



Metro Master Gardener™ News

July-August 2011



OSU Extension Service Metro Master Gardener™ Program

Serving [Clackamas](#), [Multnomah](#), and [Washington](#) Counties in the metro area since 1976.

Mission Statement

We provide relevant, research-based education and outreach to the public of Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties about horticulture and household pests. This information promotes sustainable practices that minimize risks to human health and the environment.

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OPPORTUNITIES FROM JORDIS
503-650-3118 or Jordis.Yost@oregonstate.edu



SUMMER ACTIVITIES

This edition of the newsletter covers activities for July and August. You should have a good idea how many activities you need to participate in to get all your hours completed by October. Remember...you are the driving force behind your own volunteer schedule.

As a reminder, 2011 trainees owe 66 hours.

33 hours Direct Service Education Role- *describes Master Gardeners acting as educators on behalf of OSU in*

Clinics, on the phones or in a speaker bureau engagement. These are the metro Master Gardener Program's primary outreach service activities.

33 hours Indirect/Support Service Role- *describes Master Gardeners acting in either educational or support roles other than clinics, phones or speakers' bureau and within partnerships established with other agencies, organizations or OMGA Chapters.*

If you are having trouble finding enough activities for Direct hours, please continue to do activities in the Indirect category in order to get your hours completed. We appreciate that finding Direct Hours to volunteer for in your community might not always be easy, so figure out what works best for you. We want our MG representatives in the public to be at ease and having a good experience.

Veterans do 25 hours, with at least 12 of those as Direct (see above)

FAIRS

Clackamas County Fair is August 16 – 21 (Tuesday – Sunday). The MG booth is located near an entertainment stage and a lovely garden display and plant sale. Call coordinator Jane Collier 503-266-1191 . You are going to want to be part of this really great rural fair!

Washington County Fair is July 28 – 31 (Thursday – Sunday). Master Gardeners are located next to the demonstration gardens and really have a lot to brag about. This area of the fairgrounds owes its planning and attractive appearance to the Washington County Master Gardeners and is a popular stop for fairgoers. Call Joanne DeHaan to schedule a shift 503-649-1683

Oregon State Fair is August 26 –September 5. We typically have the Labor Day week-end shifts (Sept 2-4), the other days will be staffed by MGs from around the state. This fair is in Salem. Call or email Jordis and ask for a morning, afternoon, or evening shift.



Passes to get into all the fairs are provided. Get these dates on your calendar before the summer gets away from you.

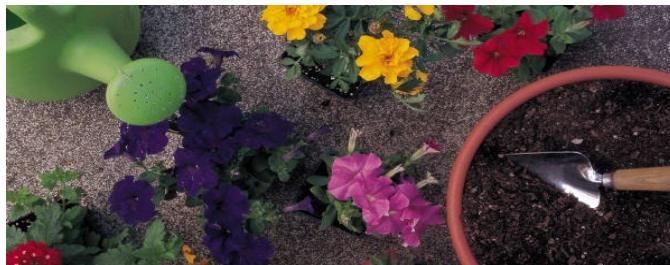
ON-GOING

Don't forget about some of the on-going activities for volunteer hours. See April 2011 Newsletter for a more complete list of coordinators and activities.

- **Crystal Springs Rhododendron Gardens**
Pat Frobes 503-287-3166
- **Pittock Mansion**
Heather Kibbey 503-620-7239
- **Washington Park Rose Garden**
Ellen Hanley 503-266-4486 or Trudy O'Donnell 503-636-1697
ellenpoppy@aol.com todonn5713@aol.com
- **Phones**
Joby Duggan joby@bctonline.com
503-632-2165 (Clackamas Co)

Gloria Bennett dcleopatra@comcast.com
503-775-4005 (Multnomah Co)

Heidi Nichols heidinichols@comcast.net
503-774-6888 (Washington Co)
- **1860's Heritage Kitchen Garden-Champoeg State Park**
Marie VanPatten 503-678-1251 x223
- **Multnomah Demo Garden**
Jean Edmison at 503-771-2486 or Heidi Nichols at 503-774-6888.
- **Oregon Trail Interpretive Center** – Oregon City.
Nikki Mantei 503-630-4346 ndparks@att.net
- **Oregon Zoo**
Rob Kappa 503-653-9575 falcor01@comcast.net
- **Oregon Food Bank** – Lisa Waugh
971-230-1640



Natter's Notes

Leaf spots!

