Texas Cooperative EXTENSION
The Texas A&M University System

Tarrant County Master Gardener Association

Tarrant County Master Gardener Association-Tarrant County, Texas June 2007

Mission Statement

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

> > > > EVENTS IN JUNE < < < <

June 14, FLAG DAY

On June 14, Americans celebrate American flag. Also known as the "Stars and Stripes" or "Old Glory," the first American flag was approved by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777.

In 1818, after 5 more states joined the Union, Congress passed legislation fixing the number of stripes at 13 and requiring that the number of stars equal the number of states. The first unofficial national flag, called the Grand Union or Continental Colors, was raised at the behest of Gen. George Washington near his headquarters outside Boston, Mass.

June 17, FATHER'S DAY

Sonora Smart Dodd of Spokane, Washington, organized the first Father's Day celebration on June 19,1910 with the mayor of Spokane and the governor of Washington State officially supporting the event.

In 1972 President Richard Nixon signed into law a permanent U.S. Father's Day to be observed on the third Sunday of June.

Only days before Father's Day an estimated 53% of Americans do not know what they will buy for the holiday. If they are like last year's consumers, 60% will buy cards, while the most popular gifts will be apparel (41%), dinner (38%), sporting goods (22%), home improvement merchandise (18%), electronics (17%), and gardening tools (12%).

Americans spend more than $1 billion each year to buy a staggering 100 million ties. That's roughly one tie for every male over the age of 20 in the United States.

June 21, SUMMER BEGINS

At the solstices the sun reaches its greatest distance above or below the celestial equator, about 23 1/2° of arc.

At the time of summer solstice, about June 22, the sun is directly overhead at noon at the Tropic of Cancer. The longest day and shortest night of the year occur in the Northern Hemisphere, thus marking the beginning of summer.

—the editor

IN THIS ISSUE

Ever thought about the beginning of plant life? Where it started? Do you have plants in your landscape with million year old ancestors? Learn about fossils on page 4.

FROM AROUND THE CORNER

President's Notepad

Let's talk trash. As Master Gardeners we all know about composting and we use it in our gardens. Some MGs even know how long it takes to cook the compost. Did you ever wonder how long it takes to "compost" the 9 pounds of solid waste each of us produces in a day? That's right, on average each person produces 9 pounds of solid waste everyday that goes to landfills and that doesn't include the commercial waste. What does it take to "compost" this solid waste? It takes light, air, water and bacteria to decompose the waste. How long does it take?

Glass bottles..... 1 million years
Plastic beverage bottles.... 450 years
Tin can...50 years
Aluminum can...80-200 years
Nylon fabric.... 30-40 year
Plastic bag...10-20 years
Apple core...2 months
Orange or Banana peel 2-5 weeks
Styrofoam cup.... unknown, forever

AND in most cities all of the above is required to be in plastic trash bags. That includes all the things we buy that are biodegradable that we think will decompose quickly but they are in the plastic bag that takes 10-20 years to decompose. In one article I read by Wm. Rathje, a "garbologist" at the Univ. of Arizona, he said that most items start out decomposing at a fast rate and then slow down to doing almost nothing or stop completely. He found 3 year old newspapers that were still readable.

Along with this decomposing we get gases and water contamination that pollute our gardening world.

(continued next column)

(continued from President's Notepad)

This is just part of the reason we use the mugs at our meetings. Several members take what they can to recycle from our lunch. Some even want things like the plastic cake covers to use as propagation equipment. So-- that is a long answer to why we use the mugs and hopefully some reasons to get all of us to think about what we are leaving for our grandchildren and great grandchildren. They are who will deal with our solid waste.

— Ginger Bason

June 7, 2007 Monthly Program

Taking a break from our usual format, our next monthly meeting will be held in the Resource Connection Community Garden.

Pack a lunch, bring your garage sale items and come to have fun and win prizes. Details may be found elsewhere in this newsletter. See you in June!

— Joy Lease

Tarrant County Master Gardener Meeting
Minutes May 3, 2007

The meeting was called to order by President Ginger Bason at the Resource Connection at 11:00 AM following the Pledge of Allegiance.

