I know nag, nag, nag, or is it HAUNT? Just picture me on a ‘witch’s broom’ (of the evergreen huckleberry variety here). As hard as that may be to envision, we are just two months from HALLOWEEN, and our haunting-end-of-year-reporting DEADLY--funny that those events take place at the same time…

At this point—and I know, because I just looked—roughly 2/3 of you have entered any of your hard-earned volunteer hours. Most of you—speaking veterans, here—have entered your continuing education hours already, but if you haven’t fulfilled that commitment (one of two requirements for your yearly recertification), you have another chance to earn at least HALF of those at the end of this month—but more on that later.

So, presently (and this is often the case in August) we’re at only the 1500+ level for volunteer support (but, hey, that is almost 300 more than last year!). Although there are still a handful of plant clinic slots, the by-far-largest opportunity is to help out at Riley Creek School by contacting Ali Mramor (see calendar link: https://teamup.com/ksa7919614bd52037a ), or call her at 310-409-3496. She will be thrilled to have your support! And there is ongoing potting up of cuttings for next year’s plant sale taking place weekly at the high school (contact Carol), and even a few CCMGA meetings to go where you can help provide for next year’s CCMGA direction. One more person is needed for the Sept. 7 monarch butterfly event MG info table (which is also listed on our calendar).

To get to the VRS, also known as the MG Volunteer Reporting System, simply follow this link: https://mgvrs.extension.oregonstate.edu/. You can record both your continuing education credits and volunteer hours here. Please include them in the proper category, e.g. PC would be a plant clinic or any other venue where you would have folks ask you garden questions you would answer or research, in other words ‘direct’, and, ECM Educational Garden Maintenance would be a garden used for education in which you would provide support “behind the scenes”, in other words ‘indirect’.

To get on to our EDUCATIONAL EVENTS FOR THE FALL—which also provides an opportunity for at least 10 continuing education hours (which can be included in your VRS reporting, whether you need them for certification or not), just go to our Curry County Master Gardener website to register, and check out “EVENTS”. We are offering the “Autumn is Awesome” full-day event. If you would like to participate, cost is ONLY $5 for Master Gardeners and trainees (who already have all necessary training hours 😊). The day includes a presentation on general landscaping ideas at Extension and site visits to get other planting ideas—as time allows. You also have the opportunity for 2 ONE-HOUR WEBINARS on August 26 & September 17. For more information, Ali has also listed these on our calendar link.

OR you could always attend ONE OF OUR FALL CLASSES that were DEVELOPED, ADVERTISED, AND COORDINATED by a wonderful group of our own Master Gardeners for a slew (!) of wonderful class offerings making up our fall gardening program for the public!!!
VACANCY(S)

ANNUAL PLANT SALE COORDINATOR POSITION

Deb Carroll & I (Carol Hobbs) will not be directing the CCMG Annual Plant Sale in 2020. We will continue to do the plant propagation for both succulents and perennials. (Terry Olin has decided to not propagate succulents this coming year to give her mother plants a well-deserved break.)

The following are some of the tasks I have done in preparation for the Plant Sale along with approximate hours needed to complete the task. Time needed will vary depending on volume of plants propagated.

ORDER MATERIALS FOR PLANT IDENTIFICATION. Up until now we have used:

- Sticks: # SH5X06/WH 2000 sticks per roll cost $88 at B&B. (I order in December)
- Labels: Planet Label LT25- 80IJWWV 50 sheets Estimated Cost $50 Labels need to be water resistant vinyl with permanent adhesive. Laser printer is also a must to make print weather-proof.

COLLECT BOXES (TRAYS) FOR PLANT SALE. Bars and grocery stores generally are a great source. I have collected in past years at Turkey’s (on north bank). He saves them for me and I just have to pick up weekly. Approximately 400 boxes needed. I start collecting in December (20-21 weeks) 10 hours.

Mary Jacobs has agreed to collect boxes.