Jean R. Natter

Welcome to a banner year of leaf disease! Among the many examples are anthracnose on ash, dogwood and maple; black spot on rose; bacterial blight caused by *Pseudomonas* species on lilac, *Prunus* species and more; powdery mildew on dogwood; rust on *Hypericum*, mountain ash, quince, pear, and rose; shothole on various stone fruits, also laurels; and peach leaf curl on you know what.

Leaf spots are definitely in full swing this year, thanks to our continuing mild and wet spring which readily provides the required number of hours of free water on leaves.

As you've likely noticed, even during what are considered "normal" years, our northwest region has plenty of leaf problems. But this year, more than the usual share of plants are affected, some for the first time, and others as clients report, "are worse than ever before."

By what we've seen in the MG office, I'd say that maple anthracnose is particularly widespread and severe this year. The good news for maples, as well as for many other deciduous trees subject to leaf diseases, is that such trees can tolerate losing some of its new leaves, then are able to grow replacements. But problems develop when the defoliation is severe during a number of successive years. The tree gradually depletes its stored resources in order to develop that second complement of leave, and its health begins a slow downward spiral.



Figure 1: Maple anthracnose (4/2008) symptoms can vary from tree to tree because two different fungi cause the disease. (See also Fig. 2)



Pears have been brought to the office that displayed the bright-orange lesions typical of Pacific Coast Pear Rust. Similar orangy dust-like spore stages are produced on apple, crabapple, hawthorn, mountain ash, quince and serviceberry (*Amelanchier*). Then, too, numerous orange pustules (aecia) deform the young fruits which will soon drop from the tree.

As you may recall, most rust diseases require an alternate host. With Pacific Coast Pear Rust, it's incense cedar. The overwintering stage of the fungus (telia) develops on the cedar's leaves, but won't be noticeable until during the spring rains when they resemble orange jelly.

More often than not, clients want to spray now. So it's important to explain why that won't work, that the sprays are only capable of protecting new growth, not of getting rid of existing disease. Sprays don't work at all whenever disease is well underway.

Figure 2: Maple anthracnose (6/2011) isn't considered an economic problem in the landscape.

In other words, the only useful thing this year is sanitation, that boring task of collecting and discarding affected leaves. So, suggest that s/he mark the calendar to spray next year when the leaves are first expanding to protect the new growth from infection. // If the client would like to spray, Even so, spraying the at the correct time can limit the disease but won't eradicate it.

When label directions "spray before the fall rains" that means "spray during November." Among diseases in this group are *Pseudomonas* on pear, cherry, and lilac; apple anthracnose; *Phytophthora* on holly; and cypress canker. (Tips such as this, along with timely brief updates about various disease events are on the PNW Disease Management facebook page at

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/PNW-Plant-Disease-Management/124973520901136.>)



Figure 3: Dogwood anthracnose (6/2004) is most troublesome on Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*). Flowering dogwood (*C. florida*) is moderately susceptible but is severely damaged ideal disease conditions. Many cultivars of Kousa dogwood (*C. kousa*) are very resistant.



Figure 4: Rhododendron rust (5/2008) has the alternate host of Sitka spruce but is capable of overwintering on rhododendron and azalea.



Figure 5: Rust on Serviceberry (*Amelanchier*) (6/2011) produces obvious galls on both leaves and stems, just as it does on pear.



Figure 6: Scab on flowering crabapple varies from one cultivar to the next; 2010 was the first year my 7 year-old 'Prairie Fire' was infected.

Resources

- Black spot on rose: <http://plant-disease.ippc.orst.edu/ShowDisease.aspx?RecordID=981>
- Pacific Coast Pear Rust on pear: <http://plant-disease.ippc.orst.edu/ShowDisease.aspx?RecordID=805>
- Powdery mildew on dogwood: <http://plant-disease.ippc.orst.edu/ShowDisease.aspx?RecordID=1316>
- Scab on apple: <http://plant-disease.ippc.orst.edu/ShowDisease.aspx?RecordID=55>
- Scab on pear: <http://plant-disease.ippc.orst.edu/ShowDisease.aspx?RecordID=808>

Critters wanted!

Please help collect pupa you find in the soil, caterpillars, stink bugs, and carpenter ants (winged or not) for hands-on exercises during Annual Training. The trainees will appreciate your efforts to supply the samples.

Stink bugs and carpenter ants: Stash in a covered container and freeze.

Caterpillars, pupae, and ants: These must be heat-treated to remain in good condition.