1. President Bason welcomed the members.
2. Steve Chaney is attending the International Master Gardener Conference in Arkansas this week.
3. Minutes were approved as printed in the newsletter.
4. Treasurer, Tammy Edwards reported for the period April 5, 2007 to April 30, 2007:

Income	$2,878.00
Expenses	5,619.03
Checking acct balance	7,672.22
Savings acct balance	2,528.97
Investment accts	15,000.00
Overall Total	25,201.19

5. Announcements:

- President Bason reminded members that they are Associate Members of the FW Garden Club Council and are encouraged to participate in the annual Flowercade flower show held each year in April, as well as attend FWGCC meetings held 3rd Wednesdays at FWBG. Master Gardeners are able to count the FWGCC programs as CEUs.
- State Master Gardener Conference was attended by over 31 TCMGA members. Our organization won two 1st place awards for posters and displays, one 2nd place for Teen Challenge, one 3rd place for our Sharecropper newsletter, and one 3rd place for the Association.
- Door prizes: four $10 gift certificates at Herman's Nursery, and 2 tickets to the Oak Harbor Garden Tour on May 20, 2007.
- Members participating in Water Rama should pick up their parking passes from Kim at the office.
- Ways and Means again has shirts and Caladium bulbs to be claimed. If the bulbs are not picked up, they will be donated to one of the Projects.
- Members may purchase bags of expanded shale today.
- Newspaper articles and pictures about TCMGA members should be given to Debbie Bollinger, keeper of this year's scrapbook.
- Members are reminded that the June 7th meeting is a Social, Garage Sale, and Silent Auction to be held at the Community and Demonstration Garden at the Resource Connection. Members should:
    a. Bring their own lunches, sodas and water will be provided
    b. Bring garden related items, pre-priced
    c. Bring silent auction items – Projects should bring their display boards. Projects that donate an item to the silent auction will be eligible to share in the proceeds from the silent auction.
- The food sign-up sheet going around today is for the July 5th meeting.
- Members may order and pay for a box lunch for the May 22 tour to Lavender Farm. Further information about the tour is in the May Sharecropper and on the website.

Meeting adjourned at 11:26.

—Submitted by Joyce Quam, Secretary

LEADERSHIP

President—Ginger Bason
gbason@hotmail.com

1st VPresident—Joy Lease
jlease@prodigy.net

2nd VPresident—Jim Nelson
nelsonj2@swbell.net

Secretary—Joyce Quam
dquam5@juno.com

Treasurer—Tammy Edwards
tammy.edwards@gmail.com

Sharecropper—Derald Freeman
grreatideas@sbcglobal.net

Submissions to Sharecropper—
tammy.edwards@gmail.com

Activities—Susan Stanek
slstanek@charter.net

Birthdays/Sunshine—LaVonne Nowlin lavonnen@sbcglobal.net

Directory changes and Membership—Carl Trehus
c.trehus@gte.net

Steve Chaney
s-chaney@tamu.edu

TCMGA Web site
http://www.tcmga.org

817-884-1944

FOSSIL PLANTS—THE BEGINNING

THE BEGINNING OF PLANT LIFE:

A paleobotanists and team are digging through stratum of earth where deposits accumulated from millions of years ago. A piece of sedimentary rock breaks apart and there is a leaf sandwiched in the middle, perfectly preserved and looking as if it had been book-pressed. Is it an ancestor of our current plants? Is it a now extinct form of plant life? The discovery has been made, now the research begins.

The first organisms to evolve on Earth resembled bacteria. They consumed organic molecules from which they themselves originated and molecules formed by the combination of carbon dioxide, water and nitrogen, accumulating since oceans first formed. Essential to their success was the EVOLUTION of plants - organisms capable of manufacturing their food using sunlight and inorganic molecules.

Invasion of land by plants from an aquatic environment occurred late in the Silurian period (441-410 million years ago). Water, of prime importance to living things, is easily available to aquatic organisms, but ancestors to land plants had to develop water-conserving features for survival out of water; requiring roots and leaf structure. Vascular plants have been the dominant land vegetation for over 400 million years and have been continually evolving in response to climatic and environmental change. A remarkably well-preserved 125-million-year-old plant fossil from China suggests that the forebears of flowering plants may have been aquatic, weedy herbs.