CREATE A LIST OF PERENNIALS. Create the list as the cuttings are made. Common name and scientific name are tracked. Minimally Genus is needed. Plants are not counted until they are potted. Count also notes if the pot is large or small. This year I counted all plants a month prior to the Sale. 6 - 8 hours List creation time will vary but needs to start in March and will take approximately 20-40 hours.

TYPE LABELS AND AFFIX TO STICKS. Each plant is marked with a label that has common name, scientific name (genus species) and planting information such as sun, shade, soil needs. A label has space for 3 rows of typing – so whatever fits. If possible, information such as deer resistant, bees, butterflies, hummingbird attracting. I research on internet as I make the labels. Vegetable labels are also needed as Mary requests. This task is done in April. Plants are marked at least two weeks prior to the sale. 80 hours

Ali Van Otterloo has agreed to type labels.

SIGNS FOR PLANT IDENTIFICATION. Each plant / group of plants has a 5-1/2 X 8-1/2 card with a photo of the plant, Common Name, Genus species and description of the plant. Size, flower color, evergreen or deciduous, soil and light needs, water needs. Deer resistance, pollinators, and any other information that might be helpful to the shopper. New signs for all of the plants were made this year, so in 2020 only new additional plants will need signs made for them. This is done in April. Approximate time 8 –10 hours.

Weeding needs to be done periodically in March and April – definitely 1-2 weeks prior to the Sale. 2 people can weed plants in the courtyard in about 5 hours.

WATERING PLANTS. Generally starting mid-March - April when sun starts to heat up the greenhouse and courtyard the plants need to be watered three times a week. Tuesday’s propagation group will water. Thursday and Saturday or Sunday someone needs to water. It takes approx. 2 hours to water each time.

WEEK PRIOR TO THE SALE ALL PERENNIALS ARE SELECTED THAT WILL GO INTO THE CAFETERIA INITIALLY. They are lined up by genus alphabetically. Each tray is numbered. (There are skewers numbered 1-100). Check to make sure all numbers are accounted for. Make additional skewers 101 – 120 – we ran short last year. This makes placement on the tables quick and easy. An afternoon 4-6 people.

AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, SUCCULENTS ARE BROUGHT INTO THE HIGH SCHOOL GREENHOUSE AND SORTED BY TYPE OF SUCCULENT. These plants will be used in the planters and eventually assorted into trays to be sold as individual pots. An afternoon for 4-5 people.

WEEK PRIOR TO THE SALE SUCCULENTS ARE ASSORTED INTO TRAYS. This year there were 38 trays of 2”, 3”, and 4” pots. This give you enough for setup and most of the fill-in stock needed during the Sale. About 8 trays of gallon-size pots were placed under the tables. Additional stock as needed. Tray prep 10 hours.

FRIDAY BEFORE THE SALE. PLANTS GET THEIR PHOTO INFORMATIONAL CARD. Plants are then taken into the cafeteria. The first table is for herbs and edibles (strawberries and raspberries). The last three tables are for succulents and succulent planters. All other tables are perennials. Each tray needs to be checked that the label is facing forward, and the sign is placed at the back of the tray. Gallons should go on the floor in small pots are also available.

WRITE MONTHLY BRAMBLES ARTICLE. One-half hour each month approx. the 20th

DEB HAD ALL THE MARKETING RESPONSIBILITIES: Newspaper articles, flyer distribution, radio contacts to get the event advertised and also to set up a time for one on one interviews with local radio.

DEB ALSO COORDINATED ALL THE VOLUNTEER JOBS FOR THE SALE. Emailing everyone and then assigning jobs tasks to ensure we had a balance of people to cover all the jobs. She put together bags for each person with a job description and apron.
Please stop by and visit the garden and lend a hand, even if it's just for a few minutes!

RILEY CREEK GARDEN  ~Ali Mramor

amramor@ccsd.k12.or.us
Please get in touch with Ali via email, text or phone call if you'd like to help out: amramor@ccsd.k12.or.us  tel. 310-409-3496.

