



GROUNDED

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Grant/Adams Master Gardeners

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BE HONEYBEE FRIENDLY. . . *By Dave Geer and Duane Pitts*

We have been hearing a lot recently about the decline of the honeybee and colony collapse. As home gardeners, we asked ourselves what we could do to help them. After a lot of research through the WSU Extension website about these bees and plants in the Columbia Basin, we offer the following advice for other Columbia Basin home gardeners.

The major advice is “plant flowers!” especially using native flowers that have lots of pollen (protein) and nectar (carbohydrates) for pollinators to utilize.

What flowers you ask? Here is a bloom-time list from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service’s Pullman Plant Materials Center:

- Spring: cleome, flax, Munro’s globemallow, penstemon, sainfoin, shaggy daisy and rocky mountain bee plant.
- Summer: blanketflower, buckwheat, lupine, milkvetch, common sunflower, hoary tansy, aster and threadleaf fleabane.
- Fall: aster, blanketflower, buckwheat, cleome, Wood’s rose and yarrow.

If you are just beginning a flower bed, you can start with one species per season and expand over time, yard space permitting. Planting flowers that bloom in the spring, summer, and fall provides the honeybees with food all growing season. The crucial times are spring and fall when sources rich in pollen and nectar are difficult to find.

Group the flowers in large 3-ft clumps, and the honey bees and native bees will come. Planted in full sun, flowers with white, pink, purple, or yellow blooms attract them the best. Avoid hybrids because they have little to no nectar or pollen.

In addition to flowers, home gardeners can also plant many vegetables, herbs, small fruits and shrubs that will attract pollinators. They also utilize many of the vegetables we like for their pollen and nectar sources. Some of the more common vegetables to plant are cantaloupe, cucumbers, eggplants, gourds, peppers, pumpkins, squash, sunflowers, tomatoes, watermelons and garlic.

Herbs, such as bee balm, catnip, coriander/cilantro, chive, fennel, lavender, mint, oregano, rosemary, sage and thyme, also attract honeybees.

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Small fruits and shrubs are also beneficial for their nectar and pollen, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, currants, and clover. Honeybees require a water source as well. This should be a small fresh water source that has many rocks, pebbles or sticks in it for them to land on.

We would be irresponsible if we didn't interject a note about the use of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides. If the home gardener's goal is to attract these bees, please do everything possible to minimize the use of these pesticides in order to spare beneficial insects. If they must be used, follow the label carefully to avoid harming these important insects. Most of these products are toxic to honeybees and other garden pollinators.

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Leaf Miners . . . By Kerri Furman

The first spring I lived in Grant County, Washington, my father-in-law tilled up part of the back yard so I could start a vegetable garden. My husband loves beet greens, so I planted some, along with Swiss chard, spinach, and arugula. Being an enthusiastic, though inexperienced gardener, I stuck the seeds in the ground, routinely watered, occasionally pulled a few weeds, and admired my garden from afar.

Once the beet greens looked big enough, I went out with my basket and prepared to harvest dinner. Imagine my horror when nearly every single beet leaf had some sort of tan, squiggly lines running through it! I even found a few of these squiggles in my other greens as well - what had I done wrong?



Damage from leaf miners

That was my introduction to *Pegomya hyoscyami*, otherwise known as the spinach leaf miner. After a few seasons of frustration, I came to realize I needed to better understand this pest before I could hope to effectively control it.

Leaf Miner Facts

- The adult leaf miner, a small fly, lays its eggs on the undersides of leaves. The larvae hatch into carrot-shaped maggots, which tunnel in between the two surfaces of the leaves, creating the damage we see as they feed. When the maggots become pupae, they drop to the ground and emerge 2-4 weeks later as adult flies. This can go on for several generations in a year. At the end of the growing season, the pupae overwinter in the ground.
- Pesticides are generally not an effective means of control and can, in fact, increase the problem by killing off natural enemies.
- Certain weeds, such as lambsquarter, amaranth, chickweed, nightshade, and plantain, can be a food source for the leaf miners and should be removed.