- Heat 6 ounces of water (a coffee cupful) to about 185F. (Microwave on high for one minute.)
- Drop specimen into the hot water; maximum number per cup: caterpillar and/or pupae, 2; ants, 12
- Let stand 30 minutes or more.



Photo courtesy of pestcontrolcanada.com

Gently lift from the water, blot on paper towel, then transfer to a covered jar containing enough rubbing alcohol to cover. Everything can go into the same community jar.

When you have specimens to hand off, contact Jean Natter (503-645-7073; J.R.Natter@aol.com).



Photo courtesy of stinkbugsguide.net

Caring for flowers in hanging baskets

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Summer is the time to enjoy hanging baskets of flowers. Fuchsias, geraniums, petunias, impatiens and tuberous begonias grow beautifully in hanging baskets and graciously spill their color over the sides. With a little care, they'll bloom for you all through the summer and into the fall, according to Ross Penhallegon, horticulturist with the Oregon State University Extension Service.



"Remember that plants in hanging baskets depend totally on you to give them what they need to grow and to stay healthy," Penhallegon said.

First, hang them in the right place. Fuchsias and tuberous begonias like shade, or partial shade. Petunias and geraniums flourish in full sun, and impatiens prefer a cool, partially sunlit location.

"Then make sure they are out of the wind and that the baskets are on a watering schedule so they will not dry out," Penhallegon recommends. "Remember to feed and water the baskets regularly." It is best to water at least once a day during most of the growing season, and perhaps twice during the hottest days.

Check moisture in the hanging basket simply by poking your finger deep into the middle of the pot. If the soil feels dry, add enough water to dampen all the soil and drip out of the bottom of the basket.

Add any well-balanced soluble fertilizer, such as 5-10-5, or a good organic fertilizer, such as compost tea, at least once a week to the water to keep new flowers and foliage coming.

Author: [Judy Scott](#)

Source: Ross Penhallegon

SOME VEGETABLES REQUIRE LESS WATER THAN OTHERS

CORVALLIS, Ore. – Gardeners who want to save water with wise irrigating techniques might consider an unusual approach: plant crops that don't require much water in the first place.

"Some vegetables, such as beans, are adapted to drought conditions at a very basic, cellular level," explained Jim Myers, professor of horticulture at Oregon State University. "Tepary beans grow successfully in desert and near-desert conditions. They are native to the American Southwest and have been a staple food crop there for hundreds, or probably thousands, of years. I have grown them successfully in Oregon."

Beans in the cowpea group, such as the familiar black-eyed pea, also have this characteristic. The black-eyed pea needs little water and grows poorly if watered too much. "However," Myers said, "the cowpea beans need heat to mature, and our cool nights can limit growth and reduce seed set. The same is true for okra."

Some common beans, like snap beans and pole beans, require a short growing season and can set a crop on small amounts of moisture.

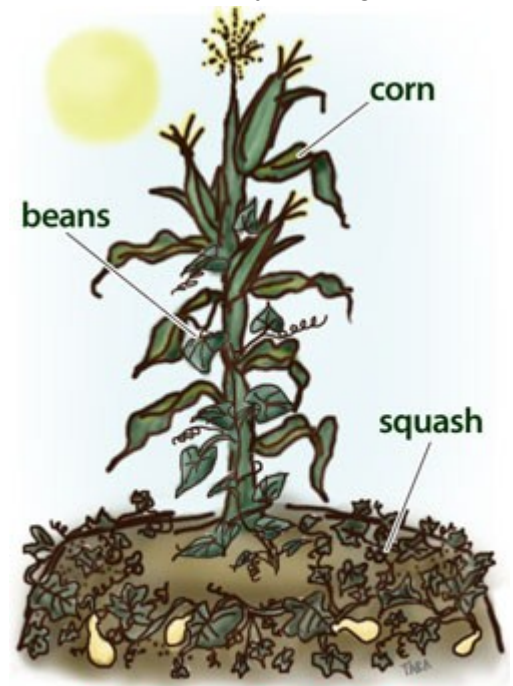
Tomatoes, squash and melons establish deep root systems quickly and can draw moisture from the deeper soil long after the surface has become dry in midsummer, Myers said. "There's also a zucchini variety (Dark Star) bred for its ability to grow under dry-land conditions with roots that seek out the water table."

"As long as these vegetables have water early in their growing season, they tolerate drought," Myers said. "In fact, many tomatoes actually do better if you cut off irrigation in mid- to late summer." Cutting the water also reduces the ability of certain fungal and bacterial diseases to take hold.