Summer is winding down and school is starting September 3.

We are looking ahead to working with classes in the garden and having returning students visiting to see how the garden has changed since June.

This school year, I am aiming to create more of a schedule for classes as well as volunteers. My hope is to have a bit more consistency with both and hopefully this will aid in more enriching experiences for students and volunteers. I will be sending out an email within a couple weeks to start scheduling volunteers for specific dates and times. Please keep an eye on your inbox.

As for what's growing in the garden, we've been harvesting lots of zucchini, carrots, lettuce, berries, tomatoes, and garlic. We are beginning to look ahead to planning for Fall and Winter and have planted some broccoli and lettuces for the cooler season approaching.

The school garden will be teeming-up more closely this year with Cathy Boden and Statia Ryder with the Curry Watershed Council to deliver more focused environmental and food education to the students, while giving them hands-on learning experiences in the garden.

A N N U A L  P L A N T  S A L E

Carol Hobbs, 541-251-2422, Mailhobbs@yahoo.com
Questions? Give me a call or text

As I reported a couple months ago, I will continue to direct the propagation of the plants, but will not be directing the plant sale. As of July, I will not be submitting regular Brambles articles about our Plant Sale. When there is something newsworthy to report regarding the Sale, I will submit an article.  ~ thank you, Carol Hobbs ~


By Kym Pokorny, Source: Weston Miller--CORVALLIS, Ore.  ~ As you celebrate spring, get your hands in the soil and start buying plants to decorate your garden, consider the benefits of natives.

“There's a new aesthetic,” said Weston Miller, horticulturist with Oregon State University's Extension Service. “Gardeners want to connect to nature and the heritage of plants that grow in the Pacific Northwest.”

Part of the draw is the correlation between native plants and pollinators. A native garden translates into nirvana for bees, birds, butterflies and other beneficial critters.

“The habitat value is really high,” Miller noted. “Native pollinators are accustomed to native plants and are more likely to be attracted to them.”

But even with natives, you've got to think about the right plant for the right place, he said. If you plant a sun-loving plant in the shade or vice versa, it's not going to make it. For instance, plants that grow in the shade of the forest — such as salal and evergreen huckleberry — don't want the full-sun, prairie conditions required by cama and meadow checkerberry.

Sun- or shade-loving plants native to the Northwest will thrive in our wet winters and dry summers given the correct soil, water and sun exposure. If satisfied with their situation, these plants will reward you with a low-maintenance attitude.

If you wonder what exactly native means, Miller suggests thinking of the area west of the Cascades.

“It depends on your perspective,” he said. “Some people would say the Willamette Valley. Some would say the whole Pacific Northwest. I say western Oregon, from the Cascades to the Coast.”

For a list of native plants suitable for gardens east of the Cascades, refer to Selecting Native Plants for Home Landscape in Central Oregon.

Miller acknowledges that some native plants can look out of place in manicured gardens, but he urges people to use them at the back of a border or to create an area in the garden dedicated to natives. However, many natives such as Oregon grape (Mahonia aquifolium), which blooms a glorious yellow in early spring, act beautifully as specimens planted front and center. Another candidate for the spotlight is the justifiably popular vine maple (Acer circinatum) with its graceful, multi-trunked form and colorful fall presence.

“Oregon grape is just an awesome harbinger of spring,” Miller said. “Vine maples are also very high on my list. They attract beneficial insects in a big way and can be used as small trees or kept pruned smaller as large shrubs.”

For back-of-the-border situations, Miller recommends oceanspray (Holodiscus discolor), a large shrub with frothy sprays of white flowers in spring. Another plant that works best in the back is elderberry, either red (Sambucus racemosa) or blue (S. caerulea).

“If you’re looking for some height, elderberries are a good option,” he said. “Birds love the berries, and the blue elderberries are edible for humans, too.”

