002</td>
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<td>10/02/13</td>
<td>Wednesday 12 pm-3 pm</td>
<td>Cody Carpenter (503)440-2480</td>
<td>Shad Balzano (503)468-2982</td>
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<td>10/07/13</td>
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<td>Cody Carpenter (503)440-2480</td>
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<td>10/09/13</td>
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<td>Linda Jones (209)865-7021</td>
<td>Roberta Muehberg (503)325-4095</td>
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Contact Leslie Long for any revisions at lengbretson@hotmail.com or (503) 717-3671.

Master Gardeners wishing to sign up to staff the info line, please contact Leslie Long at lengbretson@hotmail.com or (503) 717-3671.
Hello, Master Gardener Trainees and Veterans,

Thank you to all who have signed up for the 2013 Astoria Sunday Market season. We're gearing up for the busy season at the Market, so please check your schedules and let me know if you have any conflicts. Please give enough notice if you have to cancel so there's time to get a substitute. If there are people who still need hours, please let me know when you are available and I'll work out a spot for you.

We usually have four MG's in the booth, including a veteran, and we typically have about 25 contacts each week. The MG booth is in the plaza near 12th St. and Duane in downtown Astoria, and it's located in the vicinity of the plant vendors. **We usually set up around 8:30am** and tear down is at 3:00. We still need volunteers to bring the booth gear to the Market (table, tent, books and weights) from Pam Holen’s garage. It fits in a regular-size car. For more information, please contact Chris Bennett greatdirt@hotmail.com, or call 503-325-8282. (If Dave answers, make him write it down!!)

Thanks so much for your help! Chris

June 30  Pam Holen, Alex Berg, Nancy Bosse, Alice Philpott  ________________ brings booth gear?

July 7  Claudia Justice, Linda Holmes, Alice Myers Philpott, Chuck Meyer, *Chuck brings booth gear*
July 14  Pam Trenary, Trudy Enke, Jane Donnelly, **NEED 1, Jane brings booth gear**
July 21  Debbie Steier, Nancy Bosse, Jim Bendig, Carol Calvert  *Nancy brings booth gear*
July 28  Shad Balzano, Linda Jones, Leslie Long, Pam Holen, *Leslie brings booth gear*

August 4  Stacey Hall, Shad Balzano, Trudy Enke, Jane Donnelly, *Jane brings booth gear*
August 11  Debbie Steier, Claudia Justice, Nancy Bosse, Carol Calvert, *Nancy brings booth gear*
August 18  David Mathre, Linda Jones, Leslie Long, Alice Myers Philpott  *Leslie brings booth gear*
August 25  Chuck Meyer, Pam Holen, **NEED 2  Chuck brings booth gear**

Sept 1  Claudia Justice, Shirley Croddy, Nancy Bosse, **NEED 1 + Nancy brings booth gear**
Sept 8  Cheryl Capellen, Linda Holmes, Eileen Cheuvront, Susan Widawski, + ________________ brings booth gear?
Sept 15  Joanie Chapel, Nancy Leonard, Will Harper, Eileen Cheuvront  ________________ brings booth gear?
Sept 22  Trudy Enke, Chuck Meyer, Barb Hassan, **NEED 1, Chuck brings booth gear**
Sept 29  Stacey Hall, Nancy Bosse, Shad Balzano, Ann Goldeen, + ________________ brings booth gear?

October 6  Cheryl Capellen, Darlene Houser, Debbie Haugsten, Chris Bennett  *Debbie/Darlene bring gear*
October 13  Trudy Enke, Karen Reintzell, Nancy Bosse, **NEED 1 + ________________ brings booth gear?**
River Peoples Farmer’s Market also offers Master Gardener Plant Clinics
Plant clinics are once a month on the following Thursdays, 3-6pm
13th and Duane in Astoria (next to Astoria Indoor Garden Supply)

Questions? Contact Jennifer Rasmussen at (503) 680-9953 or jennifer.rasmussen@oregonstate.edu

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<td>Cody Carpenter 503.440.2480</td>
<td>Nancy Leonard 503.791.8816</td>
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<td>Shad Balzano 503.468.2982</td>
<td>Leslie Long 503.717.3671</td>
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<td>August 8th</td>
<td>Cheryl Capellen 503.325.7548</td>
<td>Debbie Haugsten 360.642.5888</td>
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<td>Pam Trenery 503.325.1130</td>
<td>Darlene Houser 360.665.3299</td>
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<td>September 12th</td>
<td>Stacey Hall 503.458.5229</td>
<td>Marion Sefren 503.861.3133</td>
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<td>Trudy Enke 503.861.2400</td>
<td>John Sefren</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 3rd</td>
<td>Susan Widawski 503.458.6274</td>
<td>Nancy Leonard 503.791.8816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Mathre 503.325.0698</td>
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*Willing to fill in, Debbie Steier 208.899.7143

