

Mission Statement

To provide horticultural and environmental research based information and techniques. To volunteer in area horticulture projects.

Your Friendly Gardeners Are Bees

I had a phobia about bees while growing up. I always envisioned bees swarming all over a person leaving their stingers in the victim at any opportunity. It was not until I had completed the Master Gardener Intern class that I learned bees really have less interest in us than we in them. The MG entomology lectures and other research gave me an education that I would never have had otherwise.

I remember going to the Southwest Sub-Courthouse during my intern year. There were at least 200 honey bees foraging around a section of blooming sage. I slowly walked along the path next to them, being careful not to disturb them, and they never bothered me. That was when I first became a believer in "No threat. No sweat!"

Did you know that bees fly about 20 mph, have 6 legs and two pairs of wings? Did you know that male bees in the hive are called drones, female bees in the hive (except the queen) are called workers and that the principal form of communication among honey bees is through chemicals called pheromones. Bees have four pairs of glands that secrete beeswax underneath their abdomen which is used to form the honeycomb and is used by humans for making balm, salves and candles. The worker bees are the ones that gather the pollen and flower nectar while flying around and foraging for the hive. They use an extra stomach to store and transport the nectar.

Bees carry pollen on their hind legs called a pollen basket or corbicula. This pollen gets transferred to other plants, thus causing these plants to propagate, flower, and bear fruit. This action is so essential that at least one-fourth of the fruit production in the USA would not exist if it were not for bees. The high sugar content of honey nourishes injured tissues, thus enhancing faster healing time. The honey's phytochemicals create a form of hydrogen peroxide that cleans out the wound, and the thick consistency protects the wound from contact

(Bee gardeners—Continued on page 4)



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Steve Chaney clears up many questions about stout hearted trees in this month's issue. Read about it on pages 6 and 7

FROM AROUND THE CORNER



President's Notepad

"They were into natives when natives weren't cool!!!" In Jill Nokes' book *"How to Grow Native Plants of Texas and the Southwest"* two things (really more but too much for our newsletter space) really stuck in my mind. #1...She says that the realization that all of the people that helped her in the beginning, 1973, with a first edition, are gone and #2... The native plant movement will be a success when a garden that isn't native plants looks odd to us.

Often we think that the move to using native plants is a recent thing due to the water shortage but not so. Even before 1973, the people Jill Nokes refers to were in the know about what needed to happen in our landscapes. She doesn't say we must use all natives but the framework of our gardens needs to be native and the more the better. We have heard the phrase an English garden Texas style and that tells us that there is a Texas native that will work in place of another non-native plant if we look and ask.

Now that we have had the much-needed rain and the lakes are up it is a perfect time to keep the levels up by not using all of that water in our landscapes. By asking for and buying natives and adapted plants we force the businesses to supply us with what we want. That causes the ripple effect all the way to the growers and suppliers. Just look at what has happened in the organic products market in the last several years; those hard to find products are available in most all places. Nokes even mentions that groups such as Master Gardeners are educating their communities about native plant use. Will we be the next pioneer group of those we educate? The pioneers of the movement may be gone but what they started was a good, common sense gardening practice that works. Bless them for getting us started.



July 5, 2007 Monthly Program

Oh, my! It's hot outside and all the plants are struggling . . . except those cacti and succulents that just keep going and going. And on July 5, we're going to learn all about those hardy, seemingly prehistoric plants from two of the area's experts: Darwin Breaker, President of the Ft. Worth Cactus and Succulent Society, and Irwin Lightstone, North Texas President of the Cactus & Succulent Club.

Darwin, who was raised on a farm in Kansas, is a certified judge on the national level and an accredited judge on the state level for the Cactus and Succulent Society of America and has collected the plants for more than 40 years. He and the Ft. Worth organization are primarily responsible for maintenance of the Cactus Garden and greenhouse at the Ft. Worth Botanic Gardens.

