

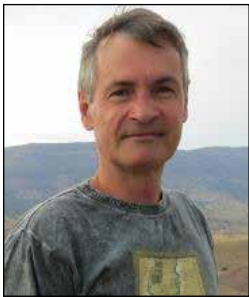


The Marion Garden Gate

Marion County Master Gardener™ Monthly Newsletter • August 2017

Sponsored by The Greenhouse Catalog Inc., makers of Solexx Greenhouses

Notes from Neil



Neil Bell

Evidently it has been 40 days since the last rain fell in the Willamette valley, according to the TV news this morning. So, as it always does, the summer drought brings to a halt the progression of most fungal disease problems that plague us during the spring. And this year was a doozy for most of those

spring disease problems, including those found on the “usual suspects”. Which includes, scab on apple and crabapple, leaf spot on Photinia, anthracnose on Red Maple and Ash, among others.

With the change to warmer, drier weather, these disease problems, which depend on prolonged leaf wetness to progress, typically disappear. Clients often notice the symptoms around this time of year, however, as they are outside in the yard more often. Many times we have

been brought shoot sections or bundles of leaves with the symptoms on them and clients want to know what to spray for the problem. The answer, of course, is nothing, as the weather has solved the problem (temporarily), and no spray “cures” a plant disease problem: any spray is protective only and would need to be applied before infection in order to be effective. So the time to use them would be from budbreak through the early part of the growing season, until the weather dries out.

One disease problem continues to be a problem throughout the summer, though, and that is powdery mildew. It is probably more accurate to say powdery *mildews*, as there are many species of them affecting a wide range of plants, on which they produce the characteristic white film on the upper or in some cases, lower leaf surface. The powdery mildews are different from the fungal diseases occurring in wet spring weather in that they can continue to grow and cause infection even when leaf surfaces are dry.

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The garden in July

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So, naturally, these disease problems have been coming to the Plant Clinic. One of those, which is depicted in the photos, is on grape, where the mildew (caused by *Erysiphe necator*), affects the foliage, but more importantly, the fruit, which are usually rendered unusable by the infection. Another host plant which I took a photo of and which exhibits the classic sign of infection, is powdery mildew on Dogwood (caused by *Erysiphe pulchra*) in which the foliage is covered with a white mycelium of the fungus. Besides the mycelium, on

dogwood, especially Eastern Flowering Dogwood, the leaves seem to be distorted to some degree as well and affected leaves may exhibit sunburn or drought stress symptoms, especially if they are not irrigated.

So, there are many powdery mildews out there, and undoubtedly they will continue to appear at the Plant Clinic. Of course, our go-to source for information is the PNW Disease Management Handbook, <https://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease>.

Happy summer gardening everyone! 🌸



Strategic Planning

Strategic planning aims to involve all members in an assessment of where our mission might lead us in five years, given the issues we face presently.

Bill Sutkus Our mission is to educate and serve the community by supporting and enhancing the sustainable gardening work of the Oregon State University (OSU) Marion County Extension Service. What's our vision of where this mission should have us be in five year's time?

The issues confronting us in the very near future make it opportune that we engage in this strategic planning process now. Some of those issues and questions are:

How can we have the Marion Garden better realize our mission to educate and serve? Our VRS numbers for the reporting year 2015-16 had us putting in 5,326.4 hours of maintenance work at the Marion Garden while we volunteered only 51.5 hours of instructor time in the Garden.

How do we envision the Office Plant Clinic (Help Desk) working in the future? Advances in technology are having an impact on how people get their questions answered. How might we best deal with that?

Do we want to have a learning garden at the proposed Mid-Valley Agricultural Center to be constructed at Chemeketa? The Oregon legislature approved \$6.1million for this project so it is coming forward and it appears that the Extension offices, including our Office Plant Clinic, will relocate to Chemeketa, possibly by 2020.

How can we continue to have a viable Plant Sale as we are losing one of our major sources for donated plants?