Do you like working with kids?
Sprouts Club is using the Growing Healthy Kids program and would love some Master Gardener volunteer support! We are looking for one volunteer each week who would like to interact with the kids who visit the Sprouts Club booth and teach them that week’s gardening lesson. Supplies, instructions, and training will be provided, we just need your smiling face and gardening knowledge!

Please contact Growing Healthy Kids program coordinator, Jennifer Rasmussen, if you’re interested in signing up. (503) 298-5566 or jennifer.rasmussen@oregonstate.edu.
Volunteers working with the Growing Healthy Kids program must complete a background check prior to volunteering.

Jennifer Rasmussen
Garden and Nutrition Educator
(503) 325-8573 ext. 262

**NEW TO THE MARKET THIS YEAR**

**Sprouts Club**

Market Camp for Kids at the River People Farmers Market

- June 20: Food Tasting and Plant a Garden
- June 27: Fruit and Veggie Detectives
- July 4: Make an American Flag with Food
- July 11: Paint Your Own Pot and Plant a Seed
- July 18: Make Flavored Water
- July 25: Watercolor Gardens
- Aug 1: Learn to Make Kale Chips
- Aug 8: Card Making with Leaf Prints
- Aug 15: Grind Your Own Wheat Berries and Make Pancakes
- Aug 22: Make a Popeye Power Smoothie Using a Bicycle
- Aug 29: Melon Tasting
- Sept 5: Scavenger Hunt and Rainbow Making
- Sept 12: Scramials and Super Foods
- Sept 19: The Real Mr. Potato Head
- Sept 26: Make a Scarecrow
- Oct 3: Market Bingo and Thank Your Farmers

Kids receive a $1 token EVERY time they come to market to spend on fresh fruits and vegetables or food plants. Activities are open to all kids, geared for younger ages. **Story time** every market at 4:30pm. Come to 10 markets and earn a FREE market tote bag.
**Winterizing Your Garden**
Sat., Sept 21, 2013 from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM  
*Demo Garden at the Fairgrounds*

In case of rain, it will be held indoors at the Fairgrounds main bldg. This is a free event & open to the public for education in preparing the garden for winter. *(We don’t even really want to think about that in July/August!!)*. There will be a plant sale (DONATIONS Happily Accepted- either the morning of the event, or before to Nancy Leonard, nancysinthegarden247@yahoo.com or Joanie Chapel). We will have Teresa Retzlaff as a speaker, and we will provide demonstrations on garden tool care, dividing plants, soil pH testing clinic, and of course, answer garden questions.  

Master Gardeners: If you are interested in volunteering for this event, contact Nancy Leonard (nancysinthegarden247@yahoo.com) or Joanie Chapel (joanie97103@gmail.com).

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**Brownsmead Corn Feed**
Sat., August 24, 2 – 6 PM  
*Ham Dinner and All You Can Eat Corn*
Adults $8, Children $6  
*Farmers Market w/ local produce and crafts*
Vendor space available for $10  
For information contact: John (503) 458-5140, Lorelie (503) 458-5348, Sheri (503) 458-5453, Charlotte (503) 458-6492

**pH Soil Test Clinic**
There will be a Master Gardener soil pH clinic on August 24 at the Brownsmead Corn Feed, from 2PM-6PM. If you would like to have your soil tested, bring 1 C. of representative soil placed into either a clean glass jar w/lid or double-bagged zip-lock plastic bag for analysis (NOTE: Test takes approx. 1 hr). For direction in obtaining a soil sample from your yard/garden, see publication, EC 628 "Soil Sampling for Home Gardens and Small Acreages" at this link:  
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/details.php?search=EC+628&submit.x=0&submit.y=0 or contact the Extension Office (503) 325-8573 and we can email or send you a copy of the publication.
Ten easy flowering shrubs that flourish with little water

This drought-tolerant shrub with showy flowers belongs to the Cistaceae

Flowering shrubs can add beauty to your landscape. Choosing the right shrubs can help save money on your water bill, too.

