



Metro Master Gardener™ Newsletter

October 2013

OSU Extension Service

Metro Master Gardener™ Program

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/mg/metro/>

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.

The OSU Extension Master Gardening Program™ is funded in part by Metro, the elected regional government for the 25 cities and three counties in the Portland metropolitan area.

www.oregonmetro.gov/garden

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Dear Master Gardeners-

It seems that the rainy season has begun in earnest this year. I hope that you are able to finish your fall gardening projects before it gets too wet!

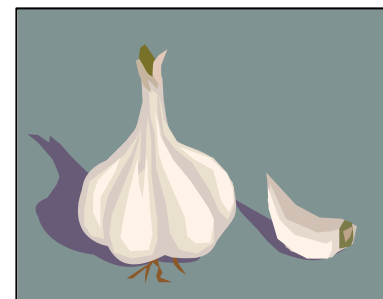
The 2014 Master Gardener (MG) training is rapidly approaching and the MG team is gearing up to deliver another great series of classes. Our best means of advertising the training is through Master Gardener volunteers. Please send interested family, friends, and neighbors to our [website](#) to learn more about the 2014 Master Gardener training and to sign up! Also, we are making all of the classes (with the exception of the first morning) available for MG recertification credit. Please see the 2014 training schedule in upcoming newsletters for a schedule of classes. We hope to see you there!



Also, OSU has instituted new procedures and paperwork for all university volunteers. If you plan on volunteering with the Master Gardener program in 2014, we ask that you please take the time to submit the required paperwork to the MG program office. [Please download and print the forms](#) and mail them to the MG program office. THANK YOU for your help!

Vegetable Gardening Tips

October is a great time to plant garlic and begin to prepare your veggie garden beds for next season. See [Chip Bubl's fact sheet on garlic](#) for detailed information on growing great garlic. In terms of preparing your vegetable beds for the next growing season, fall is the time to apply lime to help keep the pH up and to provide the secondary nutrient calcium. For yearly maintenance, add five to ten pounds of agricultural lime on the soil surface and let the rains help transport the material through the soil profile to begin to break it down. If you have new veggie beds in mind, get a soil test performed and follow the recommendations for adding lime or dolomite lime. Find fact sheets from OSU on how to take a soil sample, where to send it, and how to interpret the results [here](#).



If you have not already seeded fall cover crops, consider covering your vegetable beds with mulch (a thick layer of deciduous leaves or two layers of coffee sacks) after you apply lime and compost to the soil and perform a quick round of digging. The mulch will protect the soil structure through the winter and provide habitat for earthworms and other soil-churning organisms. Alternatively, add compost and lime, dig your beds as you normally would, and then cover them with black plastic that is securely weighted on top of the soil. The plastic can then be pulled back in early spring to plant your first round of crops such as peas, fava beans, spinach, radishes, mustard greens and transplants of broccoli and lettuce family crops. The soil will be dry and ready to go with only light work needed if you prepare it now and cover it with plastic for the fall and winter.



Happy gardening!
Weston

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



HOURS DUE

We are sending out one last reminder for MGs to send in volunteer hours. This process takes a bit of time to orchestrate, so we really appreciate getting the reports from you right away.

We have received a few questions asking if we use the [statewide online reporting system](#) and the answer is...not at this time. This system is intended for smaller programs that can promise 100% participation. Since we still have many valuable MGs that don't have computer systems and we don't have enough staff to do all the entering...we will continue to use our log sheets for reporting. Anyone that used the online reporting system will need to send a report of hours to our Clackamas County Extension office to get credit for volunteering.

RECERTIFICATION

On November 9, we are having our first of two recertification trainings to prepare MGs for volunteer service in the 2014 season. The second will be in April (no date yet). This is one way to fulfill the 12 hours of recertification training required to stay certified for activities in 2014. The 2012 trainees will start the required 12 hours of annual recertification training for 2014. November 9 is the first opportunity for those trainees to accrue some hours. Winter training class, mini-college classes and a recertification exam are also ways to recertify.

2013 TRAINEES

We are planning to celebrate your completion of hours and introduce you as 'official' MGs while wearing your new permanent orange badges. Please plan on attending the recertification day on Saturday, November 9 at Clackamas Community College, Gregory Forum Building and we can celebrate together.

Come for the day starting at 8:30 am or come at NOON to pick up your badges and stay to be congratulated by the general assembly of MGs.

So that we have time to order the badges, we need to have your volunteer hours log sheet into the Extension office **NO LATER than October 11**. If you have some activities planned for later in October or November, you have the option of reporting those this year as 'predicted' hours. Remember that the required number is 66 hours to qualify for a badge.



Vet Jean Libra and Intern Anita Marks in Gresham.



VETERANS

We need your hours reported by October 11th in order to have certificates ready on November 9 at recertification training. *If* you indicated that you would like to get a certificate, we will have them ready for you to pick up during lunch break. If you can't remember asking for one...give Jordis or Margaret a call or email. We enjoy making MGs their appreciation certificates!

It is especially important for MGs working solely within their chapter to report hours to the program office because it is the only way that we can track who is active. Having all the hours in one place makes it possible to create the required report to OSU in December. We are proud of what the incredible OSU Master Gardener volunteers accomplish!