Plants provide forensic evidence for climatic change and mass mortality because they are sensitive indicators of the environment. The study of plant fossils is called Paleobotany and involves deciphering the causes of past global changes.

So, who cares about fossil plants? Paleobotanists do, and for good reason. Venture out into the wild and count how many animals you see. Now count the plants. Notice the difference? Plants are everywhere. Plants are relatively common as fossils so when paleobotanists are reconstructing past environments, they have plenty of samples to examine.

Plants are also excellent indicators of the climate in which they live. Leaves in a rainforest are often big, with smooth margins

(Continued on page 5)

(FOSSIL PLANTS—Continued from page 4)
and drip tips (long skinny extensions to drain off excess water). By looking at characteristics of fossil leaves, paleobotanists can get a good feel for what the climate was like when those leaves were originally buried.

THE HISTORY OF ROSES:

One of the largest plant families is the Rosaceae family. There are more than 40 subfamily groups of the of Rosaceae family. These include the rose (rosa), strawberry (Rosoideae), apple and crabapple (*Malus*), raspberry, blackberry and salmonberry bushes (*Rubus*), and at least five types of plum and cherry trees (*Prunus*), and Non-fleshy fruit plants (Spiraeoideae). The genus *Rosa*, the rose, has some 150 species spread throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

Roses have a long and colorful history. They have been symbols of love, beauty, war, and politics. The rose is, according to fossil evidence, 35 million years old. Garden cultivation of roses began some 5,000 years ago, probably in China. During the Roman period, roses were grown extensively in the Middle East. They were used as confetti at celebrations, for medicinal purposes, and as a source of perfume. Roman nobility established large public rose gardens in the south of Rome. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the popularity of roses seemed to rise and fall depending on gardening trends of the time.

During the fifteenth century, the rose was used as a symbol for the factions fighting to control England. The white rose symbolized York, and the red rose symbolized Lancaster, as a result, the conflict became known as the "War of the Roses."

Roses were in such high demand during the seventeenth century that royalty considered roses or rose water as legal tender, and they were often used as barter and for payments. Napoleon's wife Josephine established an extensive collection of roses of all known varieties at Chateau de Malmaison, an estate seven miles west of Paris in the 1800s. This garden became the setting for Pierre Joseph Redoute's work as a botanical illustrator. In 1824, he completed his watercolor collection "Les Rose," which is still considered one of the finest records of botanical illustration.

It wasn't until the late eighteenth century that cultivated roses were introduced into Europe from China. Most modern-day roses can be traced back to this ancestry. These introductions were repeat bloomers, making them unusual and of great interest to hybridizers, setting the stage for breeding work with native roses to select for hardiness and a long bloom season. Many of these early efforts by plant breeders are of great interest to today's gardeners.

Leaves of the dawn redwood, or *Metasequoia,* are one of the most commonly found fossils in flora from Northern Washington State. Naturalists had thought the dawn redwood was long extinct but in 1944 a living, 98-foot-tall tree was discovered in Sichuan Province, China.

So, when you dig a hole and plant a shrub, rose, or tree the next time. Stop and think. Is this a hybrid that was created 20 or 50 years ago; or is this an ancestor of a plant that stood tall and multiplied in a huge forest 150 million years ago. If it is a survivor you could be handling a piece of nature that predates mankind and the dinosaur.

--Derald Freeman

MG Hidden Treasures

By Marilyn Sallee

How do you get someone who has no particular interest in pretty flowers to come enjoy, and learn from, our demonstration gardens? Some of our gardens have a rather unusual bait and switch feature that pulls them in. People come looking for treasure, but leave happily educated about native plants.

There are such treasures hidden in several gardens; a small box of prizes for children and curious adults. The treasure hunt is a game that is becoming more and more popular lately, and brings visitors to the gardens who would not ordinary come. They stay to enjoy the beauty and leave notes about what they liked the most, and sometimes photos of themselves or special flowers they enjoyed. The game is called geocaching.