The plan for the strategic planning process is still tentative. But it will probably start with a survey of all members. **The first major event will be an all-day meeting of all members** (lunch included hopefully). This meeting will be conducted by an experienced facilitator and will follow the traditional format - from mission to vision to issues to work groups. It is hoped that this initial meeting can be held within the next month or six weeks.

In the months following that initial planning meeting, a number of Strategy Development Teams will work on the details of the actual plans. The expectation is that we can complete this entire process by the end of the year.

Your voice is important to the success of the process - stay tuned for more details on upcoming opportunities to participate! 🌸



Bill Sutkus

MCMGA Board Meeting Minutes

July 10, 2017

OSU Extension Office

The meeting was called to order by President Bill Sutkus at 1:34.

Present: Bill Sutkus, Roberta Bigelow, Farouk Husseini, Laveryne Gray, Carol Sutkus, Dale Marande, Pete Petersen, Janet Rogers

Guests: Bonnie Greener, Trinity Sheraden, Judy O'Neill

Roberta presented the Treasurer's Report for June, with total income of \$799.15 and total expenses of \$1,843.61.

Roberta presented the Audit Report for January 2017 to May 2017. She explained that the committee (Laveryne Gray, Carol Sutkus, and Bonnie Greener) recommended she take the following actions: correct errors in the Monthly Statements and Spreadsheets, provide additional detail for transactions, and provide missing documentation for transactions.

She took these actions and presented the corrected reports to the Board. Copies of the Audit Report were given to the President and to the Secretary for their files. Additional information may be obtained from Roberta. We moved, seconded, and voted to approve the June Treasurer's Report and the Audit Report.

We moved, seconded, and voted to approve the minutes of the June 12, 2017 Board of Directors meeting and the agenda for today's meeting.

Governance – for discussion

Strategic Planning, Including Greenhouse

Assessment Process: Laveryne distributed the minutes of the June 26, 2017 Marion Garden greenhouse meeting. Gail Gredler, retired instructor and manager of Chemeketa Community College Greenhouse Management Program, met with a committee about changes that could be made to the greenhouse to increase its usefulness to us. Her recommendations centered on temperature regulation and insect control. She is willing to give us classes this fall and winter about greenhouse care. Pete reported that Jim Liskey has been working with the misters and the fan to

increase their efficiency. Oregon Valley Greenhouses will be consulted and a proposal prepared for bringing the greenhouse up to an appropriate standard.

Bill pointed out that this issue needs to be tied in with our Strategic Planning process, which we anticipate being completed by the end of 2017. (In the meantime, we agreed that research should continue.) The discussion then veered to the plant sale and how we will obtain needed plants given the closing of one of our major suppliers. We need to determine sales details of perennials and shrub sales, if we can purchase wholesale, how to recruit members to participate, how to tie these issues to the MCMGA mission statement of educating and serving the public.

Farouk asked if we want to hold a picnic this year. A field trip is being planned for August; do we want a picnic also? Could we discuss planning at the picnic? While no decision was made about having a picnic, it was generally agreed that planning meetings should not be tied on to a picnic. The subject will be brought up in the July 17 Strategic Planning meeting, along with the question of how to involve all members in the planning.

Oversight of Operations – for information

Plant Sale: Dale told us that the contract with the fairgrounds has been signed for 2018 and getting the required insurance certificate is under way. He projects that expenses for next year will be about the same as for this year.

Communications Committee: Judy O'Neill, Trinity Sheraden, and Victoria Binning chair this committee. Judy reported that Facebook advertising is being built, and a new website is being investigated. MailChimp will be used for our databases. We were asked to submit any databases that we have to the committee. Trinity pointed out that the public doesn't know we exist, or what we do. She is posting flyers. We are increasing our presence at clinics, lavender festivals, possibly World Beat. We may have a members-only section on our website for all meeting minutes. Much good work is being done.