Fall 2013
OSU Master Gardener™
Recertification Training
Saturday, November 9th



When: 8:30 am to 3:30 pm (No pre-registration necessary)
Where: **Clackamas Community College**, Gregory Forum Bldg. (see map)
Who: All OSU Extension Master Gardeners™ in the Portland Metro Program
Bring: Your lunch and finger-foods for the 'goodies' table. Coffee and tea provided by CCMG.
Doors open at 7:30 am Registration and gathering
8:30 **Welcome and Introductions**

8:45am - 10:15am Soil Testing and Interpretation of Results
Weston Miller, Community and Urban Horticulturist

Soil testing is a valuable tool for gardeners to make informed management decisions, which is the foundation of a healthy garden and landscape. Learn how to take a soil test, what to test for, and how to interpret the results. This information will help you better serve clients interested in improving their soil!

10:30-Noon Soil Science Concepts Interpreted for Master Gardeners
Pukhraj Deol, Horticulture Instructor

This session will help master gardeners understand some key soil concepts related to 1) soil temperature and moisture 2) properties of organic matter and clay components of the soil. She will also discuss how these concepts are applicable to various aspects of gardening including soil preparation, planting, watering and nutrient management etc.

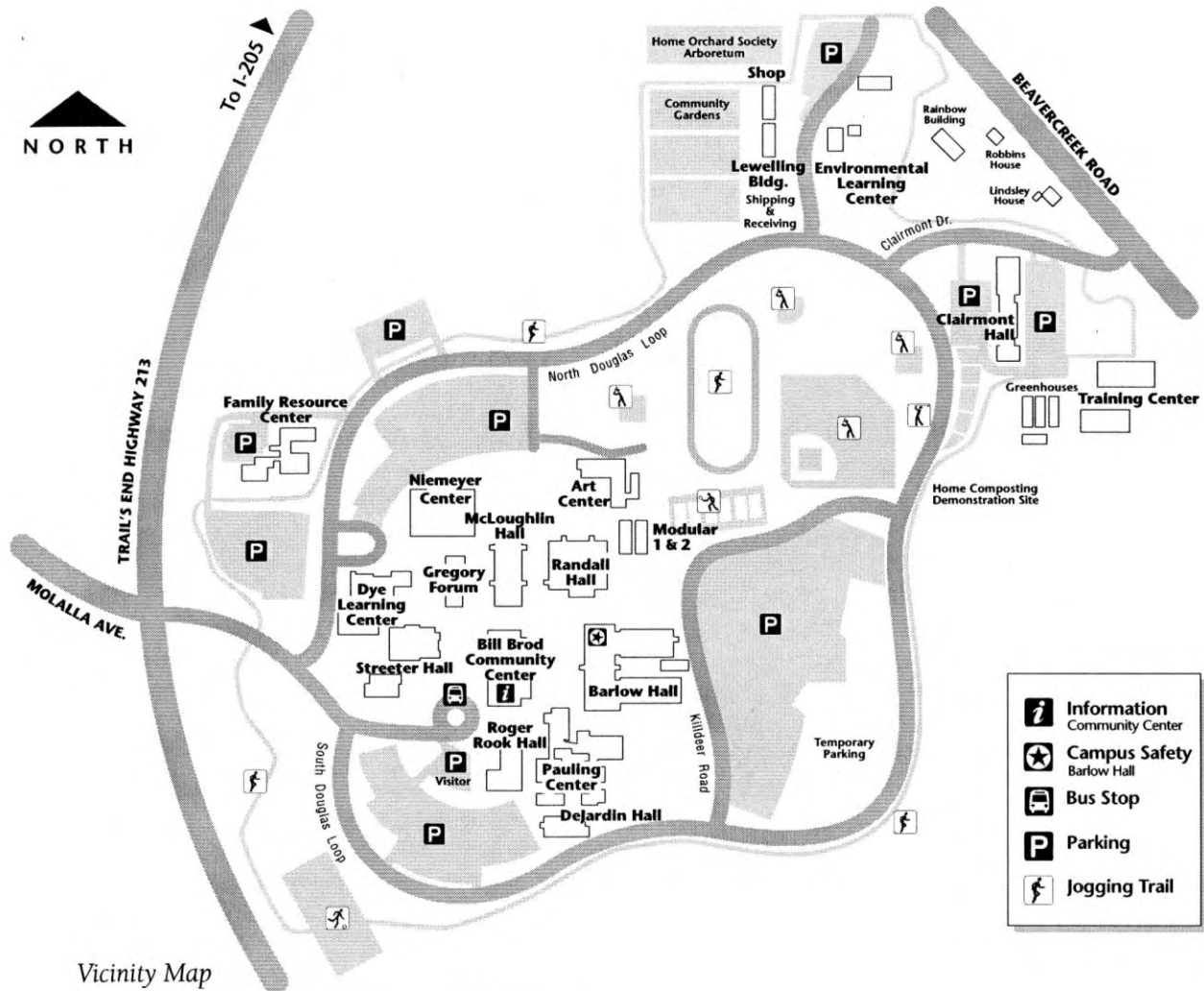
Noon – Lunch break - Time to catch up with other MGs, pick up 2013 trainee badges and veteran certificates, look at books (etc) for sale. **Introduce 2013 Trainees.**

1:00 – 2:15 pm – Best Fruit Varieties for the Pacific NW – Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Berries
Monica Maggio, Fruit Growing Expert and Owner of Core Home Fruit Services