The placing of the treasure has some strict rules about what can and cannot be done. First, it must be on public property so anyone can look for them. Also you must have permission to place the cache. The cache itself can be a small container, like a film can, which contains only a slip of paper that the finder signs to say they found it. Most caches are larger – soup can size or coffee can; ammo boxes are popular containers. These contain treasures for those who find them – with a couple rules. If you take something you must always leave something, so there's always something in the box. The contents must always be safe for children, since children, with their parents, are frequent geocachers.

Lotus with his favorite flower at the geocache

How does this game educate the public about plants and gardens? The directions to the hidden treasure are posted on the internet, at geocaching.com. The minimum information is the GPS coordinates of where it is, but you can also write a description or any relevant information. That's how our garden geocaches educate and inform the public.

(Continued on page 7)

Some comments from geocachers:

"I'll be back to take better notes because I've been wanting to incorporate some native plants in the landscaping at my house." – R.O.B.

"Great little garden! Drive by here all the time and never knew. Great stash! Great day to be out caching." – BooCrew5

"Found yesterday... took picture of flowers.... much prettier than we were:).... hot and sweaty. This is a nice project." – 813Snoopy

"So I spent a lot of time looking for this one. I was actually interested in the different plants. I had given up on the cache and was looking for information on the plant. Spent a little more time and found this very clever hide. What a surprise!! That was fun!!" – 1208Zuni

"This was the most scenic and beautiful cache of the day. We took lots of photos." – 2roamingnomes

"Very picturesque with native plants in a garden setting and friends to share it with. Loved this cache!" – treasurenut

"Wow, didn't even know this garden was here. Will have to stop by in the spring, summer and fall to see the changes in the plants." – appleblossom123

"What I've come to appreciate the most about geocaching is how it enables me to notice places I've lived next to; yet, never really saw before. For example, TX Native Plants #1 is a garden I've whizzed by numerous times. Until today however, I'd never taken the time to stop and look and enjoy. It was a gorgeous spring day and this evening, on the way home from work, I stopped by to look for this cache. The sun was setting and my favorite orangey-pink color was painting the clouds. Thanks for doing this neat series of caches." – Bam123

(Continued from page 6)

For example, our SW Courthouse Native Demonstration Garden features Aromatic Sumac and tells about the fall colors and xeric qualities of this shrub. But depending on the time of year, the geocache finders themselves write or leave photos of what is in bloom. The Dessert Willows there are frequent topics, as are the Purple Coneflowers and Native Grasses.

At the Hulen Library Garden, Eve's Necklace is the featured plant. But most often we get comments about what flowers are in bloom. The blooming during last summer's heat and drought were frequent comments. Many posts talk about what an oasis of calm the garden is in the middle of the busy Hulen Mall area.

The gardens often get comments about how the geocachers drive by them all the time and never realized they were there. The search for the treasure draws them to investigate the garden, and they are so pleased to find the calming beauty in the heart of busy city life. With the geocache, we have found yet another way to educate the public about gardening. They, in turn, get interested in the plants that do so well here.

Note: Several other MG gardens have geocaches, and another couple are planned for the near future. If you'd like to know more, contact Marilyn Sallee.

Treasure nut finds the SW Courthouse garden "picturesque with native plants" for her 400th find.

TRIAL GARDEN UPDATE

Recent rains have made the Trial Garden flourish! We have replanted four of the beds and the Garden is looking great!

Our volunteer ranks have flourished, too, with the addition of new Master Gardener Interns. They have been great workers, much to the benefit of the Garden! Surprisingly, we have only had to retreat to the Greenhouse one time so far because of rain, so don't let a little thing like that keep you away!

Join the fun and earn community volunteer hours any Tuesday morning 8:30 to 11:30. See you there!

HEY, DIG THIS - A TEXAS SUPERSTAR for Summertime

Firebush (Amelia patens) sounds as if it can take the Texas heat and it can! Although its name indicates is can take the heat, its name actually is derived from the "knock your socks off" blooming which occurs through summer until late fall. The fiery red tubular blooms are the ultimate in "natural" hummingbird feeders. It also attracts honeybees and butterflies.