Education Team: Bill reported that quarterly reports are due, and that he and Carol are working on passing management of Garden Consulting to someone new.

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Board Minutes continued from Page 3

Laveryne reported that all gardening workshops will be managed by one Education Team. A yearly calendar of events is being organized. We moved, seconded, and voted that workshops be managed by a single committee, with a consolidated calendar maintained to keep everything organized. (This is a change from workshops being managed according to whether they were held in the Marion Garden or outside of it.)

A city-wide effort to promote healthy backyard habits is under way, led by Jenny Meisel of Marion County Soil and Water Conservation District. Besides the District and MCMGA, other partners working together are The Audubon Society, Straub Environment Learning

Center, and the City of Salem.

Marion Garden: Pete said the report on the greenhouse research is the Marion Garden report. The Garden committee team leaders will rotate conducting monthly Plot Manager meeting.

Membership: Carol reported that 20 people have signed up for the 2018 Master Gardener class. More advertising is needed. Two trainees from the 2017 class have not yet enrolled in VRS. Mentors will be called upon to facilitate trainee enrollment and trainees' completing their service hours requirements.

OMGA: No report.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00. 🌸

Respectfully submitted by Janet Rogers

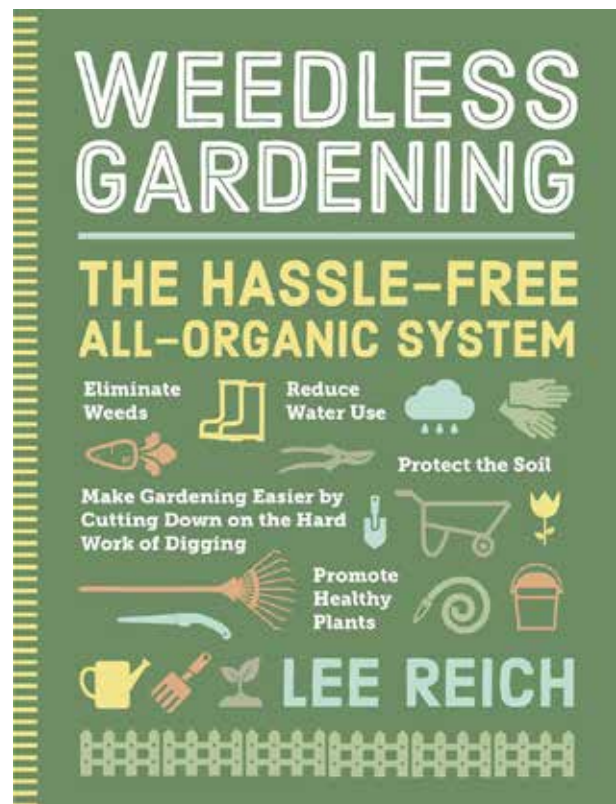
Lee Reich's Weedless Gardening

By Joyce Heinke

Lee did a session at the International Master Gardener Conference on Weedless Gardening or "weed less" as he said it. I was so impressed with his talk that after the session I purchased his book *Weedless Gardening - The Hassle-Free, All-Organic System*. I would recommend it to any gardener as less weeding is a goal we all have.

Minimal digging sounds like a great idea and extensive research backs up this concept. I have heard for years that if you want a hundred dollar plant, dig a hundred dollar hole. For many of us, a nicely rototilled garden is a beautiful sight. As I found out, disturbing the soil has many drawbacks. First, digging brings many weed seeds to the surface, thus making more weeds. Even digging at night with not even a flashlight or moonlight only helps with some weeds. Not digging up the whole area means that you can plant earlier in the spring since you don't have to rototill and then rototill again later. When you dig up the soil there is a "burst of biological activity in the soil as bacteria and fungi, fueled by a shot of air, gobble up chopped-up roots, stem, and leaves." This delays planting and burns up the organic matter you want on the surface. Repeated rototilling, year after

year, causes the amount of organic material in the soil to steadily decline. You want to enrich the soil from the top down. Soil that is undisturbed retains the important structures created by worms, roots, freezing and thawing.