Linda McMahan, a horticulturist with the Oregon State University Extension Service, embraces a concept known as "waterwise gardening" that conserves water by using drought-tolerant plants in your yard.

"About one-third to one-half of our municipal water supply is used for landscape irrigation," McMahan said. "It's been said that any water conservation strategy must address landscape irrigation to be effective. I agree with that."

She said Northwest gardeners should consider changing their gardening style to design landscapes with a Mediterranean climate in mind.

"We need to initiate a shift in thinking about what we do," McMahan said. "Let's develop our own style of gardening and take ownership over what we do in our gardens. We shouldn't copy somebody else's gardening style."

Plants develop special adaptations to tolerate drought conditions, she said. They become semi-dormant in summer. Many feature small gray, hairy or waxy leaves designed to resist sunlight and retain moisture.

McMahan recommends these 10 easy shrubs that are beautiful and drought-tolerant. All these shrubs need about two or three years to become established to effectively tolerate drought conditions. She said the listed shrubs as of now do not yet seem to have potential to become invasive.

- Ceanothus thysiflorus – McMahan suggests the cultivar called "Victoria," which has deep blue flowers. This evergreen shrub's common name is blueblossom or California lilac.
- Cistus species and cultivars from the Mediterranean, which feature showy petals ranging from white to purple to dark pink.
- Philadelphus lewisii – Also known as Lewis's mock-orange, it is native to western North America. Despite the orange in the name, its petals are actually white.
- Berberis aquifolium – Common name: Oregon grape. Small yellowish-green flowers.
- Brachyglottis greyii – Common name: daisy bush. Abundant bright yellow flowers.
- Potentilla fruticosa – Common name: bush cinquefoil. Yellow buttercup flowers. Native forms available, too.
- Ribes aureum – Common name: golden currant. Native to eastern Oregon, this shrub grows well in eastern or western Oregon. Golden yellow flowers that may also appear with shades of cream to reddish.
- Syringa meyeri – Also known as Meyer lilac, its flowers are pink to pale purple.

For a list of water-efficient plants, see publication EC 1546, Water Efficient Landscape Plants at http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/results.php?cat=Gardening, click “Flowers, Shrubs & Trees” then “EC 1546”. If you're interested in learning more about “waterwise” gardening, McMahan teaches an online course offered by OSU's Professional and Noncredit Education unit called Choosing the Right Plants, https://pne.oregonstate.edu/catalog/waterwise-gardening-choosing-right-plants

Author: Denise Ruttan, Source: Linda McMahan
Summer is time to troubleshoot ornamental junipers

Two major fungal diseases are responsible for killing ornamental junipers, and summer is when damage is most obvious. Oregon State University Extension plant pathologists advise how to deal with both diseases.

The two major diseases in landscape junipers (Juniperus spp.) are Phomopsis twig blight and Phytophthora root rot, said Melodie Putnam, diagnostic plant pathologist at the OSU Plant Clinic. Insects can also inflict damage.

"The two diseases are fairly easy to tell apart," Putnam said. “Phomopsis twig blight only affects new growth (small twigs), while Phytophthora takes out whole branches.”

Phomopsis forms a canker that restricts the flow of water to the branch tip, resulting in death of anything beyond the canker. An early indication of infection is an off color to the foliage. It looks paler green than normal and somewhat faded. Fading will rapidly progress to browning, especially if the weather turns warm. Only the tips of the branches will be affected, perhaps the last six inches.

To help control twig blight, prune out and burn blight-affected twigs and branches. Avoid wounding an infected juniper's twigs. Also avoid irrigating in the evening and overhead watering. Do not over fertilize. Space plants far enough apart for good air circulation. Look for resistant varieties to plant.

In contrast, Phytophthora root rot affects entire juniper branches via the root system, Putnam said. "Wet weather fosters outbreaks. Initially there will be an off-color appearance to affected branches. They will gradually fade in color from green into the red-brown hues."

Branches "fed" by diseased roots will show the symptoms first. The entire branch will be affected. With time, more and more branches will show symptoms, until eventually the entire shrub will die in a mass of brown foliage.

To avoid Phytophthora root rot in junipers, improve drainage where junipers are grown. Remove and destroy any infected plants to avoid spreading the disease to new ones. Contact your local county agent of the OSU Extension Service for recommended chemical controls in your area: http://extension.oregonstate.edu/find-us

Also be alert for insect damage in ornamental junipers, Putnam warned. Cypress tip moths and related insects bore into leaves, causing them to turn brown and die. Affected tissue is only about an inch or so long. Damage by these insects is easily distinguished from the twig blight or root rot by the small holes in the brown leaves and twigs, easier to see when using magnification, and by the presence of "frass," or insect droppings.