Physical and Cultural Controls

- Knowing the leaf miner lifecycle helped me develop my personal management plan. My main strategy, floating row covers, can prevent the adults from easily finding my precious greens. Also, knowing pupae can overwinter in the ground, I will plant my greens in places I did not have leaf miner problems last season. Floating row covers over last year’s pupae provides a nice tent to feast in and keeps away any natural predators.
- Monitoring: I no longer simply admire my garden from afar. I continue to inspect plants regularly for eggs and remove any I see before they get a chance to hatch and cause damage.
- When I do find damaged leaves, I remove them (or at least the damaged portion) to the garbage bin - not the compost bin.

I know I won’t get rid of the problem completely and I’m willing to live with a little bit of leaf damage. However, with careful monitoring, physical and cultural controls, I should be able to enjoy my garden fresh greens again this season.

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2016 ANNUAL MG FUNDRAISER A SUCCESS

Sunshine, a huge variety of quality plants, enthusiastic customers, and knowledgeable salespeople all contributed to Grant-Adams Master Gardener Foundation’s successful 2016 plant sale held at the Moses Lake Farmers Market in McCosh Park on May 7. In addition, a raffle featuring donated items culminated the event with drawings at noon.



Plant sale setup

This ninth annual MG plant sale offered hundreds of heirloom and hybrid tomatoes, a variety of other vegetables, herbs, annual ornamentals, locally adapted perennial trees, shrubs, flowers and grasses, as well as garden gift items. Hundreds of customers took plants home along with descriptions and cultural information.



Duane Pitts tends a table.

Master gardeners spent many hours in their homes and at the Big Bend Community College greenhouse growing the plants offered for sale. These WSU-trained experts were also on hand to describe the plants and help customers with growing information.

Local patrons donated items that were packaged into seven groups for the annual raffle. MGs pre-sold tickets and offered them at the Plant Sale. Items and donors included

- Works Wheelbarrow (Cynthia and Don Calbick) and 10 bags mulch (Home Depot),
- Scotts Spreader (Cynthia and Don Calbick) and 10 bags mulch (Home Depot)
- Garden Basket (Seed Cupboard Nursery) and 10 bags mulch (Home Depot)
- Evolve Fitness month membership (Evolve) and 10 bags mulch (Home Depot)
- Two wine baskets/six bottles of wine with wine accoutrements (Winchester Winery)
- One yard of bark (Basin Bark)
- Master Gardener surprise basket (MGs)

Raffle winners included Ken Meaney, Zach Knudsen, Sherry Benson, Donna Egbert, Kathy Wareham, Margaret Amara, and Todd Voth. Congratulations!

This annual fundraiser helps support MG demonstration gardens, educational presentations, and the annual Eco-Gardening Symposium. The Grant-Adams Master Gardener Foundation thanks the raffle prize donors and all the gardeners who came out to support our sale!

MG Foundation President's Column . . . *By Terry Rice*

On April 1, 2016, I attended a special meeting of the Master Gardener Foundation of Washington State in Everett, Washington. The Snohomish County Master Gardeners hosted the meeting, and I had a chance to wander through their beautiful demonstration garden before the meeting started. The contrast between their lush garden and our drought-tolerant gardens reminded me of the need for these diverse demonstration gardens throughout our state to spotlight the many different gardening techniques we use.

The purpose of this meeting was to bring together Master Gardeners from all over the state to discuss the mission of the State Foundation. The Foundation has struggled in the past few years to find a focus. With the help of Bruce Lachney of 501 Commons, we came to an agreement on foundation values, a mission statement, and a short-term strategic plan.

MGFWS Mission Statement: We share best practices with foundations and support the State Master Gardener Conference.

Using the mission statement three goals were prioritized to address county and state foundation needs.

1. **Statewide fundraising.** This includes setting up an endowment. Corporate and individual sponsorship will be needed to accomplish this goal.
2. **Communication Plan.** The communication between state and local foundations is crucial for a strong organization statewide. A communication plan will be developed to ensure that needs are heard in a continuous and timely manner.



Cynthia Calbick, Edris Herodes, Kerri Furman, Karen Fowler and Pat McAfee were among the MGs who spent many hours propagating plants at the BBCC greenhouse in preparation for the plant sale.



Diane Escure, Nicole and Mary Meaney

3. **Annual Conference.** The structure of the annual conference needs improvements. This will include many facets of the conference and strongly depends on the MGFWS financial situation, as well as the interest of county foundations in hosting conferences.

These goals are a great start to meeting the mission of the MGFWS. I enjoyed working with these dynamic folks and will continue to report on this endeavor.