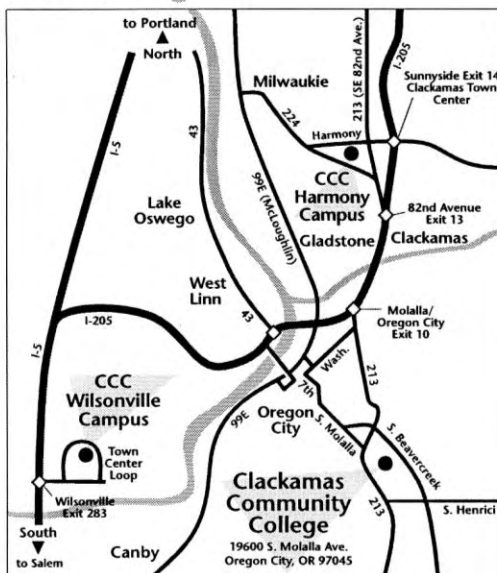
Here in the Pacific NW, we can grow many delicious types of fruits – apples, pears, figs, plums, persimmons, grapes, berries, and so much more! But some varieties of these fruiting plants produce a more abundant harvest and are less prone to pests/diseases than others. In this class you will get a list of the most successful fruit varieties for this region and learn why they are the best choice for your home garden. Join us to increase your knowledge and your harvest!

2:30 – 3:30 pm – Master Gardener program updates including:

- New OSU forms and procedures- Gail Langellotto - Confused by new OSU paperwork and procedures? Get clear information from OSU's statewide Master Gardener coordinator, Gail Langellotto.
- OSU/Metro partnership updates- Weston Miller and Carl Grimm - Learn important details regarding the OSU/Metro partnership to help you better serve the general public in 2014.



Vicinity Map



Clackamas Community College Campus Map

Clackamas Community College
19600 South Molalla Avenue
Oregon City, OR 97045-7998

CCC Harmony Campus
7616 S.E. Harmony Road
Milwaukie, OR 97222

CCC Wilsonville Campus
29353 Town Center Loop E
Wilsonville, OR 97070

To reach any college office, call 503-657-6958 and dial the extension you want. (Hearing-impaired TTY/TDD 503-650-6649)

Master Gardeners Make a Difference

The MG Interest Group is an informal group that meets to discuss horticultural topics of interest to the members. These meetings are designed to help improve diagnostic skills to better serve clients. If you attend these meetings they will count towards Veteran recertification credit.

On July 15th the MG Interest Group travelled down to Salem to check out the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Insect Museum and connecting laboratory.

Jim LaBonte, lead taxonomic, survey entomologist and curator of the museum states that their mission is to *study the effect of insects on agriculture*.

The museum houses a relatively modest, yet regionally significant, insect and arthropod collection. Thomas Valente, entomologist, showed us the ODA collection which contains 10,000 specimens and 8,000 species.



Jim LaBonte (center).



Thomas Valente (right).

Jim noted, that “*there are many new species yet to be identified here in the Pacific Northwest.*” There are approximately 20,000 insect species in Oregon but we only know about 2,000 species. A current project is to perform a survey of Oregon’s native bees; which has never been done before. Jim even has an insect he discovered named after him: *Nebrei labonte*, which is a Carabid beetle from the ice and snow fields of the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon.

Thomas Shahan showed us their imaging equipment. An environmental scanning electron microscope is used to capture small details. Thomas uses his artistic talent and Zerene stacking software to assemble multiple images of insects into one detailed image.



Thomas Shahan.

These photos are used to provide identification information such as Pest Alerts. He is especially fond of jumping spiders and his photography can be viewed at <http://thomasshahan.com/#photos>.

For more information on the ODA Insect Museum:

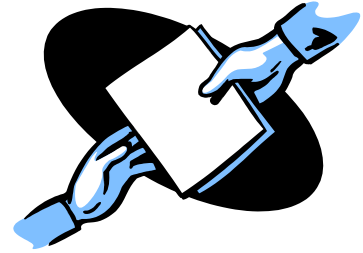
http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/IPPM/Pages/oda_museum_home.aspx.

The MG Interest Group meets the first and third Monday afternoons in Tigard. The first Monday is a show-and-tell session, where MGs bring in plants or insects for identification or diagnosis by the group. The third Monday is a Study Guide session. MGs take turns preparing Study Guides on topics of interest and running the sessions. The Study Guide is emailed a week before the meeting. Each member researches the topic in advance and then we discuss it as a group. For more information please contact Elizabeth Price, llgmicroeap@mindspring.com.

FORMS, FORMS AND MORE FORMS...

As you may have noticed, now when we go to our dentist, physician, etc. we are expected to periodically update our paperwork. As part of our “institutional accountability” to OSU, Master Gardeners are too.

Many of us took the MG training a while back when all of these forms were not required. But, unfortunately now part of the requirements to stay an ‘active’ OSU Master Gardener requires some necessary paperwork.



In addition to the two forms that are now required annually (mentioned in the September newsletter), there are a **few other required forms** we need to receive from you. Please go to www.metromastergardeners.org/downloads to view a brief description of and to download **all of these required forms**. (Just click on the underlined title of each form to view and download.)

Please return these forms by **Oct.1st**, as well as your volunteer hours, to Master Gardener Program, 200 Warner-Milne Rd., Oregon City, Oregon, 97045.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at: Margaret.bayne@oregonstate.edu or 503-650-3126.