By and large, cool-season crops are not drought-resistant. These include cool-season legumes such as peas, lentils and fava beans, and the crucifer crops: Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, broccoli, turnips and watercress.

Sweet corn and lettuce are shallow-rooted and don't do well without a lot of water.

In addition to using well-known water-saving techniques such as drip irrigation and mulching, try grouping your vegetables according to their water needs. In general, give your vegetables no more water than they need – rather than as much as they can withstand.



*Direct-Sow, Easy-to-Grow:
The Ancient **Three Sisters** Method*

Author: [Judy Scott](#) Source: Jim Myers

HARNESS THE SUN TO KILL WEEDS, PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS

ALBANY, Ore. – Here's a simple, non-chemical way you can combat plant diseases, pests and weeds when the weather warms. It's called soil solarization.

That's a fancy term for a simple process: Put transparent plastic sheeting over moist tilled soil during the warmest and sunniest months of the year. As the clear plastic traps the heat of the sun, it changes the soil in physical, chemical and biological ways, explained Oregon State University crop scientist Dan McGrath.

Under plastic sheeting, the top few inches of soil can be as much as 20 degrees warmer than uncovered soil. In this extra-warm environment, disease-causing organisms tend to flounder while more heat-tolerant "beneficial" microbe species increase in numbers. Also, the heat eliminates some kinds of pests, weed seeds and seedlings. OSU researchers have measured temperatures as hot as 127 degrees in the top four inches of soil under plastic sheeting.

In the home garden, McGrath suggests trying solarization on one garden bed a year in a "summer fallow" rotation process, just as farmers do. Success will depend on the intensity of sunlight, soil moisture, weather and length of time the plastic is left on the soil.

May, June and July are the best months to start a solarizing project because the heating power of the sun is at its peak. If June is cloudy, wait until clear weather prevails. In the Pacific Northwest keep the plastic on a bout two months to ensure that enough heat works for an adequate time. In areas farther south, four to six weeks of summer solarization may be enough. You will need a roll of plastic sheeting large enough to cover the bed plus about a foot and a half extra around all sides. Thin plastic works better than thick and you don't need UV-resistant plastic.

Remove or mow down the weeds in the area you want to cover with plastic. Rake the loose plant debris after mowing. This is the best time to add amendments such as lime, compost or fertilizer. The more you stir up the soil, the more weed seeds come up that aren't solarized. Rototill the soil and amendments. Break up large clods and work in any loose plant debris. Then, rake the surface of the bed as smoothly as possible to ensure close contact of the plastic against the soil. Dig a trench outside and all around the edge of the bed about six to eight inches deep. Put the clods of soil outside the raised bed.



When the garden surface is smooth, place a soaker hose or sprinkler up and down the bed and soak the soil for three or four hours until wet to a depth of at least a foot. Moist soil responds well because water conducts heat. The moisture tends to "wake up" soil pathogens as well, making them more active and susceptible to the heat.

Finally, cut a piece of plastic the size of the bed, plus an extra foot and a half all around. Put the plastic over the bed and pull it tight and then anchor it snugly by weighing the edges down in the surrounding trench with dirt clods, rocks or bricks.

After eight to 10 weeks, remove the plastic and plant a green manure, overwintering crop or leave the plastic on until spring. Or plant crops and use the plastic sheeting as mulch. Just cut small Xs in the plastic and plant your starts. Take care not to mix up the soil from lower layers, as the effects of the process reach down only about a foot below the surface of the plastic.

Author: [Judy Scott](#)

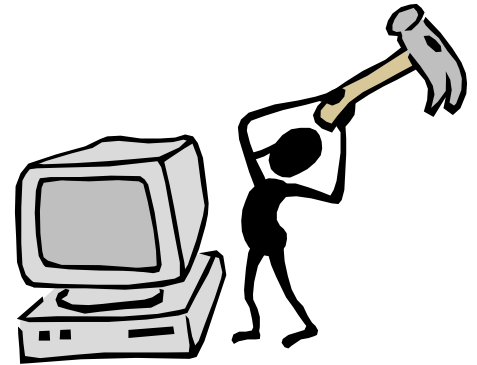
Source: [Dan McGrath](#)

Internet Essentials for Master Gardeners

(Computer training sponsored by the Metro Master Gardener Program)

Computer making you crazy?