Eco-Gardening Symposium

The second annual Columbia Basin Eco-Gardening Symposium was held in April 2016 at the Columbia Basin Technical Skills Center (CBTSC) in Moses Lake. Another super successful event, it was attended by 78 people who learned from four speakers about hands-on soil analyzing techniques, Columbia Basin native forbs to plant, ways to design yards with heritage garden plant materials, and tips to better manage landscape irrigation efficiently.

Speaker Joan Davenport, Professor of Soil Science, Prosser, was a natural master at educating the crowd about ways to learn more about their soils from using WebSoil Survey, Soil Web and other online and printed tools to hands-on sampling soil techniques.



Joan Davenport discussed soils and provided a hands-on soils exercise



Andy McGuire talked about monitoring moisture on lawns and other landscapes.

Kelsey Prickett, BFI Forb Production Manager, spoke about xeriscaping with drought-tolerant shrubs and forbs, followed by Heather Wendt, Assistant Manager of the Benton Franklin Conservation District, who talked about transforming yards into low-water-use landscapes. Finally, Andy McGuire, WSU Extension Cropping Systems Agronomist in Moses Lake, brought together abundant information on techniques to schedule best lawn watering practices. Each session included a question and answer period.

Registrants signed in and picked up packets of handouts from Marie Lotz, Grant County Conservation District (GCCD) Manager. Master Gardener Kris Nesse served as Mistress of Ceremony. Books and gloves were given away as door prizes during breaks in the sessions. The Eco-Gardening Symposium was co-sponsored by the GCCD and the Grant-Adams Master Gardener Foundation.



Attendees sampled different soil textures as a way of getting acquainted with sand, silt and clay constituents that make up soils.



The symposium was catered by the Columbia Basin Culinary Arts Program



Stay tuned for announcements on the next Eco-Gardening Symposium coming in April 2017.

A new feature at the symposium was a vendor marketplace with materials and displays provided by NRCS, Grant County Noxious Weed Board, BFI, Worm-Made Organics, Best Test Analytical, Grant-Adams Master Gardeners, and Grant County Conservation District

BDM Field Trials Continue to Assess Results . . . *By Mark Amara*

A tri-university collaboration (Washington State University, Montana State University, and University of Tennessee) is undertaking a multi-year effort to study how long-term use of biodegradable plastic mulches (BDMs) affect the environment, impact costs, and meet farmer needs and expectations. Close to two dozen university researchers and a scientific advisory group are coordinating efforts with farmers to analyze and field-test six commercially available mulches (four BDMs, conventional black plastic, and paper mulch, the latter two serving as experimental controls) and experimental products over time. The study is sponsored by the USDA Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) program (award number 2014-51181-22382), with the current round of funding lasting through the end of this year. With sufficient progress, the grant may be extended another three years.

Conventional black plastic mulches made from polyethylene (PE), a polymer derived from nonrenewable fossil-fuel-based resources, have been available since the 1960s. These mulches form an impermeable barrier that helps reduce weed competition, conserve water, minimize soil and water erosion, increase yield and crop quality, and accelerate the maturation of crops. PE mulches do not transmit water, may create an adverse microclimate or very hot conditions especially in summer heat, and should be disposed of offsite since they do not break down and have questionable environmental effects. Determining how and when PE mulches are removed after the growing season affects labor costs. Since plastic mulches have limited recycling options, they are routinely taken to landfills or burned and can release harmful chemicals into the environment and air, or left out in the field where they break into pieces that are dispersed by wind and water, and persist in the environment for years. There are no environmentally friendly alternatives to dispose of them. Residual plastic left in the field or elsewhere does not break down and negatively impacts wildlife and water quality.

In contrast, biodegradable mulches have been in use since the 1980s to address the environmental deficiencies posed by the use of plastic mulches though few use them. Many plastic mulch replacement products are at least partially bio-based. BDMs currently on the market all have some synthetic materials though some of their constituents appear to break down. Ideally, the goal is to develop products that are bio-based so that they do not adversely affect the environment. However, although many of the commercially available products depend on plant starch as a primary ingredient, they are blended with polymers and plasticizers derived from fossil fuels that help hold them together. To meet organic farming standards, BDMs must break down into non-harmful constituents and meet the ASTM standard for compostability with at least 90% biodegradation (conversion of the mulches' carbon atoms into carbon dioxide) within 24 months, among other requirements. Currently, there are no approved BDMs that meet the USDA organic standard (OMRI) though there are products available in Canada and Europe that carry the biodegradable identity and/or other products that claim to be biodegradable.