Thanks for your cooperation!
Margaret

Natter’s Notes

Brown Garden Snails

Jean R. Natter

Snails! Do you have any at your place as yet? I’m talking about the brown garden snail (BGS), its technical name *Cornu aspersum*, with the synonyms *Helix aspersa*, *Cantareus aspersus* and *Cryptomphalus aspersus*. Well, I found them at my place about a week ago. Mating! Right out in the open. Ugh!

Official attempts to eradicate this invasive species stopped years ago. So, it’s up to home gardeners to dispatch these voracious foliage-eating creatures on sight. If you need motivation, consider this: Each mature snail is both male and female and, following mating, each one lays eggs. “If each individual is capable of laying eggs once every six weeks from February to October, then approximately five ovipositions are made each year and 430 eggs laid.”

(<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IN/IN39600.pdf>)



Brown garden snail with iris leaf with lengthwise damage which aligns with the leaf veins.



Brown garden snails hooking up in my garden on an otherwise pleasant September morning.

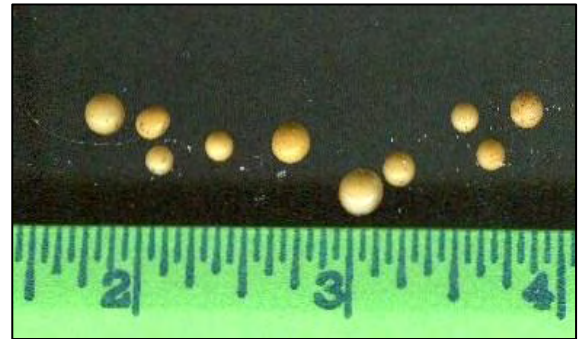
A fragile shell is considered an important field characteristic. But don’t rely on that. More and more people are finding BGS with firm shells, many full grown at about an inch in diameter.

Brown garden snails lay their eggs an inch or so underground in clusters of discrete eggs, but not in a gel or other matrix. Their rubbery quality makes it easy to differentiate them from the brittle, slightly irregular pearls of some slow-release fertilizers.

Warfare against BGS is essentially the same as for slugs: Begin in fall and continue your efforts through the year. Choose among regularly scheduled search-and-destroy missions; metaldehyde bait (toxic to pets and deactivated by moisture); beer or board traps (<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/QT/snailslugscard.html>); iron phosphate bait (safe and effective if applied sparsely according to directions); or diatomaceous earth which is effective only when dry. Sorry, no predator decollate snails; they're illegal in Oregon.



Eggs of brown garden snail collected in my southern California garden.



Small, pale, irregularly-sized, brittle pellets of slow-release fertilizer are too often thought to be eggs of one sort or another.



Slug eggs and a few recently hatched slug youngsters.



A young brown garden snail, sporting a fragile cracked shell, along with a few typical snail droppings.



Brown garden snails, one week old, are the same size as their eggs and are fully equipped with shells when they hatch.



Left photo: Brown garden snail (invasive species) compared to the native Pacific sideband snail (*Monadenia* species) which should be preserved. (A demo in the Clackamas County Master Gardener office.)

Right photo: A lateral view of the brown garden snail and the pacific sideband snail reviews the differences in shell shape.

Resources

1. Brown Garden Snail http://oregonstate.edu/dept/nurspest/brown_garden_snail.htm
2. Snails and Slugs <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7427.html#IDENTIFICATION>
3. Quick tips: Snails and Slugs <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/QT/snailslugscard.html>

Upcoming Veteran Recertification Opportunities....

- **October 8, 7 pm, “Attracting Native Pollinators”.** Mace Vaughn, Director, Xerces Society’s Pollinator Program and Joint Pollinator conservation Specialist with the NRCS West National Technology Support Center. (See Multnomah County, Grapevine, Page 15)
- **October 12, Internet Essentials for Master Gardeners,** (see Page 9)
- **October 12, Fall Into Gardening classes** (see Page 14)
- **October 14, 7 pm “Fruit Trees 101: 10 Things to Know When You Grow”**, Monica Maggio, former Arboretum Manager of the Home Orchard Society. (See Clackamas County Chatter, Page 14)
- **November 9th, MG Recertification,** Clackamas Community College.
- **November 12th, 7pm “Tree Health: Facts, Fiction and a Few Lies”**, Alan Kanaskie, Forest Pathologist, Certified Arborist, Oregon Department of Forestry (See Multnomah County Grapevine, Page 15)
- **November 12, “Washington County Demo Garden Seminar: Fall Rose Pruning”**, 9:30-10:30 am. Info: <http://www.metromastergardeners.org/washington/washevents.php>

Internet Essentials for Master Gardeners

(Computer training sponsored by the Metro Master Gardener Program)

Last chance in 2013 to learn MG Internet skills in a hands-on class

Choose one or two of the 3-hour classes

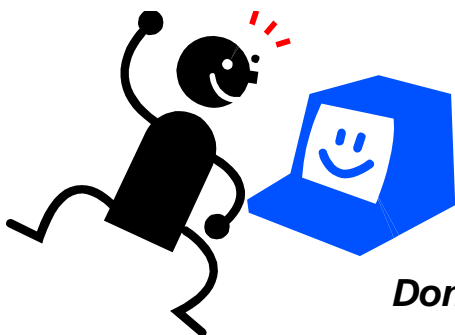
Every student has a PC computer

Date	Site	9 to noon	1 to 4 PM
October 12	Clackamas College***	PNW Handbooks (Disease; Insect: Weed)	MG Referral Forum (Upload Referrals & Images)

*** Clackamas Community College: 19600 Molalla Avenue, Oregon City 97045

Two different classes - choose one or both

- The online PNW Handbooks
- MG Referral Forum: How to Upload Referrals & Images



Spaces available

Pre-register with Jean Natter; J.R.Natter@aol.com

Please provide the following:

1. Your name and phone number
2. Time of session(s) you will attend

Donation of \$2 per class to cover cost of handouts

FROST DATES

Master Gardeners often receive questions in the spring and fall about 'frost dates'. The following information may help you when you are advising a client, *but please remember...*

These dates are probabilities, not guarantees!