Irwin is a retired lawyer and avid grower of cactus and succulents, with a passion for photography. A self-taught photographer, his work has recently been published on two covers of cactus and succulent journals. Like Darwin, he maintains his own greenhouse and loves presenting his plants as art forms. You may check out his work at www.radiantimagesphotography.net.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 9:30 – 10:00 | Sign-in, coffee |
| 10:00 – 11:00 | Darwin Breaker "How to Grow Succulents" |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | Business meeting
Meet, greet and eat |
| 12:00 – 1:00 | Irwin Lightstone "Capturing the Beauty of Cactus and Succulents" |

— Joy Lease



Tarrant County Master Gardener Meeting Minutes June 7 2007

The meeting was called to order by President Ginger Bason at 10:30 a.m. at the Resource Connection. The minutes of the May meeting were approved.

President Bason reported that Edith Pewitt is doing well and will be going home soon from the Rehabilitation Hospital. On June 15 at 7:30 p.m., the Palace Theater in Grapevine will perform the Edith Pewitt Follies in her honor. All are invited to attend.

Members of the Nominating Committee for officers for the 2008 year were announced. They are: Bob Ross, Rita Hottel, Mary Benvides and Marilyn Sallee.

A discussion was held regarding funding of the increase in cost for background checks. The cost will be \$10 every three years.

Members were invited to submit ideas for a Tarrant County Master Gardener logo. All sub-

missions are due by June 20th and are requested to be on 8 ½" by 11" paper.

The Resource Connection Demonstration Garden is to be organized by areas and volunteers are needed to assume the chairmanship of each area.

Mary Margaret Halleck reported on plans to support children's gardening in Iraq. Members will be asked to provide items as they are identified as being needed. Mary McCoy will develop lesson plans based on the Junior Master Gardener Handbook.

Steve Chaney announced that Dotty Woodson will be leaving the Tarrant County Cooperative Extension Office to take a job with the Dallas center working with water conservation.

Submitted by Judy Butler for Joyce Quam, Secretary.

July Events



The Fourth of July, also known as Independence Day, commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was on July 4, that members of the Second Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, adopted the final draft. In 1941, Congress declared July 4 a federal holiday.

The Declaration of Independence is a justification of the American Revolution, citing grievances against King George III. It affirms that since all people are creatures of God, or nature, they have protected natural rights, or liberties.

Have you ever wondered what happened to the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence? Five signers were captured by the British as traitors, and tortured before they died. The homes of twelve were ransacked and burned. Two lost their sons in the Revolutionary Army, another had two sons captured. Nine of the 56 fought and died from wounds of the Revo-

lutionary War. They signed, and they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

What kind of men were they? Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists. Eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and large plantation owners, well-educated. But they signed the Declaration of Independence knowing full well that the penalty would be death if captured.

Vandals or soldiers looted and destroyed the properties of Dillery, Hall, Braxton, Clymer, Walton, Gwinnett, Heyward, Rutledge, and Middleton. At the battle of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson, Jr., quietly urged General George Washington to open fire on his home that was occupied by British. The home was destroyed. John Hart was driven from his wife's bedside as she was dying. Their 13 children fled for their lives.

So, let's take a few moments while enjoying our 4th of July holiday and silently appreciate these patriots who gave so much. —the Editor

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817-884-1944

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with air. Honey has also proven superior to antibiotic ointments for reducing rates of infection in people with burns.

Bees are important because they pollinate approximately 130 agricultural crops in the US including fruit, fiber, nut, and vegetable crops. Bee pollination adds approximately 14 billion dollars annually to improved crop yield and quality. Bees have been here around 30 million years! An average beehive can hold around 50,000 bees. The foragers must collect nectar from about two million



flowers to make one pound of honey.

The average forager makes about 1/12th of a teaspoon of honey in her lifetime. The honey bee colony can produce more than 700 pounds of honey per year but only 10 percent is harvested by the beekeeper. The rest of the honey is consumed by the colony. The average per capita honey consumption in the US is 1.3 pounds per year.

Also, did you know that when the bee loses its stinger that causes a bee to die? The bee is sacrificing itself to protect the colony. A queen may live three to five years; drones usually die before winter; and, workers may live for only a few months. A colony may typically consist of 20,000 to 90,000 individuals.

Inasmuch as bees are present through the spring, summer and fall there are a few things you should know about them.

Worker honey bees are about five-eighths of an inch long and are brown or black with yellow-striped abdomens. Africanized honey bees are slightly smaller than the regular honey bee, but the bees look so much alike that only lab analysis can tell them apart.