When it comes to bulbs, Miller speaks highly of Pacific Northwest iris (Iris tenax), a diminutive iris with flowers in the purple and blue range with white and yellow throat (called signals). He also likes tiger lilies (Lilium columbianum), which have freckled orange or yellow flowers hanging face down with petals curved up. Of course, his list wouldn’t be complete, he said, without the tall, blue-blooming cama (Camassia quamash), which was a food mainstay for Willamette Valley Native Americans.

For perennials, Miller is a fan of dainty, pink-flowering Pacific bleeding heart (Dicentra formosa), which can be a bit enthusiastic so should be planted where you don’t mind it running free. He’s also fond of the hummingbird magnet Western columbine (Aquilegia formosa), perky Oregon sunshine (Eriophyllum lanatum), pink meadow checkerberry (Sidalcea campestris) and the useful coastal strawberry (Fragaria chiloensis), which is an easy-going ground cover with berries for wildlife.

All of these plants can be put in the ground now, Miller said, though spring is fine, too. He offers these instructions: Work in 4-6 inches of compost as deeply as possible. Then dig a hole about two feet by two feet for a one-gallon pot or 4-5 feet for a five-gallon pot. Replace enough soil so that the plant crown is level with the top of the hole. Fill in and water. No need to fertilize because you’ve amended the soil and natives don’t typically need much fertilizer. Water regularly until rains start in earnest.

For more information on native plants, check out Extension’s Gardening with Oregon Native Plants West of the Cascades or Native Plants for Willamette Valley Yards, a booklet produced by Metro in partnership with OSU Extension and other collaborators.
AUGUST 11. SUMMER PARTY! started with a garden tour at our famed MG, Linda Stokes; then onto Marna’s home on top of a hill for the Potluck and fun surprise, and finally to the Richter’s home with a chicken coop, greenhouse, orchard and garden.

Thank you, Linda, Marna, Jeff and Debbie!
There are no gardening mistakes, only experiments. 

TIPS FOR KEEPING RATS OUT OF HOME AND GARDEN

By Kym Pokorny, Source: Dana Sanchez–CORVALLIS, Ore. – Seeing rats in the backyard or, worse yet, in the house, can send people into panic mode, and for good reason.

“There are definite social norms that say if you have rodents living near you it’s associated with dirtiness, garbage and waste products,” said Dana Sanchez, wildlife specialist for Oregon State University Extension Service. “There’s a reticence to admitting to seeing rats or talking about them because there’s a fear of public shaming. That works to the rats’ advantage because people aren’t finding cooperative solutions to a collective problem.”

Disease is an even greater incentive for the repugnance people feel toward rats. They can spread the bacteria that causes the bubonic plague, which killed millions during the 14th century but is very rarely found today. Other less serious diseases are also attributed to rats, all of which lead to a healthy fear.

Rats may be identified by color and size; non-native Black (Rattus rattus) – weigh in at 4½ ounces and grow up to 5 to 6 inches long; and Brown (Rattus norvegicus) – adult brown rats weigh 9 to 10 ounces and reach up to 16 inches.

“Both species are very opportunistic and have an easy time adapting to living in the presence of humans,” said Dana Sanchez. “and are drawn to any sort of outside food sources such as pet food, chicken food, bird seed and kitchen scraps in compost piles. Even compost without kitchen scraps provides insects that rats consume, unless the pile is kept hot enough to kill them. If rats get inside the house, they’ll dine on whatever food they find there and look for places to nest and reproduce.

(Cont.)
PHOTO PERMISSION SITE

I am following up on an issue that we need to address and that is parental permission for kids’ pictures to be used in any way by us, including our newsletters. We need to have a procedure for doing this: https://studentaffairs.oregonstate.edu/youthsafety/waivers puts out the required form for our use.

Thanks, Scott
NO RATS (CONT.)
To help control rats, neighbors should work together to share information and help keep areas clean. Finding collaborative solutions includes working to come up with strategies with city and county vector departments, which are charged with rodent control among other things.