Weedless Gardening continued on Page 5

Weedless Gardening continued from Page 4

When plants are watered, an undisturbed soil holds moisture for the plants, whereas soil that is worked up just lets water run through. When you are planting a large plant, you only need to dig a hole large enough for the plant and its roots. Not like I had been doing, where I have dug a very large hole and worked in soil amendments. I am feeling a little guilty now about just digging a hole big enough for the plant I am planting (but I will get over it).

Protecting the soil surface by using a mulch provides many benefits, some of which you might already know. Organic matter on the surface, rather than placed underground where it does little good, helps keep the soil from being compacted by rain or baked dry by sun. The mulch holds water for the plant. If you use organic mulch it will slowly decay and enrich the soil. There are a great many types of mulch, with barkdust, sawdust, and wood chips commonly being used here. Black plastic as a weed suppressant is a poor choice as plant roots and microorganisms are suffocated under it. Using weed barriers alone will not stop weeds without a mulch and even then, weeds will eventually grow in the mulch. There are a great many types of mulch with barkdust, sawdust, and wood chips commonly used here.

How would you start a garden in a weedy spot? First, have a plan on which areas will be utilized for growing vegetables or flowers and which areas will be pathways. The garden growing areas should never be stepped on. You start by putting down fertilizer and then mowing the area. Then you delineate the beds & pathways with stakes and strings. Next, you put down newspaper, four sheets thick, or more, depending on the vigor of weeds being covered. Be sure the papers overlap and are not colored. Water it to keep the paper in place. You then place some sort of organic matter down. You might put compost in the growing area and sawdust on the pathways. Be aware that the compost will eventually need to be replaced as it rots and nourishes the soil below. Consider using cover crops during the time nothing is growing. Cover crops of course protect the surface, but there are plants who can; aggressively smother weeds, provide organic materials for

the compost bed, actually release chemicals to suppress weeds, pull up nutrients which are then available for your crops, break up compacted soil, and they can be planted at different times, die by themselves at the right time, or die easily by mowing. Plan to put a layer of compost at least an inch thick annually on your growing areas. For many plants this will be all the fertilizer needed.

There will always be some weeds: in the compost; blown in; carried in by shoes, birds, or insects; or working their way in from the edges of your garden plots. Weeds that are little are easily removed. If the weeding didn't happen, and you have weeds with deep roots, carefully dig them up with minimal disturbance of the soil. Little surface weeds can be easily removed with a small hoe, working barely beneath the surface of the soil. I have noticed that in the sawdust around my blueberry bushes, which have been there for decades, any weeds that try to grow there can be pulled up with great ease. There are "Relatively nontoxic herbicides based on soap or vinegar" that work well to kill weeds, also.

Why is drip irrigation the way to water your plants? Drip irrigation puts the water precisely where it is needed. Using timers can be a way to insure the plants get what they need, when they need it. We don't want the plants to just survive, we want them to thrive. This way there is no spraying the air which waters weeds, wastes water and money, and can cause disease. Heavy deep watering once a week is the current practice. But, the plant watered this way can't utilize any of the water until some of the water drains off so the soil pores can access air, too. Thus, with the slow drip irrigation, plant pores have access to both water and air more of the time and the plant thrives. Clay soils, like ours, can allow the plants to access water three feet from the drip point. Keeping the drip lines on top of the mulch allows you to check that they are working, and you are less likely to cut it with a tool.

This is halfway through the book. You can see Lee's web page at <http://www.leereich.com/> and watch his your tube videos at <https://www.youtube.com/user/LeeReichFarmden>. ☺

By Joyce Heinke

Gardening with Chickens

As chickens become more common in urban back yards one might wonder: why give up valuable gardening space to become a micro poultry farmer?