Bumble bees are relatively large, 2/3-1 inch long. They often have black bodies covered with black and yellow hairs that create a banded pattern. Approximately 50 species of bumble bees live in North America, most of which are important pollinators of flowers and are considered beneficial. Bumble bees can sting repeatedly. They nest underground in abandoned rodent burrows, in mulch, or under logs or debris in colonies of several hundred.

Carpenter bees are similar in appearance to bumble bees, but lack hairs on the top surface of the abdomen and are dark bluish-green. These bees sometimes destroy or damage wooden decks, patios and other structures due to their habit of

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(Bee gardeners—Continued from page 4)

boring nest holes in soft wood. They prefer unfinished softwoods such as redwood, cypress, cedar and pine in structures for constructing nests. They also make nests in plant stems and pollinate flowers.

Leaf cutting bee adults resemble honey bees and are mostly black with light bands across the abdomen and a covering of pale hairs on the underside, but have wing venation. Nests are located in hollow twigs, other natural cavities, and holes in buildings and occasionally in the ground.

Paper wasps are 3/4-1 inch long, slender, narrow-waisted with smoky black wings that are folded lengthwise when at rest, not to be confused with yellow jackets and bald-faced hornets. Paper wasp nests are open and cells are not covered with a cap (in an envelope). Colonies contain three castes: workers, queens and males. Fertilized queens, who appear similar to workers, over-winter in protected habitats such as cracks and crevices in structures or under tree bark.

Yellow jackets and hornets are attracted to fruit and meat. They are a nuisance to picnickers and campers and have a very painful sting. Yellow jackets are marked with black and yellow. They prefer to nest in the ground but can be found in wall voids and similar places.

Africanized bees are a hybrid (mixture) of African and European honey bee subspecies, and are not native to the Americas. As a hybrid the Africanized bee appears identical to Euro-

pean honey bees. Individual foraging European and Africanized bees are highly unlikely to sting. A swarm rarely stings people when in flight or temporarily at rest. However, established Africanized colonies are more highly defensive toward perceived predators than European colonies.

Similarities between domestic honey bees and Africanized bees. They look the same, protect their nests from predators by stinging, have the same kind of venom, pollinate flowers, and produce honey and wax.

In addition Africanized bees respond quickly to disturbances by people and animals 50 feet or more from the nest, sense vibrations from power equipment 100 feet or more from the nest, sting in large numbers, will chase an enemy up to a ¼ mile or more, swarm more frequently, have a higher rate of reproduction, and nest in smaller cavities, sometimes underground (e.g. water meters and animal burrows).

Bees will choose a nesting site in many places where people may disturb them. Nesting cavities may include: buckets, cans, empty boxes, old tires, or any container ranging in volume from as little as 2 to 10 gallons and more. Bees will also choose infrequently used vehicles, lumber piles, holes and cavities in fences, trees, and the ground, in sheds, garages, and other outbuildings between walls or in the open, low decks or spaces under buildings.

The next time you encounter bees just remember, "They can be your friends."

—By Derald Freeman



Honey bee 5/8"
Africanized bee
5/8"

Bumble Bee
1-1/6"

Carpenter bee
3/16"

Paper wasp
3/16"

Yellow jacket
5/8"

Stouthearted Trees - 'lots of misunderstandings'

Submitted by Steve Chaney

Walk away from your garden and, within a few short years, the entire place can become a shaded woodland. Because of our soils and climate, trees, vines, and large shrubs are the "climax species" especially in some of our older and more established neighborhoods, started from seeds spread by the wind, birds, and other animals, and quickly growing large enough to shade out the "meadow" plants we call flowers.

Because they are so dramatic in size and effect, trees provide the most important landscape framework for your garden, apart from your home and other structures; they are the "walls" and "ceiling" where shrubs are the furniture, and flowers knick-knacks. Trees enclose and cool, and they provide nesting places for wildlife. They capture the sound and motion of the wind and deliver color, texture, line, mass, and lots of other design goodies.

The selection of those which are super easy to grow and enjoy is outstanding, even here in North Texas. Whether you choose tall or short, evergreen or deciduous, flowers or foliage, spring blooms or fall colors, there are kinds – and varieties within each kind – to suit every need and season.