Last chance during 2011 to gain confidence using Firefox to research client inquiries



Everyone has a computer

Two different 3-hour classes each day; take one or both
MG-Dx and MG Guides are required to take one 3-hour class/year

Date	Site	9 to noon	1 to 4 PM
September 24	Clackamas College	MG Referral Forum (Uploading Referrals & Images)	Navigating the PNW Handbooks

Clackamas Community College: 19600 Molalla Avenue, Oregon City 97045

The featured classes

- Navigating the online PNW Handbooks to locate Home Use information
- MG Referral Forum: Upload Referrals and Images; Educational Resource

Space still available.

Pre-register with Jean Natter; J.R.Natter@aol.com or 503-645-7073

Please provide the following:

1. Your name, plus phone number or email address
2. Date(s) and time of session(s) you will attend

Donation of \$2 requested to cover cost of handouts

NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS ARE GREAT FOR HOME LANDSCAPES

CORVALLIS, Ore. – Groundcovers that spread across open areas and subdue weeds are even more effective if they are native to the area. Those that grow naturally west of the Cascade Mountains work great in local home landscapes.

Groundcovers are well known as weed suppressors, said Linda McMahan, native plant specialist with the Oregon State University Extension Service. But they also help the soil retain water and protect against soil compaction by keeping foot traffic away.

"As long as you locate them in your garden according to their taste for sun or shade, you shouldn't have to pamper them," she said. "And since native plants have co-evolved with deer and other wildlife, they are less likely to be wiped out by a marauding neighborhood doe."

McMahan has several suggestions for northwest gardeners looking for natives to plant.

For sunny areas, she likes coastal strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*), which has dark-green leathery leaves with white flowers in the spring and tiny fruit in the fall. She also recommends *F. virginiana*, a Willamette Valley native, for sun and part sun. *F. vesca* is shade-loving and also good for partial shade.

Kinnikinick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), a low-growing favorite evergreen, has tiny glossy leaves and reddish woody stems. Most of the kinnikinick on the market is labeled "Massachusetts," and is not native here. The northwest native kinnikinick can sometimes be found at a native plant nursery.

Western bleeding heart (*Dicentra formosa*) likes shade, dies back to the ground in the winter and by mid-spring grows about 18 inches with hanging clusters of pink flowers.

Another shade-loving native is the inside-out flower (*Vancouveria hexandra*). About a foot high, it has small light-green leaflets and looks similar to ivy. "It's a great groundcover," McMahan said. "It turns a beautiful yellow in late November and December and re-emerges the next year." Although native to coastal forests, it's also partially drought-resistant. It spreads slowly and its roots form a dense mat.

Wood sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*) spreads by rhizomes and grows to about 10 inches high. It has light-green, three-lobed foliage and white-to-pink flowers in the spring. It grows well in shade and in colder areas dies back in the winter. If it doesn't, you may want to mow it to force new growth. It spreads fast and once established, McMahan warns, is very difficult to stop.

Another, taller groundcover is a form of Oregon grape called the long-leaf Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*). It grows several feet tall but can be sheared back every three to five years for an even stand. It forms spikes of bright yellow flowers in the spring followed by dark blue berries in summer. Birds love the fruit.

It is best to plant natives in the spring or fall after summer's heat has subsided. Additional irrigation may be needed until the groundcover becomes established.

Author: [Judy Scott](#)

Source: [Linda McMahan](#)

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR IN THE METRO AREA

- Jul 11** Clackamas Chapter outing to Laurel Hedge Gardens— see Chapter page
- Jul 13-17** Mini College in Newport
- Jul 16** HPSO & Garden Conservancy Open Garden Day. See HPSO website for information
- Jul 21** Washington County Field Trip to Rich Baer's—see Chapter page
- Aug 6** Budding Workshop, Home Orchard Society Arboretum; Also a summer pruning demonstration.. See HOS website for more information.
- Sept 3-4** Portland Dahlia Society show, Clackamas Event Center, Canby
- Sept 6** Washington County Chapter, "*Hydrangeas*" by Scott Christie from Terranova Nursery
- Sept 10-11** HPSO Fall Plant Sale and Garden Festival. Portland Expo Center
- Sept 13** Multnomah County Chapter, 7pm, Speaker: Dan Brophy, Certified Executive Chef, '*Cooking Up the Harvest*'
- Sep 17-18** Portland Rose Society Fall Rose Show
- Sep 24** Internet Essentials for Master Gardeners—Clackamas Community College
- Sep 24** Multnomah County Chapter Plant Sale and Raffle—see Chapter page
- Oct 1** Villa Garden Club Fall Plant Sale; 10AM—3 PM; Tabor Heights Methodist Church, 6161 S.E. Stark St., Portland
- Oct 15-16** All About Fruit Show-Home Orchard Society; 11am-5pm; Clackamas County Fairgrounds; Main Pavillion

New publication:

EM 9031, *Biology and Management of Knotweeds in Oregon: A Guide for Gardeners and Small-Acreage Landowners*; <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/21809/em9031.pdf>



MULTNOMAH CHAPTER GRAPEVINE

Oregon Master Gardener™ Association in cooperation with OSU Extension Service Master Gardener™ Program

Chapter Meeting 13 Sept. 2011
Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church,
5441 SE Belmont St.