Author: Judy Scott, Source: Melodie Putnam
Easy ways to conserve water in the garden during a dry year

Sunflowers are drought-tolerant plants that make a good choice for a water-efficient landscape. (Photo by Lynn Ketchum.)

In a dry year, use water wisely, the Oregon State University Extension Service advises.

"We're in the midpoint of one of the driest years from January to this point that we've had in 50 to 60 years," said Steve Renquist, a horticulturist with the OSU Extension Service who is based in Roseburg.

Renquist offers the following tips to conserve water in gardens and yards this summer.

- Water your lawn more deeply and less frequently. "I call it survival watering," Renquist said. If you typically water three to four times per week, it's OK to cut that to one to two times per week.
- Plant drought-tolerant turfgrass. Tall fescue is hardy, wide-bladed and deep-rooted. Perennial ryegrass and creeping fescue can also tolerate some dryness.
- Choose drought-tolerant plants such as creeping zinnia and sea poppy for your landscape. Native plants such as the Oregon iris and Pacific wax myrtle tolerate dry summers well. Find a list of water-efficient landscape plants at this OSU Extension guide.
- For most plants, watering deeply and close to the roots is more important than frequency. Study each plant's watering requirements. For vegetables, soak soil about six inches deep. Water to a depth of about a foot and a half for shrubs. Trees need water about two feet deep.
- Mulching is critical because it improves soil structure, helps retain water in the ground and reduces weeds. Use compost-based mulches for vegetables and woody mulches for ornamental plants. Spread the mulch about two to three inches thick on the soil around your garden.
- Water early in the morning before the day heats up.
- Use an efficient irrigation system, such as soaker hoses or drip irrigation. If you choose a sprinkler system, select a low-pressure, in-ground system that does not shoot up in the air.

Author: Denise Ruttan, Source: Steve Renquist, Amy Jo Detweiler
How to prepare for the county fair

Summer is the time for county fairs, and it’s time to begin planning to enter some of your best produce. This could be your year to win a ribbon.

Ross Penhallegon, an Oregon State University Extension Service horticulturist, has years of experience judging produce at fairs. There are a few things home gardeners should consider to make their efforts more successful, he says.

Get a copy of the fair’s exhibitor handbook or view it online at: http://www.clatsopfairgrounds.com/guide.htm that has entry rules for fruits and vegetables and the "who, what, when, where and why" of your county fair competition. Also, the OSU Extension Service 4-H program has an online guide to help you learn to grow and prepare produce for exhibits: Oregon 4-H Horticulture Contest Guide-Vegetables, available at http://oregon.4h.oregonstate.edu/contest-materials-horticulture, 4-H 2334.

When it’s time to show, you will be asked to submit a group of fruits or vegetables as closely alike as possible in color, shape and size. Uniformity is critical and one of the most difficult criteria to meet. In places like Lake County, produce may not yet have ripened, but uniformity is critical.

Choose produce free of blemishes and unscarred by garden pests. Discard vegetables marred by disease, rough handling or careless cultivation. "But realize," Penhallegon said, "some years, the perfect fruit or vegetable may not be possible to grow. Sometimes any vegetables will be better than no vegetables at all at fair."

Select normal-sized vegetables that are ready to be consumed or cooked, at their best and most flavorful.

"Vegetables and fruits should be what's accepted by industry or what is typically found at grocery stores," Penhallegon said. "Just go look at what is sold in stores and then pick your produce for contests accordingly. The “Contest Guide – Vegetables” is really good for helping people select vegetables for fair."

Choose specimens typical for the variety in shape, color and size. For example, slicing tomatoes are expected to be evenly round; select oblong tomatoes for salsa tomatoes. Save your strange specimens for "weirdest vegetable" contests.

For more information about entering produce for competition, contact local county fair office at (503) 325-4600 or your local county offices of the OSU Extension Service at (503) 325-8573.

Author: Judy Scott, Source: Ross Penhallegon
Garden hints from your OSU Extension Agent

Oregon State University Extension Service encourages sustainable gardening practices. Preventative pest management is emphasized over reactive pest control. Identify and monitor problems before acting, and opt for the least toxic approach that will remedy the problem.