A native of tropical and subtropical America, it can be seen in the areas of the Yucatan and Vera Cruz and is prized by the natives for its beauty and medicinal purposes.

Testing by Texas Extension Service horticulturists has established that firebush is heat and drought tolerant once established. It needs full sun to put on its best blooming show nonstop from June to November. Firebush has no serious insect or disease problems when grown in full sun. It will grow in any soil, including alkaline heavy clays, as long as the plants are well drained. When fall arrives, firebush shows off again with its foliage turning a beautiful blood red color as temperatures dip. Firebush grooms itself as old flowers fade and fall off. An occasional shearing will keep it compact with closely spaced bloom clusters.

(HEY, DIG THIS, Continued)

Firebush will freeze to the ground in our area of Texas but will resprout from the roots every year. If you are impatient for warm temperatures to stimulate its new growth, you might try transplants planted twelve inches apart for a longer blooming period. I wait for my firebush to come up from the roots and it grows to about 3 ½ feet before the first freeze. It is planted on the southwest corner of our house. It is certainly a low maintenance plant that needs little water and enjoys our summer heat.

Look for another HEY, DIG THIS! in an upcoming issue.

—by Pat Durda

Recap of April Field Trip Metro Maples / Stegall's Nursery

We could not have asked for a nicer day and what a great turn out – 62 Master Gardeners and one brave spouse made the trip! Metro Maples was a delight, as owner Keith Johansson educated us on which maples are best for Texas and how to grow them. MGs then had way too much fun shopping and it was hard to leave. Thanks to Mr. Johansson for donating a gift certificate and giving us a significant discount on our purchases. Then it was on to nearby Stegall's Nursery.

The greenhouses were so tempting, it was again hard to round everyone up to hear owner, Jim Stegall, tell us about his operation. MGs asked questions about propagating, preferred soil mixes and plant selection. Mr. Stegall was very happy to share all his secrets with us! Stegall's also donated a gift certificate (won by Margaret Collins) and another nice discount for all our purchases! The box lunches from Bavarian Bakery & Cafe were fabulous and hats off to Kay Gunn for planning such an outstanding outing for MGs. Some of our vehicles where so full of plants, we had to find friends to help us haul home our treasures!

SOUR MULCH SOLUTIONS

A mulch, in general, is a material placed on or spread over the soil surface and are used to protect the soil and plant roots several ways.

- Mulches serve as physical barriers that dissipate erosive energy from heavy rain, thereby protecting the structure of the soil at the surface (and thus improving permeability of the soil and reducing soil erosion).
- Mulches may serve as vapor barriers, thus reducing evaporation of soil moisture.
- Depending upon the type of mulch used, it may shade the soil, reducing weed growth and possibly reducing soil temperature increases due to solar radiation. In some cases, dark-colored materials or clear plastic may be used to increase soil temperature to allow for early planting or to encourage early seedling emergence.

Materials commonly used for mulch include plastic sheeting, compost, grass clippings, wood chips or bark, and nut shells (where available), and even rubber.

Sour mulch occurs when mulch is without adequate oxygen. Anaerobic microorganisms become active and produce several organic acids and alcohols, causing the mulch to give off pungent odors and produce extremely acidic pHs ranging from 1.9 to 4.8 while that of "normal" mulch is generally close to 7.0. The more serious problem is that anaerobic composted mulch leads to the production of several plant-damaging components including methane, alcohol, ammonia and hydrogen sulfide.

Sour mulch smells like ammonia. It can result when chips have been stored in a poorly drained location or in piles higher than 4 to 6 feet. The problem is a lack of oxygen during chip decay. This mulch is highly toxic to plants, especially tender, herbaceous annuals and perennials, and recently transplanted woody ornamentals. If mulch smells bad or is extremely acidic, don't use it until it is properly composted.

Injury to young, tender plants is swift, usually within one day of mulch application of sour mulch. Symptoms include yellowing or blackening of foliage and leaf drop which looks like heat stress or over-fertilizing symptoms. Depending on the extent of the injury, plants often are able to recover. Thorough watering, especially during hot, dry weather, will help prevent further stress. Do not apply fertilizer to plants injured by sour mulch; such materials can cause further injury. If plants recover and seem to be lacking in vigor later, a side dressing of nitrogen may be helpful in midsummer.