*****Next Board Meeting – Tuesday, 2 August 2011**
at 5:30 pm at Claudia's – 4026 N.E. Hazelfern. Pot-luck.

*****Plant Sale & Raffle-Sept 24th** 9-2:00pm--Learning Garden Lab SE 60th South of Duke--lots of Perennials--Trees-Shrubs--Bulbs-Seeds---NO PETS PLEASE--- Lots of Raffle Items--Gift certificates-Roses --Garden items etc.

Please donate your plants in gallon pots!!! They need to be potted up before the beginning of September to be in good shape for the sale.

Please contact Joyce Hemmerling
W3mjahemm@aol.com with any questions.

*****Exciting New OSU MG Clinic** Mt. Tabor residents will soon be finding gardening information at TaborSpace – a community coffeehouse/gathering space located under the bell tower of the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church in SE Portland (5441 SE Belmont St.). OSU Extension Service Master Gardeners will staff this “direct hour” clinic from May through October.

The clinics will be held the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month from **10 am to 2 pm** and the 3rd Wednesday of each month from **4 pm to 7 pm**.

This new venture launched on May 7th and the insect display, brought by MG Jared Kelly, was enjoyed by children and adults alike. The clinic table will be in the heart of the coffeehouse, where clinic volunteers can grab a latte or a freshly-baked goodie, then spread OSU [Extension Service](#), tried and true, research-based, home-horticulture information to the TaborSpace visitors.

The Multnomah County Chapter meets at the Church and saw that the MG focus on education in gardening could be a good addition to the TaborSpace outreach in the community. Many music and arts events are also scheduled there throughout the week, for both children and adults, making it a great location to connect with home gardeners. Multnomah County MGs look forward to becoming a strong partner in this community. Check out what is going on at <http://taborspace.org/> Questions about the TaborSpace clinic? Contact Martha Gioia at mgoiagadens@gmail.com

*****The ‘Share Your Garden’ tours return!** We are gearing up for a fantastic garden tour season of Multnomah MGs’ gardens. Consider sharing your garden with your fellow chapter members. This is a lot of fun and a chance to celebrate our passion for gardening and learning!

This is a ‘real’ garden tour, so no manicured lawns required! Whether your garden is ornamental, native, containers, acres, permaculture, xeriscaped, kitchen garden, or herb garden, we would love a peek. Show us your hostas with no slug damage (triumph!) and your roses with black spot (challenge!). Yes, we want to see it all!

Join in the fun...you just pick the date and the time (choose weekend tours or weekday evening tours). The Chapter will get the word out so members can drop by, learn, and share your gardening tips and be inspired together. To open your garden or for additional information contact Jill Hofmann: (503)789-6316 or pacificshore@hotmail.com

***** MG Demo Garden** (6801 SE 60th Ave.). Work days will be from 9am to about noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Please join us when you have the chance. Clinics will be on the second Saturday each month through October. Questions contact: Jean housejem@aol.com or Heidi, heidinichols@comcast.net

*****Phones in Multnomah County** contact Gloria Bennett (503-775-4005 or dcleopatra@comcast.net)

This year’s Harvest Gathering will be on September 10th (afternoon) in the Multnomah County Community Demonstration Garden at the Learning Garden Lab. Plan to join us for this summer celebration. Details to come.