First consider cultural, and then physical controls. The conservation of biological control agents (predators, parasitoids) should be favored over the purchase and release of biological controls. Use chemical controls only when necessary, only after identifying a pest problem, and only after thoroughly reading the pesticide label. Least-toxic choices include insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, botanical insecticides, organic and synthetic pesticides — when used judiciously.

Recommendations in this calendar are not necessarily applicable to all areas of Oregon. For more information, contact your local Extension office at: extension.oregonstate.edu/find-us.

Trade-name products and services are mentioned as illustrations only. This does not mean the Oregon State University Extension Service endorses these products and services or intends to discriminate against products and services not mentioned.

Maintenance and Clean Up
• Mound soil up around base of potatoes. Gather and eat a few “new” potatoes from each hill, when plants begin to flower.
• Early morning is the best time to water vegetable and flower gardens to reduce evaporation. Water the soil, rather than leaves, to reduce disease. Water deeply and infrequently to encourage root growth.
• Hanging baskets of flowers or vegetable plantings need careful attention to watering and feeding during extended periods of hot weather.
• Weed and fertilize rhubarb and asparagus beds. A mulch of compost or rotted cow manure works as well as fertilizer. Water deeply to develop crowns for next year.
• Mulch to conserve soil moisture with paper, plastic, sawdust, etc.
• Stake tall-growing flowering plants such as delphinium, hollyhocks, and lupine. Stake tomatoes, as necessary.
• If a green lawn is desired, make sure lawn areas are receiving adequate water (approximately 0.5 to 1.5 inches per week from June through August). Deep watering less often is more effective than frequent shallow watering. Measure your water use by placing an empty tuna can where your irrigation water lands.
• Make compost of lawn clippings and garden plants that are ready to be recycled. Do not use clippings if lawn has been treated with herbicide, including “weed-and-feed” products. Do not compost diseased plants unless you are using the “hot compost” method (120°F to 150°F).

Planting/Propagation
• Midsummer plantings of beets, bush beans, carrots, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, kale, and peas will provide fall and winter crops.
• Dig spring bulbs when tops have died down; divide and store or replant.
• Oregon Coast: First planting of Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, and rutabagas.

Pest Monitoring and Management
• Continue monitoring raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, cherry and other plants that produce soft fruits and berries for Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD). If SWD are present, use an integrated and least toxic approach to manage the pests. To learn how to monitor for SWD flies and larval infestations in fruit, visit http://swd.hort.oregonstate.edu/gardeners.
• Control hollyhock rust by sanitation, picking affected leaves, or spraying with a registered fungicide. Read and follow label directions.
• Watch for cutworm damage in garden. (In July, climbing cutworms become a problem and large portions of foliage will begin to disappear on established plants.) Use barriers, remove by hand, use beneficial nematodes when soil temperature is above 55°F, or spray with Bt-k according to label directions.
• Late this month, begin to monitor for early and late blight on tomatoes.
• Place traps to catch adult apple maggot flies. You can use pheromone traps to monitor presence of pests.
• July 10: spray filbert trees for filbertworm, as necessary.
• July 10-15: spray peach and prune trees for peach tree borer, and peach twig borer, as necessary.
• July 15-23: third spray for codling moth in apple and pear trees, as necessary.
• Cover blueberry bushes with netting to keep birds from eating all the crop.
• Watch for early and late blight on tomatoes. Correct by pruning for air circulation, picking off affected leaves, and/or treat with approved fungicide.
• Monitor camellias, holly, maple trees for scale insects. Treat if necessary.
• Monitor rhododendrons for adult root weevils. Look for fresh evidence of feeding (notching). Try sticky trap products on plant trunks to trap adult weevils. Manage root weevils with beneficial nematodes (if soil temperature is above 55°F). If root weevils are a consistent problem, consider removing plants and choosing resistant varieties. (See http://bit.ly/0OScK for list of rhododendrons exhibiting resistance to adult root weevil feeding.)
• Check leafy vegetables for caterpillars. Pick off caterpillars as they appear. Use Bt-k, if necessary.
• Spider mites can become a problem on ornamental plants, vegetables, and fruit plants during hot, dry weather. Watch for dusty-looking foliage, loss of color, presence of tiny mites. Wash infested areas with water or spray with appropriate pesticides.
• Remove cankered limbs from fruit and nut trees for control of diseases such as apple anthracnose and bacterial canker of stone fruit. Sterilize tools before each new cut.
Oregon State University Extension Service encourages sustainable gardening practices. Preventative pest management is emphasized over reactive pest control. Identify and monitor problems before acting, and opt for the least toxic approach that will remedy the problem.