One reason might seem obvious: eggs. Commercial hens, even with current [USDA regulations](#), do not lead very comfortable lives. Content hens living a natural lifestyle and eating natural foods lay eggs that are more [nutritious](#) than those laid by factory hens. Four hens will supply an average family with sufficient eggs.

But the reasons to keep hens in the back yard go far beyond breakfast. One obvious benefit is right under your feet. (Look out, don't step in that.) Composted chicken poop is one of the best [fertilizers](#) out there, being high in soluble nitrogen and also a good source of the other macro and micro nutrients plants need to thrive. Hens can eat your excess vegetables, thereby reducing your garbage and the size of your compost pile. Free range chickens will eat a lot of the less desirable bugs in your garden, and they can do a good job of weeding.

Chickens are relatively easy to care for. Start with a solid henhouse and fenced yard that will protect them from predators. Henhouses can be made or purchased, although premade henhouses can be pricey. You can build a simple henhouse or convert a shed or child's playhouse. Find ideas and plans for chicken coops on the internet. A minimum of 4 square feet per hen is required. Make sure that your henhouse and yard are predator-proof. Other requirements are good ventilation, shelter from wind and rain, food and water containers, an area to roost, and a nest box or two (one box per four hens is the minimum).

Backyard chickens tend to have significantly fewer health issues than their battery cage-raised sisters. The most common problem is parasites. Allowing your hens to dust bathe daily and keeping a dry, well ventilated coop will virtually eliminate external parasites. Use a commercial dewormer or feed squash seeds or diatomaceous earth to your hens to treat for internal parasites.

Salmonella is a concern for people so wash your hands after handling your hens and their stuff. And be cautious with small children handling your birds – it may not be



worth the risk to let them snuggle new baby chicks.

Purchase the appropriate feed for your hens. Laying feed is necessary for you hens if they are laying eggs, plus oyster shell for added calcium. Use large feed and water dispensers so that you don't have to add more feed or water every day – yes, you can keep chickens and still go on vacation.

Feeding produce from you garden will lower your chicken feed bill. Your chickens can eat all of the vegetable and fruit waste, spent vegetable plants, and weeds that come out of your garden. Do not feed any known [toxic](#) plant material. Do not feed the green parts of tomato and potato plants, for instance. Most ornamental plants are safe, but if you are not sure, don't feed it.

Allowing your chickens to free range and forage for part of their food is a consideration. It's what they want to do naturally. They get exercise and they eat the right amounts of the right things to satisfy much of their nutritional needs. They can also help rid your garden of insect pests. If you allow your hens to free range you can reduce the amount of commercial feed provided by about 50%. Be sure there is some cover for them to hide from a passing hawk.

But free range hens can be challenging, as foraging hens scratch the soil and eat young plants and low hanging fruit. You can confine them to certain areas, like an orchard, or fence off your vegetables and newly

Gardening with Chickens continued on Page 7



Harry Olson Presented “Better Vertical Vegetable Gardening” at IMG Conference

It was wonderful to talk with Harry about his presentation at IMGC

— which drew one of the two largest audiences at the conference. This article will share some of the major points of the presentation for all of us who were not at the conference.

Vertical gardening is using any available technique to grow crops upward rather than horizontally. The home gardener can use trellises, cages, rope/string, arbors, columnar, espalier, fencing and other items to grow vertically.



Advantages of vertical gardening include:

Plants like it. They get better light, air circulation, less spoilage, and increased yield and fruit size.

Gardeners like it. It is easier to maintain, water, fertilize and harvest - and there is less weeding.

Requires less space and provides maximum space utilization for smaller yards.