2011 Officers and Contact Information

President – Claudia Groth 503-235-0669 claudia_groth@hevanet.com
Vice President – Gloria Bennett 503-775-4005 dcleopatra@comcast.net
Secretary – Carrie McIntyre 503-984-1109 lehua_mc@yahoo.com
Treasurer – Christine Semeniuk 503-493-0994 chrissem@comcast.net
OMGA – JoAnn Bones 503-253-3168 bones7247@comcast.net
OMGA Alternate – Mary Fiocchi 503-312-6762 maryto@johnlscott.com
Grapevine – Lorna Schilling 503-334-5162 lornaschilling@yahoo.com
Chapter Email – multmastergardeners@gmail.com
Chapter Website – <http://www.metromastergardeners.org/multnomah/>



Washington County Chapter Chat

Oregon Master Gardener™ Association in cooperation with
OSU Extension Service Master Gardener™ Program

Chapter Website: www.wcmga.info

UPCOMING PROGRAMS –

Tuesday, September 6, 2011

"Hydrangeas" Scott Christy of Terranova Nursery

Tuesday, October 4, 2011

"Plant Propagation" Lynn Cox, WCMG

NEW MEETING LOCATION & DAY FOR 2011

First Baptist Church 5755 SW Erickson Ave.,
Beaverton, OR 97005, located between Farmington Rd.
& Allen Blvd.

SOCIAL GATHERING at 6:30 p.m. – come early!

Monthly Chapter Meeting is at 6:45 p.m.

Presentations are from 7:15 - 8:15 p.m.

The public is welcome.

STRAWBERRIES AND ROSES FIELD TRIP



Join us Thursday July 21, 10am to 12pm. We'll be visiting Rich Baer's home garden where he grows over 800 roses on a just 2 city lots! Knowledgeable and enthusiastic, Rich will share the history of this remarkable garden and answer questions while we stroll through the garden enjoying fresh Oregon strawberry shortcake and other refreshments.

Contact Judy Hale at 503-590-7221 to register.

Photograph by Kakashi Morph

WASHINGTON CHAPTER POTLUCK PICNIC

"Beer Brats 'n Bluegrass"

Where: The Millers – 17745 SW Cooper Mountain Lane

When: Saturday, July 16th, 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Eating ware and brats are provided. Bring food to share, enough to serve approximately 10 to 12 people.

Spouses and significant others are welcome! We will eat promptly at 3:30 p.m.

AN INVITATION TO VISIT

All Master Gardeners and their friends are invited to visit the demonstration garden at the Washington County Fairplex. Come see the new greenhouse, the new ecoroof and the many planted beds of both vegetables and flowers. The Master Gardener Crew is at the garden every Tuesday morning from 9 am until noon. Members of the Crew will be happy to show you around.

SEPTEMBER GARDEN TOUR

Rene Breier, Chair of Garden Tour Committee, announced the Tour will be held September 3. For additional information contact her at breierrene@yahoo.com

President	Tim Lanfri	503-590-4354
Vice President	Bob Falconer	503-277-6595
Recording Secretary	Deb Kapfer	503-628-6349
Corresponding Secretary	Jackie Keil	503-531-3884
Treasurer	Lynn Cox	503-629-9156
OMGA Rep	Ken Keudell	503-292-6519
Alternate Rep	Joanne DeHaan	503-649-1683
Dir.#1 Business	Bill Klug	503-681-0143
Dir.#2 Program	Vern Vanderzanden	503-357-6109
Dir.#3 Publicity	Marilyn Berti	503-292 8637
Dir.#4 Fundraising	Sandy Japely	503-644-2637
Dir.#5 Chapter Relations	(vacant)	

Submit **Chapter Chat** information and general chapter announcements to **Jackie Keil**, Chapter Chat Editor.

Phone **503-531-3884** or e-mail: jkivkeil4@gmail.com

For address/email changes, contact Alan Strong, e-mail coordinator, info@wcmga.info

Chapter Website: www.washingtoncountymastergardeners.org

Clackamas County Chatter

JULY/AUGUST 2011



Oregon Master Gardener Association in Cooperation with
OSU Extension Service Master Gardener™ Program



July Outing

July 11, 2011, from 4 to 7 p.m.

Laurel Hedge Gardens

Laurel Hedge is both a designer's private home and gardens as well as a boutique nursery. This two-acre estate is arranged into garden rooms hosting a Japanese garden with tea house, koi pond with rustic pavilion, white-flowering spiral garden, rose garden, hornbeam-lined alley, vegetable garden with greenhouse, and many others.

The property was purchased in February 2001 and has been transformed from a noble fir tree farm into an eclectic mix of specimen, species and beloved plants which highlight the multiple design concepts found here. Along with fountains, statuary, and charming garden structures, we will also see espalier, formal hedging and topiary, including a five-foot tall rabbit and a small herd of deer. The gardens have been designed for a show of continuous color and winter interest but are in their prime from April through late October. The first day of spring marks the arrival of over 50 violet-green swallows that return to nest in the various birdhouses throughout the property.