It's an oddball fact, but a small tree will outgrow a larger tree of the same species if planted concurrently, nearly every time. I've watched this happen for many, many years now. This is because a smaller tree has a higher percentage of roots to top, so it doesn't waste time playing catch-up, as does the larger tree, which spends months just sitting there trying to stay alive as it builds its root system to accommodate its branches and foliage. Choosing a tree that is smaller can be important both for your wallet and your back, and it will help determine how quickly the tree will get estab-

lished and begin growing.

Even if you plant small specimens, keep in mind that trees need elbow room to grow. Small ones can fill a void beneath other larger trees with their spreading branches and roots. It is best to include only very small species in new flower beds, and to wait until larger kinds are established before planting shade perennials and ground covers underneath.

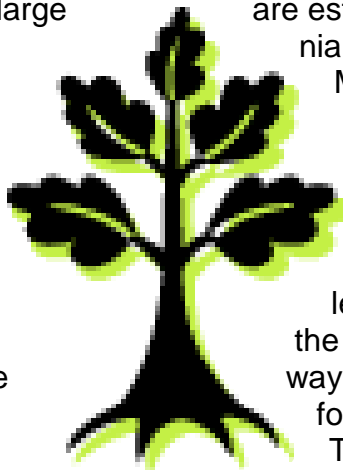
Meanwhile, nothing beats a clean layer of natural mulch to make trees "look right" while protecting the new roots from hot summer sun, cold winter nights, and attacks from lawn mowers and string trimmers. Plus, as leaves and bark decompose, they feed the soil around tree roots in a most natural way (it's how things have worked in the forest for a long, long time).

To Prune, or Not to Prune?

When should a tree be cut? Forget what you've been told or heard over the years, and think like a tree. If there are dead or broken limbs or branches, or one or more are getting in your way or shading a plant too much, then by all means remove them— any time of the year— leaving no stubs. That is, cut nearly flush right where the limb or branch is attached, just to the outside of the growth "collar" at the base of the branch; otherwise, rot may get into the stub before it heals. If you cut off the collar, the tree will have a much harder time healing over the cut.

If you want to "limb up" a tree to allow more sunlight or a better view, do a few branches a year, leaving some here and there for a natural shape instead of zipping straight up the trunk leaving a "top knot" effect.

If you want to "thin out" some cluttered or competing branches, it makes little difference to the plant which ones go and which ones stay.



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If you want to "bob it back" like a shrub, most experts – and I – recommend that you get a poodle dog instead and leave the tree alone.

And by the way, "pruning paints" are purely cosmetic and have no effect on how fast a cut heals or whether or not insects and fungi get into the cut area. Use them only for approval from a spouse or neighbor.

I hope this helps with all of the tree questions that we have had as of late. My goal was to give you some good solid information, dispel some rumors and to give you a chance to smile for a moment in your hectic day. As always, please feel free to call or come by the office if you have any additional questions.

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Extension programs serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, disability or national origin.

Thank Y'all

...for the great response to the garage sale and the silent auction. The Raffle Committee is thrilled and we know that you got some great deals. A special THANK YOU to Mary Margaret for her wonderful plants!

The hot and humid weather is upon us. A good reason to stay inside in the afternoon and clean out the clutter. We want your clutter. Don't forget the "guy stuff". The Raffle Committee.

—by Joyce Colegrove

Teaching Children to Garden in Iraq

Two years ago my first soldier, LT. Gary Bartholomew, asked for much needed school supplies to help teach the children of Iraq. I wanted to send lesson plans for the children in gardening. At that time, it was not feasible. Now, two years later, some of the Victory Boxes are being sent to three different Provincial Reconstruction Teams. This is a team of military and civilians who work with the Iraqi people to strengthen and support the government of Iraq in governance, economic development, infrastructure, and rule of law.

Steven Buckler, who is the Team Leader in Tikrit, Iraq, has traveled to many schools throughout Iraq and would like to see lessons taught and children educated about gardening.

Mary McCoy, who recently completed advanced training in Junior Master Gardening, will work with contacts in Iraq to send a lesson plan along with all the supplies in a Victory Box for a class of 30.