The investigation being carried out by the tri-university team, with support from growers and key intermediaries, focuses upon the impacts of currently available mulch products in the United States to see how they break down in different climates and operations, what impact they have on soil quality, microorganisms and specialty crop production and in further developing installation and disposal options. The studies have also targeted perceived BDM barriers to adoption by farmers including lack of knowledge, higher costs, and unpredictable breakdown. The team’s scientific approach is unique because it utilizes both integrated transdisciplinary research laboratory models and farm-based case studies, with emphasis on crop production, pest management, economics, and impacts on soil ecology.

In 2015, field trials took place at the Knoxville, Tennessee, and Mount Vernon, Washington, experiment stations on pie pumpkins with the same crops and treatments being repeated in 2016. Additionally, farmer case studies in Washington and Tennessee are evaluating grower perceptions in real farm conditions.



Jeremy Cowan, farmer Jason Parsley, and Courtney Lyons explain BDMs

The first Washington farm participating in the case study for 2016 is Omache Farm near Pullman in Whitman County. The farm is using certified organic paper mulch, plastic mulch, and three BDMs. At a recent field day in May 2016, Jeremy Cowan, WSU Assistant Professor of Extension and Horticulture Regional Specialist, and Courtney Lyons, WSU Post doctoral Research Associate, explained the principles of BDMs and some of the challenges and opportunities.

Jason Parsley, co-owner of Omache Farm, discussed his management strategies and installation methodologies using plastic mulches for different crops and



Jason Parsley, Omache Farm owner, discussed his farm operation and use of BDMs

BDMs. Up until 2016, Omache Farm had applied paper and plastic mulches by hand, a tedious backbreaking process. The May field day demonstrated using several BDM products and comparing standard plastic mulch, paper mulch and two or three other biodegradable mulches using a machine that also laid irrigation drip tape and mulch at the same time on winter squash. Approximately 3500 feet of mulch was laid by machine in about 4 hours. Additional field days at Omache Farm will be held throughout the season with results quantified and publicized. Field days will be announced on the website: <http://biodegradablemulch.org>.



Jeremy Cowan and Jason Parsley coordinate actions and demonstrate machine laying BDM technology

Plans are underway to hold another farmer field trial in the Columbia Basin in 2017. Although the exact location has not been finalized, the site will reflect the light textured soils, arid low rainfall climate, high intensity sun, and high potential winds indicative of the area and will serve as an informal study to monitor and view next year.

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GARDENING TOOLS WE CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT . . . A compilation of Grant-Adams MG Favorites

The gardening whirlwind is upon us! It feels like never-catchup time. But, it would be even harder without our most-loved tools. ALL gardeners need tested equipment to get their jobs done. So, what can Grant-Adams MG volunteers not live without? Read and learn.

- **Terry Rice**—I love my Hori Hori knife. Did you know Hori Hori stands for Dig Dig in Japanese? I also enjoy my cordless pruner from WorX and cordless blower for cleanup after using the trimmer. Actually, my favorite garden tool is my husband, Ray!
- **Pat McAfee**—I second the Hori Hori knife. It's at least three tools in one: a sawing and cutting knife, a shovel, and a weeder. It's extremely useful and reasonably priced.
- **Nicole Meaney**—My favorite tools are my ratcheting pruning shears and ratcheting loppers. Before I discovered these, trimming trees was a daunting task as I am not very strong! With my ratcheting loppers, trimming thick branches from my apple tree or conifer trees is a breeze. The ratcheting action allows for the tool to do all the heavy work of slicing the tree limbs, which saves my arms from the strain of trying to cut through thick branches. The telescoping arms are perfect for those tall, out of reach limbs when no ladder is handy. I can't imagine even attempting to landscape without them!
- **Gayle Swagerty**—The tool I cannot live without is the rogue scuffle hoe. It has a triangle blade sharp on all sides. The blade is small allowing you to 'scuffle' around the plants to cut the weeds from their roots without harming the plants you want. You can cut from all three sides as well as forward and back. The hoe has a 60" ash handle for a long reach, and because the blade is smaller, it is easy to reach far. The hoe is made here in the USA. The blade is made out of recycled disc blades so it is high-grade tempered steel. I can cover a lot of ground in a very short time with this hoe.
- **Mona Kaiser**—My Fiskar by-pass hand pruner is a favorite. Years ago when I made the purchase, I told myself it is ridiculous, spending so much on a hand pruner. It's held up all these years and will hold up many more so it really wasn't costly at all. I decided on the bypass style of hand pruner over the anvil style because the bypass pruner will make a clean cut straight through the branch being pruned. The anvil style of pruner tends to crush the branch. I also have a small sharpening stone and a small can of 3 in 1 oil with me when I'm doing a good amount of pruning. Keeping the pruner sharp is an important routine in facilitating clean cuts on landscape plants.