Some difficult plants grow better (melons)

Harry also showed his audience how to build and install raised beds for vertical gardening, trellises and his new method of hooping raised beds. Instructions and other gardening information are available on Harry's website <http://www.harrysgarden.org/index.html> and facebook page. <https://www.facebook.com/HarrysGarden/> .🌱

Gardening with Chickens continued from Page 6

planted areas with fence at least 4' high. You can use bird netting over raised beds. Use weed fabric, burlap, or 2" chicken wire, laid on the ground, to prevent scratching in ornamental beds. Hens tend to not bother mulches placed over these barriers. Allow the hens into the vegetable garden between crops, to clean up the detritus and gently till the soil. You can put compost on the bed and the hens will work it in, or let them eat and work in your spent cover crops.

If you want the benefits of free ranging while still maintaining control of their wanderings, consider a “chicken tractor”. This is a contraption, any size you want to make it, that allows you to move the henhouse and their run, chickens in situ, to any part of your yard where you need them to do their magic.

Adding chickens to your gardening endeavors is the ultimate in sustainable gardening. You are adding fewer inputs to your garden (purchased fertilizer) and hens (feed), and you are no longer permanently removing most of the nutrients from your soil – you're just borrowing them for a little while. You have natural pest and weed control and you are putting less into your compost pile to attract pests. The combination of chickens plus gardens is far greater than the sum of the parts.

A great resource for chicken info can be found at [Backyard Poultry Magazine](#).

If you are interested in more in depth information about gardening with poultry, check out [The Small Scale Poultry Flock](#), by Harvey Ussery, 2011 Chelsea Green Press.🌱

By Jane Sommers

“WEEDS” I have included quotes around my title, as the more I contemplate the word, the more I realize that “weed” is a personal definition. I was at my friend’s organic and biodynamic farm a couple of weeks ago, helping her with deadheading her flowers and pulling weeds. I noticed a Yellow Dock *Rumex crispus* near the wall of her shed that was enormous. I have cursed and dug them in my garden, in vain, and they always grow back. I now believe that I have some deep-rooted Yellow Dock that are as old as my house, still surviving and pushing up new leaves each spring, just to tease me. I have yet to try them on my dinner plate. I said to my friend, “Oh, I have a shovel. I can go dig up that Dock over there for you.” She looked at it and responded, “No, I think I’ll keep that one.”

Today is the 4th of July. My husband is off at the movies with our grandson, so I decided to slather on some sunscreen and go outside and tackle my continual weed emersion situation. I don’t use chemicals in my garden, and it seems like I am being invaded each year by more persistent, if not noxious weeds. I determined that “noxious” can also be a word with a personal definition depending on how many mornings I lay in bed thinking of ways to outsmart the new invader. This year my new weed is Purslane *Portulaca oleracea*. I am giving this weed a capital letter because I admire and despise it all at the same time. I usually do some investigating when I meet a new plant or disease or insect in my garden. I should have done that last year, when it appeared for the first time as a seemingly benign succulent. I wasn’t diligent with giving it a big tug and a trip to the trash can before it, while my back was turned, matured into a seed shooting nursemaid. Now I have thousands. I am trying to be kind to the next person, and have been separating out each little piece of the plant into a special trash weed bucket so that it doesn’t end up in the yard debris bin. During my investigation, this year, I have discovered that Purslane is full of nutrition. I dug a medium sized one up and chewed it down. It tasted like grass, but crispier. I guess it needs something with it to make it to my plate...maybe a bunch of vegetables and some salad dressing.

I make myself feel better, though, by thinking that I’m going out into the garden to harvest Purslane, rather than that I am going outside to weed for hours ... and hours. I have discovered that weeding is quite

therapeutic, actually. Lots of time to think! I’ve thought about this Purslane for some time now. I think that folks in places like Syria would benefit from growing it to feed their poor starving families. Maybe they do. After all, it spreads like wildfire all by itself.

It seems to need no water and picks sunny hot spaces to live. And it has lots of nutrition. I imagine starving families would be shocked that I am throwing it in the trash. Now I feel guilty about that. What a conundrum!

I recently read a very enlightening little book by Nancy Lawson entitled “The Humane Gardener”. The author explores providing room in your outdoor space for wildlife. She discusses the need to provide living spaces starting from the ground up so that the entire food chain is considered. It was a good read.