LAST FROST IN SPRING

City	Elevation	Earliest Last Frost Date (a)	Median Last Frost Date (b)	Latest Last Frost Date (c)
Beaverton	220 ft.	March 13	April 14	May 5
Canby	151 ft.	April 6	May 1	May 25
Forest Grove	180 ft.	April 5	April 26	May 19
Hillsboro	200 ft.	March 27	April 26	May 16
Newberg	489 ft.	February 24	April 6	April 28
Oregon City	171 ft.	February 26	April 4	April 26
Portland-Airport	0 ft.	February 29	March 28	April 21
Portland-Downtown	159 ft.	January 15	February 24	March 13
Troutdale	29 ft.	March 10	March 28	April 23
Wilsonville (NWREC)	151 ft.	March 20	April 18	May 8

Dates are based on when the last frost was observed (# years of observation vary from 36-120.) The dates above are therefore more *reliable* for locations with more years' worth of data.

Frost is defined as minimum daily temperature of 32.5°F.

- (a) *Earliest Last Frost*: 90% of years had the last frost after this date (10% occurred earlier.)
- (b) *Median Last Frost Date*: 50% (half) of years had the last frost after this date.
- (c) *Latest Last Frost Date*: 10% of years had the last frost after this date (90% occurred earlier.)

FIRST FROST IN FALL

City	Elevation	Earliest First Frost Date (d)	Median First Frost Date (e)	Latest First Frost Date (f)
Beaverton	220 ft.	October 11	November 2	November 30
Canby	151 ft.	October 2	October 30	November 22
Forest Grove	180 ft.	September 29	October 19	November 8
Hillsboro	200 ft.	October 1	October 23	November 18
Newberg	489 ft.	October 18	November 20	December 15
Oregon City	171 ft.	October 19	November 6	December 1
Portland-Airport	0 ft.	October 26	November 6	December 3
Portland-Downtown	159 ft.	November 2	November 27	December 22
Troutdale	29 ft.	October 7	November 8	December 4
Wilsonville (NWREC)	151 ft.	October 8	October 30	November 24

Dates are based on when the first frost was observed (# years of observation vary from 36-120.) The dates above are therefore more *reliable* for locations with more years' worth of data.

Frost is defined as minimum daily temperature of 32.5°F.

- (d) *Earliest First Frost Date*: 10% of years had the first frost before this date (90% occurred later.)
- (e) *Median First Frost Date*: 50% (half) of years had the first frost before this date.
- (f) *Latest First Frost Date*: 90% of years had the first frost before this date (10% occurred later.)

Chart Source Information: Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University (OCS). OCS is the state repository for weather and climate information. It is affiliated with OSU's College of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences and the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute. More detailed information and frost dates for additional cities may be found at: <http://www.ocs.orst.edu/>

(Rev. 10/2013)

UNDERSTANDING LOW TEMPERATURE INJURY

“Plant cells are injured when temperature declines below a critical level for a species. Injury that occurs at or below the freezing point (32°F, 0°C) is called **frost injury** or **freezing injury**. Injury above the freezing point is called **chilling injury**. Frost injury and freeze injury are closely related. Frost damage occurs during a radiation freeze; freeze damage occurs during an advection freeze. In both cases, ice crystals form in plant tissues, dehydrating cells and disrupting membranes.

“Advection freezes occur when an air mass whose temperature is below freezing moves into an area and displaces warmer air, causing the temperatures of plants to become low enough for ice crystals to form within their tissues. Radiation freezes occur on clear, calm nights when plants radiate (lose) more heat into the atmosphere than they receive. This creates a temperature inversion in which cold air close to the ground is trapped by warmer air above it (the temperature of the air increases with altitude). When the air temperature at plant level is near or below freezing, the temperature of the plants is likely to be colder than the temperature of the air.

“If plants become sufficiently cold, the water in them freezes and cells are damaged. The frost that appears on plants is simply ice crystals that form on the plant surface, the equivalent of dew forming at temperatures above freezing. The frost itself does not damage plants; plants are damaged by ice crystals that form within their tissues.” (*Abiotic Disorders of Landscape Plants-A Diagnostic Guide*, University of California)

Be aware that an area’s microclimate could be different from one yard to another because of topography and bodies of water therefore increasing or decreasing an area’s chance of frost. The coldest air accumulates in valleys and lowlands. Gardens in low areas have a higher risk of late spring or early fall freezes. North-facing areas receive less heat from the sun than areas with a southern exposure. Northern exposure may delay plant growth in spring, thereby reducing the likelihood of damage by a late spring frost. Conversely, a southern exposure may speed plant development and reduce the chance from a fall freeze.