We hope to start supplying one lesson plan and perhaps grow to five different lessons. I know of other military teams who are also interested in our help.

If you would like to help Mary in this new Master Gardener project please let her know.

In addition, we will be collecting gardening things for children and adults. If you have or find at a store or garage sale reasonable hand tools, knit gloves, things that we use in the garden please bring them to any meeting. We always need seeds. We will collect and pack as needed.

This is really a great opportunity for Tarrant County Master Gardeners to help make a difference in our country's efforts in Iraq.

As always, I appreciate all your support!

— by Mary Margaret Halleck

INTERNATIONAL MASTER GARDENER CONFERENCE – MAY 3-5, 2007 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Celebrating Gardening in the Natural State of Arkansas!
Submitted by Joyce Wuetig

JUST WISH YOU COULD HAVE BEEN WITH US! Arkansas' only 5-Duck meeting hotel, THE PEABODY, was our host hotel. And yes, we saw the mallard ducks waddle down the red carpet to the hotel's lobby fountain to the tune of John Philip Sousa's "King Cotton March." Ann Elwood, Judy Ratzlaff, and I visited with their trainer...what a job he has!

Needless to say, the Keynote Speakers were outstanding! The Wednesday evening Opening speaker was David A. Lipshitz, MD, PhD, Director of the Center on Aging at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences and author of *Breaking the Rules on Aging*. He expounded on "Gardens and Gardening – The Keys to a Long and Better Life." Read more about this topic by visiting his website www.davidhealth.com.

Thursday morning our first Keynote speaker was P. Allen Smith, award-winning garden designer and host of the public television program, P. Allen Smith's Garden Home. His Books – *Creating a Garden for Everyday Living*, *Container Gardening* and *Colors for the Garden: Creating Compelling Color Themes* would be wonderful additions to your personal gardening library. Allen's mission remains to "help people create beautiful living spaces that blur the lines between indoors and outdoors." Check out his website at www.pallemsmith.com.

Following P. Allen Smith, our next Keynote speaker was Jo Luck, President and CEO of Heifer Project Foundation. This Foundation, in its worldwide promotion, supports sustainable agriculture and has assisted more than 8.4 million families in 125 countries around the world. Learn more about this group at www.heifer.org.

On another day, we heard from George Anderson, retired from The School of Horticulture at The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. He has spent most of his life training and educating horticulturists. Now he contributes to "Beechgrove Garden"



the popular BBC gardening series. This speaker enlightened us on The Gardens of Scotland. Check out beechgrove.co.uk.

Other Keynote speakers included Tina Marie Wilcox – Head Gardener and Herbalist at the Ozark Folk Center's Heritage Herb Garden, Mountain View, Arkansas. The public knows her best as "The Widder Wilcox of Rattle Snake Ridge" whose "Yarb Tales" bring Ozark history alive to the delight of her audiences. For a preview, visit www.ozarkfolkcenter.com.

Lastly, our Texas A and M ornamental horticulturist, Wayne Pianta, spoke about "Trends in Gardening." He is currently Product Technical Specialist at Pan American Seeds (a Division of Ball Horticulture.) You can see him at www.ballseed.com/Ball_Gardens.aspx.

Other seminars are too numerous to cover in this epistle. However, our own Steve Chaney was a popular hit with EarthKind Roses. Dotty Woodson, too, had much attention with her orchid seminar and other items.

Now for my favorite part of the whole convention – the tours. The buses were on time and the gardens were more than just beautiful --- or lovely.

Our first tour was to the River Ridge area in West Little Rock. Some of these homes are on

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bluffs overlooking the Arkansas River Valley and the bridges connecting Little Rock and North Little Rock. All of the homes had hilly, lush and tree/plant filled gardens. No doubt, Steve Chaney has great pictures of these gardens. He hiked down decks and pebbled walkways to photograph the gardens from below... braver than most of the rest of us!

After returning from River Ridge, Ann, Judy, and I joined Rachel Clark and Shari Stanfield to walk down the street for the Taste of Arkansas Event at Little Rock's popular River Market. Here many of the local restaurant folks set up booths and treated us to scrumptious food from their menus. We even came away toting a cute floral potholder with a Fried Catfish recipe on one side of it!