The best course of action is to prevent sour mulch injury in the first place. Stockpiles should be no higher than 4 feet, if possible, and, if necessary to stack taller, turn them periodically to allow some aeration. Alternatively, sour mulch can be made fit for use by spreading in shallow layers and allowing it to air out for a few days, preferably a week, before using around young, tender plants. If no rain has occurred, watering the mulch also may help wash away toxic accumulations.

Is the mulch in the local city composting center safe to use? Often these locations are centers for chipping and piling of wood without proper composting procedures. Ask an attendant to turn over a pile and examine it for smell and insects. If it is not right, turn it down.

—by Derald Freeman

TCMGA June Social, Garage Sale and Silent Auction

It's time to do your spring cleaning, and no better place to donate those garden-related items, good and not-so-good, than at our annual garage sale. This year, on June 7th, we'll meet at the Community and Demonstration Garden at the Resource Connection, where we'll all get to see the great progress that's been made. All proceeds will go to the projects fund, so pack your picnic lunch and the association will provide the drinks. Resource Connection will provide picnic tables and shade, and our garage sale and silent auction will be held in Building 5000, adjacent to the garden. Just follow the road beyond the usual turn-off for the meeting and you will see the beautiful garden.

Details: June 7, 10:00 am – 1:00 pm

Project Chairpersons: Bring an item to donate to the silent auction and your project display board; and your project will automatically be entered to win part of the proceeds of the silent auction.
Members: When you sign in, you automatically have a chance to win door prizes. Bring an item for the garage sale and/or silent auction and you double your chances.

IT'S A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT WITH FRIENDS, SHOP, SEE WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE GARDEN AND HAVE FUN!

Birthdays for this month

6-1 Tillie Ransom and Ione Stanley
6-2 Carol Turner and Carol Tipton
6-3 Jan Hicks and Ginger Bason
6-7 Marlys Karsh
6-8 Dixie Norwood, Janice Newbrand, and Bill Harris
6-9 Penny McCook
6-10 Nancy Jarrett
6-11 Phil Welch
6-12 Debbie Vedro
6-14 Mary Helen Young and Mary Matl
6-15 Joyce Hammill
6-18 Vera Beck
6-20 Susan Smith
6-22 Faye Dale
6-23 Blake Hardy
6-28 Donna Morris and Camille Thomason
6-29 Sharon Duquemin and Ann Phipps
6-30 Carolyn Mercer and Loma Mathews

—by LaVonne Nowlin

DIRECTORY CHANGES by Carl Trehus

Email Changes:
Joyce Hammill - joycehammill@tx.rr.com
Carla Pickens - Carla.pickens@gmail.com

Address change:
Margaret Anderson, 4700 Oak Trail, Fort Worth, TX 76109-1804

Resignation:
Kathy Howard resigned April 18, 2007

Late Additions to the Directory:
William T. Bryant, 1501 W. Division , Arlington, TX 76012, 817-860-0913, wmbryant27@yahoo.com

JoAnn Perdue, 18 Mary Lou Court, Mansfield,TX 76063, 817-453-0857, joannperdue@charter.net

Pam Turner, 4729 Moss Rose Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76137, 817-503-7945, pattyann-sue@hotmail.com

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	8:30 a.m., Weds.	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	1st, 3rd Weds. 9:30 a.m.	Emily Ward	817-281-5925
322	Union Gospel Mission	First Mon.-Warm Place	Gay Larson	817-441-6560
		9 a.m., 2nd-4th Mon. - Reg. Schedule		
323	Grapevine Botanic Garden	Call coordinator	Shari Stanfield	817-685-9990
324	Mansfield Main St. Project	3rd 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	1st Sat.	Don Graves	817-465-1667
		2nd 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.	4th Thurs, 8:30 a.m.	Evaline Woodrey	817-295-4683
404	SW Sub-Courthouse	2nd 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

Steve Chaney—For up-to-the-minute TCMGA news visit: www.tcmga.org
More state news: www.texasmastergardeners.com