“Rats are very intelligent and resourceful, simply putting down a trap and expecting a rat to fall into it won’t work. They inspect and avoid things new in the environment. Rats have an amazing ability that once they figure out something has made them sick, they will avoid it in the future.”

Controlling rats is the first step, but isn’t a long-term solution. Spying rats in your home or on your property will increase your awareness and there will be a lot of focused efforts on getting rid of them. That may reduce the population to a point, but if the efforts aren’t sustained over months and months, it will create a cyclical pattern. Once humans see fewer rats, they reduce efforts to rat-proof, then the population grows and the problem starts all over again.

Sanchez provides some tips for managing rats:

- Don’t leave uneaten pet food outside. Keep pet food stored in plastic bins.
- Store indoor food properly, in containers if possible. Don’t leave untended food out on counters.
- Thin out dense brush that provides shelter.
- Keep bird seed off the ground by using baffles. Hang bird feeders away from eaves or fences that give rats easy access.
- Use the hot compost process or a contained system. At the very least, keep food scraps out of compost piles.
- Clean up fruit that’s dropped to the ground.
- Repair gaps larger than ¼ inch around doors, windows, crawl space screens, attic vents and any other place where holes may provide access.
- Keep garbage in a plastic bin with a lid.
- Make sure rats don’t have access to chicken feed or chickens, which they can kill. Use a smaller aperture hardware cloth rather than chicken wire. Bury the bottom several inches below ground. Make sure coop is rat proof by closing up any holes bigger than a nickel.
- Use bait and traps, keeping in mind this will only work if there are a few rats; for larger populations consider hiring a licensed and bonded exterminator.
- Stay vigilant. Even if you don’t see rats, they are around and keeping your home and landscape unattractive to them will help keep them at bay.

WESTERN OREGON CONIFERS SHOW DAMAGE DUE TO DROUGHT
By Kym Pokorny; Source: Dave Shaw —CORVALLIS, Ore. — Even though we’ve had a mild summer, conifers in Oregon are still getting hit hard by several years of drought, to the point that many are dying.

“Beginning in 2013-14, we started to see significant impact on Doug-firs in western Oregon,” said Dave Shaw, a forest health specialist with Oregon State University Extension Service. “Since evidence of drought often doesn’t show up until the following spring, we are still experiencing problems from the last several dry years.”

It’s past the point of just Doug-firs dying. Many conifers, including western red cedar, incense cedar, grand fir and even valley ponderosa pine are succumbing, as well.

The first signs of drought damage are dropping more needles than usual and/or an abnormally high number of cones (called “stress crop”). That will be followed by dead branches or tree tops, and sometimes entire trees.

People don’t think about watering big trees, Shaw noted, but that’s the best method to prevent death or possibly bring a not-too-stressed tree back to health. One option is to water at least six hours every two to four weeks August through September. Using a soaker hose wound around the tree to the drip line (how far the branches reach) is much more efficient than other methods.

Though the cost of water adds up, Shaw said, it’s cheaper than removing a large tree, which can cost thousands of dollars.

Historically conifers dominated at higher elevations than the oak-dominant zone of the Willamette Valley. When Doug-firs and other conifers increased in abundance in the oak woodlands of the valley — driven by the end of controlled fires used by indigenous peoples — the trees were then on the lower end of their water needs.

“It’s an elevation-driven thing,” said Shaw, who has lost 12 Doug-firs on his five acres of land. “Precipitation drops as elevation drops. If you start out in the Coast Range where rainfall is typically over 80 or 90 inches of rain annually and go east to the middle of the valley, you’re historically getting only 40 to 45 inches of rain on average. So, during a drought, trees that would normally be on the edge of their drought tolerance aren’t anymore. Some trees, particularly Doug-firs and grand firs, are very susceptible to drought below a certain elevation.”