“Gardens near large bodies of water are less prone to frost and often a bit cooler on warmest days.” (King County Extension Community Horticulture Fact Sheet #40, *Climate, Microclimates and Frost Dates*, <http://county.wsu.edu/king/gardening/mg/factsheets/Fact%20Sheets/Climate%20Microclimates%20and%20Frost%20Dates.pdf>)

Keep an eye on the weather forecast. Cool, clear nights with low humidity, often with a cold front, predict a frost. If the calendar or weather forecast predicts cold damaging temperatures here are few strategies to minimize damage from cold temperatures:

- **Harvest cold sensitive crops early** - e.g. harvest tomatoes when there is some pinkish color; they should still ripen.
- **Irrigate 24 hours before the frost** - Moist soil can hold four times more heat than dry soil and it will also conduct heat to the soil surface faster than a dry soil. Be sure to water plants under overhangs that don’t get rain water.
- **Cover your plants** – It can give 2 to 5 degrees F protection. Woven fabrics are better insulators than plastic or paper. Remove daily before the sun hits them.
- **Grouping plants together** - can offer some protection from cold winds. If possible, move container plants to a warmer location, such as next to a wall or under a roof line.
- **Chemical sprays** – Research based information shows there is no scientific evidence that these chemicals work.
- **Heaters & wind machines** – are commercial techniques for orchards. (A current method often involves the use of helicopters.) These devices break down and mix the inversion layer, by warming the cold ground air which then rises to increase the temperature around the plants.
(*Abiotic Disorders of Landscape Plants-A Diagnostic Guide*, University of California and *Understanding Frost*, Cornell University, <http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/weather/frost.pdf>)

If you suspect a plant has been damaged by cold weather do not prune out parts or remove the plant until you are sure of the extent of the injury. Preferably, wait until spring to see if new growth emerges. If no new growth emerges, then prune off dead parts or consider removing the entire plant.

Margaret Bayne (some chart data provided by MG Judy Hale and statistician/MG Chris Gullion.) (Rev. 10/2013)



October Garden Calendar

The monthly gardening calendars are produced by OSU Extension. Each calendar provides reminders of key garden chores, such as fertilizing, pest control, planting, and maintenance.

Recommendations in this calendar are not necessarily applicable to all areas of Oregon. For more information, [contact your local Extension office](#).

Sustainable gardening

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.



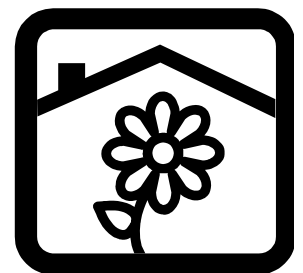
- First consider cultural, and then physical controls. The conservation of biological control agents (predators, parasitoids) should be favored over the purchase and release of biological controls.
- Use chemical controls only when necessary, only after identifying a pest problem, and only after thoroughly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

Planning

- If needed, improve soil drainage needs of lawns before rain begins.
- To become an OSU Master Gardener volunteer, register with [your local Extension office](#). For more information, see the [Master Gardener Program brochure](#) (PDF).

Maintenance and Clean Up

- Recycle disease-free plant material and kitchen vegetable and fruit scraps into compost. Don't compost diseased plants unless you are using the "hot compost" method (120° to 150°F).
- Drain or blow out your irrigation system, insulate valve mechanisms, in preparation of winter.
- Use newspaper or cardboard covered by mulch to discourage winter and spring annual weeds or remove a lawn area for conversion to garden beds. For conversion, work in the paper and mulch as organic matter once the lawn grass has died.
- Clean and paint greenhouses and cold frames for plant storage and winter growth.
- Harvest sunflower heads; use seed for birdseed or roast for personal use.
- Dig and store potatoes; keep in darkness, moderate humidity, temperature about 40°F. Discard unused potatoes if they sprout. Don't use as seed potatoes for next year.
- Harvest and immediately dry filberts and walnuts; dry at 95° to 100°F.
- Ripen green tomatoes indoors. Check often and discard rotting fruit.
- Harvest and store apples; keep at about 40°F, moderate humidity.
- Place mulch over roots of roses, azaleas, rhododendrons and berries for winter protection.
- Trim or stake bushy herbaceous perennials to prevent wind damage.
- To suppress future pest problems, clean up annual flower beds by removing diseased plant materials, overwintering areas for insect pests; mulch with manure or garden compost to feed the soil and suppress weeds.
- Cover asparagus and rhubarb beds with a mulch of manure or compost.
- Clean, sharpen and oil tools and equipment before storing for winter.
- Store garden supplies and fertilizers in a safe, dry place out of reach of children.
- Prune out dead fruiting canes in raspberries.



- **Western Oregon:** Harvest squash and pumpkins; keep in dry area at 55° to 60°F.
- **Western Oregon:** If necessary (as indicated by soil test results) and if weather permits, spade organic material and lime into garden soil.
- **Central/eastern Oregon:** Prune evergreens.

Planting/Propagation

- Dig and divide rhubarb. (Should be done about every 4 years.)
- Plant garlic for harvesting next summer.
- Propagate chrysanthemums, fuchsias, and geraniums by stem cuttings.
- Save seeds from the vegetable and flower garden. Dry, date, label, and store in a cool and dry location.
- Plant ground covers and shrubs.
- Dig and store geraniums, tuberous begonias, dahlias, and gladiolas.
- Pot and store tulips and daffodils to force into early bloom, indoors, in December and January.