Today I am thinking of the role of a weed, in general. I think that the weed is God’s gift to humanity. Soil doesn’t like being bare. Soil thrives for life. Unless one is lucky enough to have ground nesting bees using the real estate, bare soil seems to waste away, dry out and be void of worms. Weeds provide roots to nourish the microherd and shade to hold moisture. Weeds prevent erosion, keeping topsoil in place. Weeds provide homes for an abundance of insects, including the ground beetles that keep many of my bad bugs in balance. When I “harvest” my uninvited Purslane, along with all of the other insufferables, I rob the soil of the protection weeds provide. Again with the conundrum! I have decided that, as I pull out the undesirables, I need to find something to replace them to provide nourishment and protection for the worms and other microorganisms. I’m not a fan of bark dust. I do have rabbits, and the worms flock to the soil that I mulch around the plants with their used bedding. Not sure if I want to walk on it in the pathways though. Hmm, more to consider in the wee hours of the morning while I’m anticipating the sun’s illumination on my window shade.

What a dull task gardening would be without the science and perplexities of the life within. Each new problem that needs solving, each new creative solution that needs to be discovered, provides yet another opportunity to be a “master”. I am thinking that today’s musings are my personal celebration of the holiday - the privilege of and accountability for watching over and protecting my own small piece of soil in the world. I hope you also had a delightful 4th! 🌻

Upcoming Workshops in the Demonstration Garden and Community

Training Blackberries and Raspberries in the Home Garden

Saturday, September 16, 9:00 a.m. to Noon
MCMGA Demonstration Garden



Training blackberries and raspberries is necessary in order to access the berries, control weeds and disease, and improve the quality and quantity of fruit. There are 18 varieties of blackberries and raspberries growing in the Marion Demonstration Garden allowing visitors the opportunity to taste many different berries, observe how to take care of them, choose whether or not deal with thorns, and many other features. OSU Master Gardeners will teach how to train the primocanes of blackberries onto wires in a way as to not damage the canes and bear more fruit next year. Raspberry care will also be covered in the workshop. You can find detailed information on growing blackberries and raspberries (also called caneberries) by reading the free OSU Extension articles “EC 1303 - Growing Blackberries in Your Home Garden” <<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1303>> and “EC 1306 - Growing Raspberries in Your Home Garden” <<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1306>> 🌱



Year-Around Greenhouse Tours Mid-Fall and Winter Growing Seasons

Wednesday, October 4, 4:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Location: Pringle Creek Community Greenhouse
3911 Village Center Dr SE, Salem



Tour the greenhouse and talk with Colleen Owen and Michael Johnson about the timing and knowhow of growing greens, vegetables and roots in your greenhouse during the fall and winter seasons. 🌱

Preserving Oregon's Sweetest Things: Our Berries!

Jeanne Brandt, OSU Extension Agent, will be presenting a session on preserving berries at the Mother Earth News Fair. “Oregon berries are delicious jewels, but the season is short. Gain tips and hints to save these beauties for year-round enjoyment. Focus on low-sugar, creative and healthy methods to preserve and use Mother Nature’s bounty.”

The fair is Saturday, August 5th and Sunday, August 6th at the Linn County Expo Center in Albany. Jeanne’s session is scheduled for Saturday at 10:00 a.m. More information is available at <http://www.motherearthnewsfair.com/oregon/>

Salem Hardy Plant Sale - September 9th

The Salem Hardy Plant Society has asked us to announce their Fall Sale, scheduled for Saturday, September 9, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at Sebright Gardens, 7185 Lakeside DR NE, Salem. The sale will feature many plant vendors, an art vendor or two, a taco truck, plenty of parking, and ... perhaps ... wine tasting.