Compounding the problem is that drought-affected trees are more susceptible to pests and diseases, including aphid- and scale-type insects, bark beetles, root and canker diseases. But many of the conifers surveyed by Shaw and his colleagues don’t have insect or disease damage, reinforcing the diagnosis of drought damage. Dave Shaw’s suggestions to keep trees healthy:

- Irrigate landscape trees during dry spells. Apply water slowly over many hours every two weeks; avoid frequent shallow watering.
- Apply mulch to the drip line to maintain soil moisture. Don’t crowd mulch around trunk; keep it a few inches away.
- Do not alter drainage near established trees (ditches, ponds, fill or removal of soil).
- Prevent soil compaction caused by vehicle or animal traffic near trees. Compaction can damage roots, especially in clay soils.
- Reduce competing vegetation.
- Plant trees that are well suited for the site. Where Douglas-fir mortality is occurring, consider planting Willamette Valley ponderosa pine or hardwoods.
- Do not fertilize during drought conditions; fertilization can increase a tree’s water requirements.
- If your tree seems to be suffering, contact a certified arborist to make sure drought is the cause.
KNOW GARDEN PESTS BEFORE DECIDING ON A PATH TO CONTROL
By Kym Pokorney, Source: Heather Stoven –CORVALLIS, Ore. – You look around the garden and see aphids suck the life out of your rose buds, flea beetles chomp on the cauliflower and cabbage butterflies lay eggs that will turn into voracious caterpillars. “Do an evaluation. Try to see how many insects there are and if they are spreading. Be sure to identify the insect so you know what you’re dealing with. That way you can most effectively manage the situation.”

Key is to use multiple techniques. Start off with monitoring – walk through the garden daily to find pests before they become infestations. Decide how much damage you can tolerate as the beneficial insects find their prey and help stave off an outbreak. If things start to balloon, begin control measures with the least toxic methods, like spraying off aphids with a stream of water or covering the cabbage with a row cover.

At the low end of the IPM spectrum, try physical controls. If there aren’t too many, insects can be picked off the plant and thrown into a bucket of soapy water. Wash off aphids with a spray of water. Put up traps. Use row covers. If none of that works and the damage is past the I-can-handle-it stage, move on to biological controls like nematodes and Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis). If you decide to turn to chemicals, keep in mind even natural substances can kill pollinators and other beneficial insects. Choose the least toxic ones. Read the label to see if it is meant for the insect you’re dealing with and to find out what impact it has on other critters, including humans and pets. Always follow the label directions.

Water correctly, practice good sanitation, keep plants from crowding each other and prune to keep good air circulation. One thing people don’t think about is over-fertilization; insects love the luscious new growth brought on by too much fertilization.

Five insects that may be plaguing you right now and some ways to counteract them.

Aphids are one of the easier insects to control. “Blast them off with the hose,” Stoven said. “I squish mine, especially on rose tips.” She also suggests having plants around that attract beneficial insects like lady beetles that lay eggs that turn into extremely hungry and effective predators. Examples are cosmos, Black-eyed Susan, echinacea, coreopsis, yarrow, dill, fennel, penstemon, marigolds and veronica.

Azalea lace bug, which also targets rhododendrons, is a tough insect to control. Stoven said one option is to take out shrubs with especially bad symptoms, which include yellowed leaves that eventually turn almost white. Replace discarded plants with resistant ones; you’ll find a list and more information in an Extension publication on azalea lace bug. You can also resort to horticultural soaps or oils, but complete coverage is essential. More potent chemical solutions, including systemics, have the potential to harm bees.

Cabbage butterflies fit around the garden in summer. Their beauty hides the fact that they are busy laying eggs that will turn into larvae that feed on all types of cabbage, as well as other brassicas like kale, Brussels sprouts and bok choy. Use floating row covers over crops, held down by bricks or stones, to keep the butterflies out. Since they have more than one generation, it’s a good idea to keep it on as long as the crop is growing. The larvae are small, light green and hungry. They feed on leaf undersides during the day (pick them off by hand).