First consider cultural, and then physical controls. The conservation of biological control agents (predators, parasitoids) should be favored over the purchase and release of biological controls. Use chemical controls only when necessary, only after identifying a pest problem, and only after thoroughly reading the pesticide label. Least-toxic choices include insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, botanical insecticides, organic and synthetic pesticides — when used judiciously.

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**Planning**

- Dampwood termites begin flying late this month. Make sure your home is free of wet wood or places where wood and soil are in contact.
- Optimal time for establishing a new lawn is August through Mid-September.

**Maintenance and Clean Up**

- Make compost of lawn clippings and garden plants that are ready to be recycled. Don’t use clippings if lawn has been treated with herbicide, including “weed-and-feed” products. Don’t compost diseased plants unless you are using the “hot compost” method (120° to 150°F).
- Fertilize cucumbers, summer squash, and broccoli to maintain production while you continue harvesting.
- Clean and fertilize strawberry beds.
- Use mulch to protect ornamentals and garden plants from hot weather damage. If needed, provide temporary shade, especially for recent plantings.
- Camellias need deep watering to develop flower buds for next spring.
- Prune raspberries, boysenberries, and other caneberry after harvest. Check raspberries for holes made by crown borers, near the soil line, at base of plant. Remove infested wood before adults emerge (approximately mid-August).
- Monitor garden irrigation closely so crops and ornamentals don’t dry out.
- If a green lawn is desired, make sure lawn areas are receiving adequate water (approximately 0.5 to 1.5 inches per week from June through August). Deep watering less often is more effective than frequent shallow watering.

Measure your water use by placing an empty tuna can where your irrigation water lands.

- Prune cherry trees before fall rains begin to avoid callusing in dry weather. This will minimize the spread of bacterial canker.
- **Western Oregon**: prune out dead flowering canes in trailing blackberry and train new primocanes prior to end of month.

**Planting/Propagation**

- Plant winter cover crops in vacant space in the vegetable garden.
- Plant winter kale, Brussels sprouts, turnips, parsnips, parsley, and Chinese cabbage.
- **Western Oregon**: Mid-summer planting of peas; use enation-virus-resistant varieties; plant fall crops of cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli.
- **Oregon coast**: Plant spinach.

**Pest Monitoring and Management**

- Continue monitoring peaches, plums, prunes, figs, fall-bearing raspberries and strawberries, and other plants that produce soft fruits and berries for Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD). If SWD are present, use an integrated and least toxic approach to manage the pests. To learn how to monitor for SWD flies and larval infestations in fruit, visit http://swd.hort.oregonstate.edu/gardeners.
- Check apple maggot traps; spray tree if needed.
- Control yellowjackets and wasps with traps and lures as necessary. Keep in mind they are beneficial insects and help control pest insects in the home garden.
- First week: If necessary, spray for walnut husk fly.
- First week: If necessary second spray for peach tree borer and/or peach twig borer.
- First week: If necessary, second spray of filbert trees for filbertworm.
- Check for root weevils in ornamental shrubs and flowers; codling moth and spider mite in apple trees; scale insects in camellias, holly, maples. Treat as necessary.
- Watch for corn earworm on early corn. Treat as needed.
- Control caterpillars on leafy vegetables, as needed, with Bt-k, or by hand picking and removal.
- For mite control on ornamentals and most vegetables, hose off foliage, spray with approved miticide if necessary.
- Remove cankered limbs from fruit and nut trees for control of diseases such as apple anthracnose and bacterial canker of stone fruit. Sterilize tools before each new cut.
- **Coastal and western valleys**: spray potatoes and tomatoes for early and late blight.
## Food Safety and Preservation Hotline

### Hotline

**1-800-354-7319**

### Call Us:

For expert advice from OSU Certified Master Food Preserver Volunteers and Extension Staff.

### Hotline Hours:

- **July 15 - October 11, 2013**
  - Monday - Friday
  - 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
  - Closed Wednesday

### Holiday Hotline:

- **November 18-22, and November 25-27**
  - 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

For complete food preservation instructions please visit us online at [http://extension.oregonstate.edu/fds/food-preservation](http://extension.oregonstate.edu/fds/food-preservation)