— MCMGA Announcements —

— MCMGA —
Monthly Meetings

PLOT MANAGERS

Monday, August 7th, Noon
Demonstration Garden

BUG GROUP

Wednesday, August 16th
10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

BOARD

Monday, August 14th, 1:00 p.m.

KBZY

Tune-In Every Thursday
8:40 a.m. on 1490 AM

**MARION GARDEN
WORK DAY**

Every Monday, Rain or Shine
9 am — Noon

Plot Manager Positions Available

The Garden Committee is looking for plot managers or co-plot managers for the Demonstration Garden’s shrub plot, transition garden and rain garden. Plot managers need to have an interest in the plot, be an active member and available on Mondays, if possible.

If you would like to be a plot manager or co-manager email Hank Burroughs for more information. <happyhank07@gmail.com>. 🌱

The Garden Gate Newsletter for the Marion County Master Gardener™ Association is produced in cooperation with the OSU Extension Service, and is published and distributed monthly to all of the MCMGA members.

Send submissions, pictures, feedback, and comments to:
gardengatenews@gmail.com

September Garden Gate Submission Deadline is August 25

*1st Place - Research Award
Presented at IMG Conference*

The IMG 2017 Search for Excellence Award was presented to MCMGA and accepted by Harry Olson and Eric Suing at the International Master Gardener Conference in Portland. The award recognized the outstanding grafted vegetable trial completed by Harry, Eric and Tobie. In accepting the award Harry said:

“The real magic is the opportunity for all Master Gardeners willing to try something new, to test an idea, create or dream. The steps are simple but profound.

Look for topics of broad interest ... create attractive and convincing demonstrations ... surround your self with a good team with complementary strengths ... competently display your results and ahead of time create interest in media sources for the story you want to tell. Every team should have at least one media



friendly and connected member.

Master Gardeners often do great and wonderful things. We just need to be better at marketing them to our consumers.

When we do this, we as an organization prosper and our public prospers. What’s not to like ?”

— MCMGA Calendar of Events —

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
Tuesday, August 1	Salem Hardy Plant Society Meeting	Mission Mill Dye House	7:00 PM
Wednesday, August 2	Maintenance Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Thursday, August 3	Radio Segment	KBZY 1490 AM	8:45 AM-9:00 AM
Saturday, August 5	Mother Earth Living Expo	Linn Cnty Expo Cntr, Albany	9:00 AM-6:00 PM
Sunday, August 6	Mother Earth Living Expo	Linn Cnty Expo Cntr, Albany	9:00 AM-5:00 PM
Monday, August 7	Garden Work Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Monday, Aug 7	Plot Managers Meeting	Demonstration Garden	Noon
Wednesday, August 9	Maintenance Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Thursday, August 10	Radio Segment	KBZY 1490 AM	8:45 AM-9:00 AM
Saturday, August 12	Nursery Tour	Cistus/Joy Creek Nurseries	TBD
Monday, August 14	Board Meeting	OSU Extension Office	1:00 PM
Monday, August 14	Garden Work Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Wednesday, August 16	Bug Group Meeting	OSU Extension Office	10:00 AM-Noon
Wednesday, August 16	Maintenance Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Thursday, August 17	Radio Segment	KBZY 1490 AM	8:45 AM-9:00 AM
Monday, August 21	Garden Work Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Wednesday, August 23	Maintenance Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Thursday, August 24	Radio Segment	KBZY 1490 AM	8:45 AM-9:00 AM
Saturday, August 26	Plant Clinic	Salem Saturday Market	9:00 AM-2:00 PM
August 26-September 4	Oregon State Fair — Plant Clinic	State Fairgrounds	10:00 AM-Close
Monday, August 28	Garden Work Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon
Monday, August 28	Garden Committee Meeting	Demo Garden Edu. Bldg.	Noon
Wednesday, August 30	Maintenance Day	Demonstration Garden	9:00 AM-Noon

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

1320 Capitol St. NE, Suite 110
Salmon, Oregon 97301
503-373-3770



Thanks to our Garden Gate sponsor!

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