Cucumber beetles do the most damage to foliage. “Since they’re feeding on the leaves, the world hasn’t ended, especially if the plants are established,” Stoven said. She suggests using a floating row cover. “You don’t tend to see large infestations, so if there just a few here and there, it’s not worth spraying.” But, if you choose to spray, choose a pesticide registered for food crops.

Flea beetles There are a number of different kinds that feed on a multitude of crops, including tomatoes, potatoes, melons, eggplant, peppers, broccoli and spinach. The small insect (1/8th inch) can be black, bronze, brown or metallic gray and eat small irregular holes in the leaves. Use a floating row cover early in the season. The beetles particularly enjoy radishes, so plant a row alongside other affected plants. The flea beetles will be attracted to the radishes and only eat the tops. If a large infestation appears on the radish tops pesticides could be used, thus keeping the infestation from spreading to your other plants.

HOW TO FIND OUT WHAT’S GOING ON
Contact Lori Phelan, find us on Facebook: Curry County Master Gardeners-OSU Extension
THE BRAMABLES NEWSLETTER
Emailed to active members and on www: http://extension.oregonstate.edu.curry
Editor, Cathie Barter at umpqua.barl@gmail.com

BOARD MEETINGS are monthly 3rd Tuesday from 10 am to noon
OSU Extension (Gold Beach)
2930 Ellensburg Avenue, Gold Beach, meeting room
(No Meetings in August or December)
Visit these sites to volunteer:
GOLD BEACH HIGH SCHOOL GREENHOUSE
29316 Ellensburg (at the read of school)
Contact Carol Hobbs, 541-251-2422 Mailhobbs@yahoo.com
*Annual Plant Sale Project* spoken here
RILEY CREEK GARDEN
94350 6th Street, Gold Beach
Contact Ali Mramor amramor@ccsd.k12.or.us

ABC PRESCHOOL
543 Hemlock St, Brookings
Contact Barb Carey barbcary15696@gmail.com

SHOP AND GIVE BACK TO CCMGA!
CCMGA has completed two “REWARD” program applications! This is your chance to give to our non-profit organization through your daily purchases.

The 1st rewards program is smile.amazon.com. If you have an Amazon account and purchase products from Amazon, connecting your account to Smile.amazon is easy. Go to smile.amazon.com and log in to your account. You will be asked which charity/non-profit you would like to support. You will find many Master Gardener Associations, so please select Master Gardener Association, Gold Beach, Oregon. It is on page three or four of their list of Master Gardener Assn. Then make your purchases...it is that simple. Amazon smile will donate .05% of your qualified purchase to CCMGA by direct deposit.

The 2nd rewards program is with Fred Meyer. Using this reward program is as easy as linking your Fred Meyer Rewards card with Curry County Master Gardener Assn., Gold Beach, OR. Set up a new account or sign into your existing account at fredmeyer.com, click on the ‘Fred Meyer Community Rewards’ link at the bottom of the page, type in ‘Curry County Master Gardener Assn.’ or the number ‘85441’, choose our organization, and click on ‘Enroll.’ Information about both the programs is available online at each business; check it out!
Have you seen the Curry County Master Gardeners website? Extension.oregonstate.edu/curry/mg
The Brambles is usually posted there by the second of the month.

The last Monday of the month is the cut-off date for submitting articles for the Brambles. Email them to Cathe Barter umpqua.bart@gmail.com

This is your newsletter, if you have something to share please send it in. We will make every effort to include it.

Thanks to all of you who generously contributed to this edition of the Brambles. All submissions are gladly considered.

Curry County Master Gardeners Association
monthly meetings 3rd Tuesday, 10 am to noon in Gold Beach, OR

www.facebook.com/OSUExtCurryMG

Curry County Master Gardeners Association
PO Box 107
Gold Beach, OR 97444

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