Pest Monitoring and Management

- Remove and dispose of windfall apples that might be harboring apple maggot or codling moth larvae.
- Rake and destroy diseased leaves (apple, cherry, rose, etc.), or hot compost diseased leaves.
- Spray apple and stone fruit trees at leaf fall to prevent various fungal and bacterial diseases. For more information, see [Managing Diseases and Insects in Home Orchards](#) (PDF - EC 631).
- If moles and gophers are a problem, consider traps.
- **Western Oregon:** control fall-germinating lawn weeds while they are small. Hand weeding and weeding tools are particularly effective at this stage.
- Monitor landscape plants for problems. Don't treat unless a problem is identified.



Houseplants and Indoor Gardening

- **Early October:** reduce water, place in cool area (50-55°F) and increase time in shade or darkness (12-14 hours) to force Christmas cactus to bloom in late December.
- Place hanging pots of fuchsias where they won't freeze. Don't cut back until spring.
- **Western Oregon:** check/treat houseplants for disease and insects before bringing indoors.

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR THE METRO AREA

- Oct 1 Intern and Veteran hours are DUE
- Oct 3-6 Expo Center, Fall Home and Garden Show
- Oct 8 Multnomah Co. Chapter, Attracting Native Pollinators
- Oct 12 Clackamas Co. Chapter, Fall into Gardening
- Oct 12 Clackamas College, Internet Essentials for Master Gardeners
- Oct 12-13 and Oct 19-20
Portland Apple Tasting Festival
- Oct 14 Clackamas Co. Chapter, Fruit Trees 101: 10 Things to Know When You Grow
- Oct 15 Washington Co. Demo Garden, Geranium Cuttings for Propagation
- Nov 9 Clackamas Community College, Fall Recertification
- Nov 12 Washington Co. Demo Garden, Fall Rose Pruning
- Nov 18 Clackamas Co. Chapter, Edible Flowers
- Dec 3 Washington Co. Demo garden, Mason Bee Cocoon Cleaning Workshop



October Chapter Meeting

Monday, October 14, 2013, 7 p.m.

Milwaukie Center, 5440 SE Kellogg Creek Dr., Milwaukie

Fruit Trees 10:10 Things To Know When You Grow



Want to join the quickly blossoming movement of growing your own fruit? Perhaps you have already. Learn some great tips and techniques to help you get started. Monica Maggio, former Arboretum Manager of the Home Orchard

Society, will discuss site requirements and preparation, pollination needs, general maintenance needs of various fruits, and how to select.

Monica Maggio is a Master Gardener and instructor in the program. She has seen first hand how growing fruit at home is an amazing avenue for people to connect to the living plant world around them. Join us for this tasty presentation.

Plant and Seed Swap

At the October meeting, we will have our semi-annual plant and seed swap. Bring any items that you are willing to share with others. This is a great event to learn about new plants for your garden. We will get started at 6:00, before the meeting.

Click here for more details: [Plant and Seed Swap](#).



November Program

Monday, November 18, 2013, 7 p.m

Edible Flowers

Vern Nelson will talk about his favorite edible flowers and how he uses them in the kitchen. There are many examples of resources already in your garden that are valuable for cooking. ***please note Novembers meeting has been moved to the 3rd Monday due to Veterans Day.*

Fall into Gardening

October 12, 2013, 9 a.m. - 11 a.m.

Milwaukie Center, 5440 SE Kellogg Creek Dr., Milwaukie

This is our annual event to share Master Gardener knowledge with the public. Similar to Garden Discovery Day in the Spring, we conduct pH testing, 10-Min University™ talks, and have several helpful displays. Encourage your friends and neighbors to attend this excellent learning event.



9:00 - *Fall Vegetable Gardening*

9:30 - *Fall Garden Maintenance*

10:00 - *Saving Seeds*

10:30 - *How to Maintain Garden Tools*

Click here for more details: [Fall into Gardening](#)

Budget Time

This is the time of the year for developing next year's budget. If you have a committee or program that regularly is included in the budget, please review your needs for the coming year. Committee chairs will be contacted by their liaison to the Executive Board.

2014 Officers

It is time to nominate officers for next year. This is an excellent way to get to know the chapter better. If you are willing to help, we need you, so please let someone on the Executive Committee know. *** see the committee list below for contact info.*

President • Will Hughes: 503.887.9380

Vice President • Terry Crandell: 503.655.2140

Secretary • Barbara Markwell: 503.632.3374

Advisory Board • Buzz Oerding: 503.233.6974

OMGA Rep • Terri Hoffman: 503.982.4825

Treasurer • Seamus Ramirez: 503.342.6229

Advisory Board • Sharon Andrews: 503.577.7493

OMGA Alt. Rep • Karen King: 503.467.8800

Assist. Treasurer • Vickie Kemmerer 503.476.5955

Advisory Board • Rob Folse : 503.682.5835

Newsletter • S. Andrews & FrankWille

October 2013

Speaker Series

Tuesday, October 8

7:00pm

Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church

5441 SE Belmont Street

Speaker: Mace Vaughn, Director, Xerces Society Pollinator Program

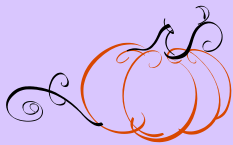
Topic: 'Attracting Native Pollinators'

Multnomah County Grapevine

In cooperation with the OSU Extension Service Master Gardener Program



Bountiful Harvests



Fall has continued to produce bountiful harvests for the **Multnomah County Community Demonstration Garden**. Our donations of produce to area food banks are nearing 1500 lbs and the hands-on learning opportunities abound.