Friday morning, May 4, we were off to the Diverse Designs Tour. Here we enjoyed an authentic Saltbox House situated in the Arkansas wilderness. This home has been featured in Southern Living several times.

From the Saltbox house, our bus took us to another "out of town" property called Cedar Glen. Cedar trees lined the winding road to the house. Along the way were large wooden sculptures, which were a delight to see. The house, situated on a private lake, was of the Frank Lloyd Wright style. The owners had filled the home with their fine sculpture and art collection. It was a great museum! We each left with a gorgeous gift book courtesy of the Horn Fam-

ily - *Living With Form – The Horn Collection of Contemporary Crafts*.

Following a tasty lunch at The Peabody, we boarded another bus to visit P. Allen Smith's new Retreat property, which overlooks the Arkansas River. What a gorgeous property! We went THROUGH the house that is under construction, saw the barn, and toured the lush flower and vegetable gardens. Even the chickens have a fine abode that resembles The Parthenon! The sheep and blue bird pasture was well established. Allen was there to greet his guest and tell them about plans for the property. This was when Judy, Ann, and I had our picture made with him in the garden.

With all the speakers and bus tours, we simply ran out of time to see some other places in town, so we got in our car and took my Joyce's Choice tour! This included the Old Mill (seen in many movies) in North Little Rock and P. Allen Smith's "in town" home and garden in the Little Rock Quapaw District near downtown. We also took in Central High School (my alma mater) and other sites in the city. One of my Little Rock Master Gardener friends invited us to a gathering at her lovely Heights Garden and Home. This garden has been on several locals tours...when buses weren't being used on the narrow, steep street.

I keep thinking of things to share with you like the Ice Cream and Strawberry Party on the grounds of the Old State House. This beautiful building is next to The Peabody...much history has occurred here – even before Texas was around – and on up through the Clinton Era.

Last – but certainly not least – we enjoyed the other folks from around the country who were experiencing The Natural State. We made friends with a lady from somewhere around Longview, TX. No doubt, you'll meet her at one of our TCMG meetings before too long!

Once again Shari, Rachel, Ann, Judy, Steve, Dotty, and I WISH YOU HAD BEEN WITH US! The Las Vegas folks touted their upcoming convention in two years. We should all try to make that GET TOGETHER!

Recap of May Field Trip To Lavender Ridge Farm

What a beautiful day to pick lavender! Approximately sixty Master Gardeners winged their way to Gainesville and beyond to visit Lavender Ridge Farm. If you were at the March monthly MG meeting, you saw Mark Whitfield present a beautiful slide show about the history of the farm and why and how they are growing lavender. Seeing the farm in person was ten times better! We had a super guided tour of the farm: two lavender fields, herb garden, cutting garden, and various demonstration gardens. And as we always do, our MGs had plenty of interesting questions for our hosts. They were up to the task! The box lunches from Anjanette's were to die for, with all foods lavender laced. And if that was not enough, our hosts mixed up unlimited quantities of lavender lemonade for our thirsty crew!

The final activity was a great opportunity to shop the plants offered at the farm. All were sown, propagated or started by the farm in some form. Many of us bought a few lavender plants, determine to give them another try, with our new found knowledge of what to do (don't drown them, they like to be dry). I can't wait until mine grow up and I can brag on where they came from! —Susan Stanek

DIRECTORY CHANGES

By Carl Trehus (c.trehus@gte.net)

Address Change:

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Email Change:

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Linda Turner - lindasturner9994@att.net

Late Directory Addition:

2006, Edwyna Lewis, 1624 Washington Ave.,
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edwyna.lewis@jpshealth.org



Birthdays for this month

- 7-4 Talley Scott and Sue Ann Spurlock
- 7-5 Don Graves and Linda Stuard
- 7-6 Barbara Finholt
- 7-7 Mary Alice Renner
- 7-8 Jess Witt
- 7-16 Monte Swatzell, Emily Reynolds,
and Nona Batiste
- 7-18 Doris Hill
- 7-19 Michaiiah Nilsson and Joyce Hallbauer
- 7-20 Peggy Falconer
- 7-24 Tammy Edwards
- 7-26 LaVerne Henry
- 7-28 Barbara Gates

—by LaVonne Nowlin

Hidden Garden Tour

Thanks to the MGs who supported Historic Fort Worth with their "Hidden Garden Tour." This was a great opportunity for our community to see MGs involved in Horticultural Education Programs.