The owners will give two guided tours at 4:30 and 5:30 p.m. The gardens are laid out very well, and self-guided tours will be easy. The Chapter will provide water, soda, fruit and cookies. You may also bring a sack lunch and eat on the lawn or on benches provided throughout the garden. There is a gift store and, of course, plants for sale. The nursery takes Visa, MasterCard, debit cards and checks.

Chapter Picnic

August 8, 6 p.m.

The Milwaukie Center Picnic Shelter

"CCMG Make Things Happen" once again! Come join us for a summer picnic to celebrate all the varied and fun tasks we completed this year. Grilled items, corn and beverages will be provided. Bring your plate and silverware, plus a salad or dessert to share. There will be door prizes galore!

After-Summer Monthly Meetings

Sept. 12: Ornamental Grasses in the Landscape

Oct. 10: From Ampelopsis to Zauschneria – Finding Meaning in Botanical Names

Nov. 14: New Rhododendrons You Should Get to Know

Dec. 12: Horticultural Case Book – Psychiatric and Medical Disorders in the Garden

Open Gardens

Members continue to open their gardens this month. Consult the Chapter directory for addresses.

July 3,	11 am to 4 pm	Marlene Dopp
July 9,	10 am to dusk	Jane Collier
July 9,	10 am to dusk	Marianne Kahl
July 9,	10 am to 2 pm	Monica Mumper
July 10,	1 pm to 5 pm	Helena Wagner
July 23,	noon to 5 pm	Madeline Forsyth
July 23,	1 pm to 6 pm	Marie Blacklidge
July 23,	1 pm to 6 pm	Pam Garten
July 23,	1 pm to 6 pm	Grow an Extra Row
August 1,	5 pm to 9 pm	Helena Wagner

Garden Discovery Day Receives Award

Congratulations to all involved! The Oregon Master Gardener Association will recognize this event with a Search for Excellence award at the annual Mini-College in Newport, Oregon. This event was first conceived in 2009, offered to the public in 2010, and then repeated in 2011.

The event takes place in late winter/early spring with a focus on jump-starting the gardening season. Participants can learn through 10-Minute University™ classes, get gardening advice at a clinic, and have soil samples tested for pH. Children's activities make this a family event.

So far, the Chapter has made over 1,400 client contacts through Garden Discovery Day. Mark your calendar for this event next year – February 25, 2012.

Planning for the Future

Your Executive Board will work on a number of issues this summer: how to recruit new MG trainees for 2012 and how to retain and engage current members top our list. We will also assist the Budget Committee with developing a proposed 2012 budget and review our bylaws for possible updates. If you have thoughts about any of these topics, contact Sherry at sherrysheng@clear.net or call 503-655-1822.

Gray Thompson Community Projects Grant

If you are involved in a community project that can use some financial support, the Chapter may be able to help. Check out application guidelines and forms at Chapter Website, under the "Member Pages." Questions? Contact Nancy Hopkins at nhop101@aol.com.

President • Sherry Sheng: 503-655-1822 – Vice President • Frank Wille: 503-342-6699

Secretary • Darlene Reimer: 503-698-4648

Advisory Board • Buzz Oerding: 503-233-6974

OMGA Rep • Nikki Mantei: 503-577-4494

Treasurer • David Smith: 503-656-4613

Advisory Board • John Hill: 503-653-9524

OMGA Alt.Rep • Linda O'Toole: 503-659-5309

Asst. Treasurer • Penny Bowman: 503-908-0900

Advisory Board • Joby Duggan: 503-632-2165

Newsletter • Kathy Johnson: 503-794-3959

Websites: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/mg/> - <http://www.clackamascountymastergardeners.org/>

July 2011

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 (<http://www.extension.oregonstate.edu/locations.php>).

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.

Oregon State University Extension Service encourages sustainable gardening practices. Always identify and monitor problems before acting. First consider cultural controls, then physical, biological, and chemical controls (which include insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, botanical insecticides, organic and synthetic pesticides). Always consider the least toxic approach first.

All recommendations in this calendar are not necessarily applicable to all areas of Oregon. For more information, contact your local office of the OSU Extension Service.

Gardening information online—<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening>

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- 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 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° to 150°F).

Planting/Propagation

- Midsummer plantings of beets, bush beans, carrots, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, kale, and peas will provide fall and winter crops.

JULY-AUGUST 2011 MG NEWSLETTER

Agriculture, 4-H Youth, Family & Community Development, Forestry and extension Sea Grant Programs. Oregon State University, United States Department of Agriculture, and Oregon counties cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.