- **Barbara Guiland**—I couldn't garden without Florian pruners. They're lightweight, have blades that can be sharpened, and the ratchet device is about all I can use on roses these days. I think I'm on my third pair. (It's not that they wear out: I lose them.) The short handled spading fork and the straight edge garden spade are my favorite transplanting and weeding tools. I use the spade to edge the lawn too.
- **Deana Riley**—Two of my favorite gardening tools are the 4" trench-digging shovel and the radius (ergonomic) hand weeder. The 4" trench-digging shovel is a favorite companion because of its shorter handle and narrow pointed blade. This baby makes digging things up or digging new holes a breeze, even in the worst soils. It slices, it dices, it chops when dividing without needing to aggressively dig up the whole plant and cut it apart. It is the perfect tool for digging holes in the small 4 inch to the gallon size (and beyond) pots. The radius hand weeder makes dandelion and other long rooted weeds easy to remove. Using the Radius hand weeder, simply slip its V-shaped shovel like end straight down alongside the root, wiggle the handle to loosen the soil some, and give a gentle tug up on the weed. Up it comes with its 6-12 inch root intact. Double bonus, the small hole that remains appears to aerate the soil.
- **Kris Nesse**—It's hard to choose just one, but since I just harvested oregano and thyme to dry as well as cut back some spring bloomers, it will have to be the cheap serrated knife. Yes, Dollar Store cheap. Nothing beats it for efficiency when you have clumps of soft-stemmed material to hack back!

All MGs—We love our Atlas garden gloves! They are lightweight, with 100% seamless nylon liner for a smooth and comfortable fit. The thin nitrile palm coating on the gloves is extraordinarily tough for greater hand protection, yet flexible, allowing gardeners to perform detailed tasks with ease. Our Master Gardener Foundation offers these gloves for an amazingly reasonable price.

DEMONSTRATION GARDENS—Lessons Learned . . . *By Kris Nesse and Cynthia Calbick*

Master Gardener volunteers worldwide are committed to science-based horticultural and environmental education. One way MGs educate is to establish demonstration gardens. These gardens, planted and maintained by local MGs, demonstrate a variety of planting styles, themes, and techniques applicable to local conditions. Visitors are invited to wonder at unfamiliar plants, learn environmentally friendly approaches to gardening, and enjoy the beauty of the gardens.

Grant-Adams Master Gardeners have developed five demonstration gardens with varied intents. Over time, the plants teach the volunteers. We learn their peculiar eccentricities in our area, some aggravating and some amazing.

Here are some of the lessons learned from MG demonstration gardens in our communities:

Ephrata Pollinator Border

This garden is on the C Street edge of the Ephrata Community Garden and is a relatively narrow border, common in many home landscapes. It was installed in 2012 to feature pollinator friendly plants that provide necessary nectar and pollen resources to both native pollinators and honeybees. Planted in a mix of native and "garden" plants, the border provides swaths of flowering plants from early spring through fall, a necessity to help our pollinator friends. This garden was established to demonstrate ways to attract and support pollinators.

Lessons learned from this relatively young garden include:

- **Avoid (unless you have room):**

- **Showy Milkweed** (*Asclepias speciosa*) is a no go in small spaces. This gorgeous and monarch essential plant wants to spread out! We were alarmed at its aggressive nature the first year and attempted to remove and replant to more wide- open spaces. We are still dealing with plants and roots.
- **Be Aware:**
 - **Blue Spires Russian Sage** (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*) loves to propagate via seed and suckering. It takes vigilance.
 - **Blanketflower/Indian Blanketflower** (*Gaillardia aristata*) would like a lot of space to naturalize. Both vegetative spread and flowering make these plants distinctly assertive, but their nonstop bloom and cheerful countenance are pretty much worth it.
 - **Missouri Goldenrod** (*Solidago missouriensis*), **Little Lemon** (*Solidago*) are also pretty assertive but have gorgeous plumes of yellow.
 - **Balsamroot** (*Balsamorhiza sagitata*) establishes very slowly. We look forward to a nice bloom next year.
- **Plants we Love (at least so far):**
 - **Little Spires Russian Sage** (*Perovskia*) is shorter than its more common cousin, upright, and seems almost non-suckering!
 - **Sulfur Buckwheat** (*Eriogonum compositum*) was slow getting started but has become a favorite.
 - **Firecracker Penstemon** (*Penstemon eatonii*) is gorgeous in late spring/early summer! It prefers some support for the tall stalks of eye-popping bloom.
 - **Golden Currant** (*Ribes aureum*) and Saskatoon Serviceberry (*Amelanchier ainifolia*) are wonderful, early spring blooming shrubs.
 - **Purple Clover** (*Dalea purpureum*) and **Millenium** (*Allium*) are surprises, well-behaved and lovely plants, previously unknown to us.
 - **Lady in Black Aster** (*Aster laterifolius*) is an amazing late-season aster, with very dark leaves and small lovely blooms. (We lost this during division but are replanting.)



Blanketflower

Firecracker
Penstemon

The Ephrata Pollinator Border volunteers continue learning about how best to help our diverse, fascinating, and essential pollinators.

Moses Lake Demonstration Garden

This well established garden is located adjacent to the Moses Lake Public Library in a city park and provides far too comfortable conditions for native plants. Under these conditions, native plants can spread easily.

Consider the following advice in dealing with aggressive plants:

- **Wood's Rose**, a wild rose, is very adaptable, spreading by both by roots and from seeds. It has been fairly easy to eliminate in the demonstration garden by removing seedlings and applying glyphosate products to freshly cut stems.
- **Poppies** of many sorts seem too aggressive to be kept in this garden. However, the small orange perennial *Papavar rupifonagum*, is so perfectly colored and shaped that we make the effort to keep a limited number carefully deadheaded. Red Flanders poppies seem to have been sent to the Moses Lake Demo garden by the poppy fairies. Volunteer seedlings have been removed each of the past three years, even though they return in great numbers yearly.

- **Native gaillardia** has been extremely aggressive, though beautiful, and impossible to contain without active deadheading. It was removed before it could make seeds this year.
- **Arrow leaf balsam root** was planted in a small plot and is cut back soon after the flowering season. Its seeds are numerous and grow well in our garden. It is such a representative plant of our area that we will keep it for at least a while.
- Our strategy in dealing with **Russian sage** is to change it out to a dwarf variety.

However, even with all these challenges, the drought-tolerant and native plant gardens at the Moses Lake Public Library are doing well.



Foreground: Hemerocallis peach day lily;
Midground: Caryopteris x clandonensis Wooster gold;
Background: elderberry, sambucus niger guincho purple



Penstemon Venustus, Venus (purple) Penstemon



Eriogonum umbellatum, sulfur-flower buckwheat

Master Gardener Plant Clinics

WSU Master Gardener volunteers are available to address your home gardening questions. You may contact a WSU Master Gardener volunteer with your home gardening questions through the following e-mail address: ga.mgvolunteers@ad.wsu.edu. Messages sent to this address will be answered by the Master Gardener volunteers in a timely manner. For face-to-face contact, or if you have a plant or insect sample that you would like to have identified, please see the Master Gardener volunteers at one of the following locations:

- **Ephrata Farmers Market**, Grant County Courthouse, 35 C St. NW: First and third Saturdays, June through September 8 am–Noon
- **Moses Lake Farmers Market**, McCosh Park - Dogwood Street Side: May through September 9 am–Noon
- **Othello Ace Hardware**, 420 E. Main: Second Saturday, May through September 9 am–Noon
- **WSU Grant-Adams Extension Office** 1525 E. Wheeler Rd., Moses Lake: Second & Fourth Mondays, April through October 9 am–Noon

Grant-Adams Counties Foundation Officers:

Terry Rice, President, 509 488-3871
 Linda Crosier, Vice President, 509 488-3538
 Diane Escure, Treasurer, 509 754-5747
 Mark Amara, Secretary, 509 760-7859
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