These MGS participated: Moira Brunken, Joyce Hammill, Sandy Williams, Mary Helen Young, Charlotte Berck, Joan Schmidt, Pat Higgins, Judy Childers, Johnna Reed, Betty Floyd, Nancy Dozier, Yvonne Bourke, Sandra Johnson, Dorothy Launius, Peggy Falconer, Susanne Mills, Terry Strong, Jimi Holt, Kathleen McKinney, Bill Vandever, Bill Hall, Susan Haynes, Steven Purdy, Mary Edholm, Berry Bock, Jackie Peel, Laura Hunter, Dottie Bucy, Barbara Durnan, Dawn Hancock, and Emily Ward.

—by Emily Ward.

Volunteer Opportunities for TCMGA

Project Code & Name	Work Days/Times	Project Manager	Phone
301 BRIT Activities	Call chairman	Kay Yount	817-292-7690
311 Perennial Garden	7:30-10:30 a.m., Wed.	Patsy Johnson	817-292-5358
312 Trial Garden	Tues. 8:30-11:30 a.m.	Susan Miller	817-261-1420
313 BG Cottage Garden	Call chairman	Diane Clark	817-249-2760
321 Thistle Hill	1 st , 3 rd Weds. 9:30 a.m.	Emily Ward	817-281-5925
322 Union Gospel Mission	First Mon.-Warm Place 8 a.m., 2nd-4th Mon. - Reg. Schedule	Gay Larson	817-441-6560 Call chairman
323 Grapevine Botanic Garden	Call coordinator	Shari Stanfield	817-685-9990
324 Mansfield Main St. Project	3 rd Wed. 9 a.m.	Gayle van Leeuwen	817-472-7264
		Barbara Gates	817-465-6656
326 Teen Challenge	Every Wed. 9 a.m.	Debbie Bollinger	817-498-1508
328 Community Garden	Tues & Fri 8-11 am	Jim Nelson	817-688-2842
401 Composting Demo	1 st Sat.	Don Graves	817-465-1667
	2 nd Sat.	Charlie Shiner	817-548-7117
402 FW Nature Center	Thurs. & Sat 9-12 p.m.	Leeann Rosenthal	817-237-7180
403 FW Library at Hulen St.	4 th Thurs, 8:30 a.m.	Evaline Woodrey	817-295-4683
404 SW Sub-Courthouse	2 nd Sat, last Wed.	Gailon Hardin	817-457-4703
405 Liberty Garden	Call chairman	Wendi Carlucci	817-488-5640
	2nd Tues, 8-11 a.m.		
406 Veterans Park-Wildscape	1st Sat, 9-12	Mary McCoy	817-561-0598
	Tues 9-12 p.m.		
408 TX Smartscape Demo	Call chairman	Michael Warren	817-531-6765

School Gardens

601 Alice Carlson	Mon/Thurs 8:30 a.m.	Sharon Chastain	817-926-2575
602 Branson	Call chairman	Glenda Page	817-447-8348
604 Fitzgerald	Wed. 3:15 p.m.	Leeann Rosenthal	817-237-7180
605 Oakhurst	Call chairman	Margaret Hare	817-763-5054
611 Children's Garden	Call chairman	Dolores Geisel	817-446-4536

Tarrant County Master Gardener Association
200 Taylor St., Suite 500
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-7308



Calendar of Upcoming Events

08/25	Yardsmart Seminar @ FWBG
09/11	S-08 MG Intern Class Orientation
09/14 - 09/16	FW H&G Show
09/21	Little Hands on the Farm planting day
09/26 - 09/28	Earth-Kind Specialist Training in Odessa
10/02 - 11/27	MG Level II Classes
10/10	MG Intern Class Interviews
10/14	Garden Conservancy Tour
10/18	Earth-Kind Rose Symposium @ FWBG
10/24 - 10/25	MG Greenhouse Specialist Training



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