Join us in the garden throughout October, Mondays and Thursdays, 9am to 12pm **6801 SE 60th Ave.**

Attracting Native Pollinators

Pollinators are an indispensable part of a healthy environment and a secure food supply. One in three mouthfuls of food and beverage requires the presence of a pollinator. Despite their recognized importance, some pollinators are in decline.

Join **Mace Vaughn, with the Xerces Society** and learn how you can help attract and support native pollinator populations in your own backyard.

In his capacity as the Xerces Society's Pollinator Program Director and Joint Pollinator Conservation Specialist with the NRCS West National Technology Support Center, Mace Vaughn provides technical support to the NRCS,

conservation organizations, and land-owners. He also supervises a national team of specialist who conduct outreach and research on habitat restoration for crop-pollinating native bees, and collaborates extensively with scientists studying the role and habitat needs of these insects. He has written numerous articles on the conservation of bees, butterflies, aquatic invertebrates and insects. Most recently, he co-authored "Attracting Native Pollinators: The Xerces Society Guide to Conserving North American Bees and Butterflies and Their Habitat".

** This program is designated as a Metro MG Recertification credit.*



Coming next month...Tuesday, November 12, 7pm

Tree Health: Facts, Fiction and a Few Lies

With Alan Kanaskie, forest pathologist, certified arborist, Oregon Department of Forestry.

Learn about some of the most important tree pests, explore a few myths about tree care, and learn about invasive insects and pathogens to keep an eye out for.

** This program is designated as a Metro MG Recertification credit.*

Chapter Website—www.metromastergardeners.org/multnomah/

Chapter Email—multmastergardeners@gmail.com

Grapevine Editor—Lorna Schilling (503)334-5162, lornaschilling@yahoo.com
Metro Master Gardener™



Washington County Chapter Chat

Good Dirt for the Master Gardeners of Washington County, Oregon

October 2013

Chapter Meeting & Lecture

Tuesday October 1

6:30 pm social time, 6:45 pm chapter meeting,
7:15 public lecture.
First Baptist Church, 5755 SW Erickson Ave, Beaverton.

TOPIC: Low Water Gardening:
A holistic approach from soil to plants

SPEAKER: Maurice Horn, co-owner of Joy Creek Nursery.

After a very dry summer, we're ready for expert advice on water-wise gardening! Maurice has honed his skills in this specialty over the past decade and is well-known for creating beautiful gardens that require little irrigation. He'll offer tips on plant selection and preparing the soil, including the use of fine gravel. Drought tolerant plants will be available for sale.

Jenkins Estate Demo Garden Underway

Our second demonstration garden is taking shape at Jenkins Estate, a 68 acre multi-use property of the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District, just west of Beaverton.

WCMGA member Paul Taylor, a professional garden designer, has completed a preliminary garden design, the soil has been tested, and the chapter board recently approved \$2000 for start-up expenses through 2013. Wednesday work parties start soon. Contact Sandy Japely to help. sjapely@gmail.com.

"Dig and Donate" for the 2014 Plant Sale

Fall's a good time to divide hardy perennials for the spring plant sale, our chapter's main fundraiser. Spring and summer bloomers sell best. Please, no grasses or ground covers. The plant sale crew will be potting clumps of perennials on Oct. 15 & 22 at the Fair Complex Demo Garden, 9am-noon. Drop off plants or stay and enjoy potting. Plants can also be brought to the Oct.-Dec. chapter meetings. Questions? Call Jane Miller, chair, 503 590-3598 or Cindy Muir, 503 245-3922.



"Tomato Man" **Vern Vanderzanden** tries one of the 62 varieties entered in this year's Tomato Tasting at the Fair Complex Demonstration Garden. 120 visitors picked these favorites:
small tomato—sweet baby girl, sungold, chocolate cherry;
bigger tomato—black velvet, persimmon, early girl.



MGs for 20+ years were recently honored for their dedicated service. From left: David Rullman, Judy Fenker, Bill Greer, Cindy Yager, George Vennes, and Dianne Pinkerton. Missing is Barbara Watson.

"Gift of Time" Award Recipients

- ❖ **Anna Stubbs, Bob Campbell, Rose Marie Hibbs, and Bill Klug** guided the Fair Complex Demonstration Garden crew to another successful year highlighted by new garden features, specialized classes, and record participation during the fair.
- ❖ **Lynn Cox and Sandy Japely** led the re-development of the Seed to Supper home gardener training. They also produced a curriculum booklet and PowerPoint presentation for the class piloted jointly by WCMGA and the Oregon Food Bank this year.
- ❖ **Lynn Cox** also was honored for her successful efforts to strengthen and expand the MG Speakers Bureau over the past two years.
- ❖ **Michael Driscoll** was recognized for publishing the chapter's membership directory since 2011.

Jacki Dougan received the WCMGA Behind the Scenes Award for 2013. She is well known for her diagnostic skills, is one of the best "go to" experts on plant identification, and readily shares her knowledge and skills with other MGs across the metro area.



Coming up...

- **October 1** Deadline for submitting volunteer hours. See Metro website for information and required forms. www.metromastergardeners.org/washington.
- **October 15** Fair Complex Demo Garden Geranium Cuttings for Propagation 9:30 a.m. class Bring "old" geraniums; MG Daisy Parquet will show how to take cuttings and maintain them over the winter. **Potting Party for 2014 Plant sale** – see adjacent story.
- **November 9** Fall Re-Certification Class Clackamas Community College Earn 6 credits



October 2013
MASTER GARDENER NEWSLETTER



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