



# The Grapevine

The newsletter for Yamhill County Master Gardeners

JULY 2017



Justin, Brad, Mariah, Kate, and Annelin

**High School 2017 graduates who received YCMGA scholarships. (Two were not able to attend the Board Meeting).**

**These students represent McMinnville High, Newberg High, Willamina High, and Country Faith Christian Academy.**

**All are majoring in an ag-related field, and all are honor students and active in extra-curricular activities.**

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**Master Gardeners** are badly needed to work at the McMinnville Farmers' Market and Clinics



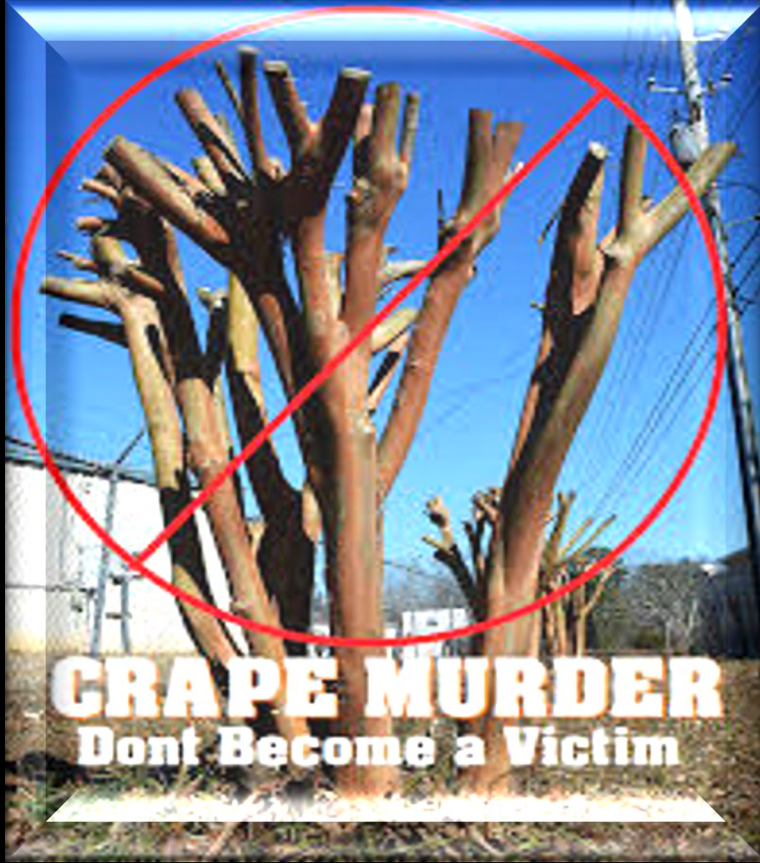
**Scented Geranium seeds** are needed to raise for the next plant sale. Contact Doris Crimmins.



DAVE GRANLUND © www.davegranlund.com



**"CRIMES AGAINST NATURE"**



"Pizza Pot" planted at clinic.



Smilin' in the Rain at McMinnville Farmers' Market.

## Yamhill County Master Gardener Calendar



**JULY, 2017**



- 5** Newberg Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.
- 6** McMinnville Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.
- 7** Propagation Group, (hands-on + class) Cuttings from Groundcovers
- 10** thru **14** International Master Gardeners Conference in Portland.
- 11** Propagation Group, (hands-on + class) Cuttings from herbaceous perennials
- 12** Newberg Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.
- 13** McMinnville Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.
- 17** Propagation Group, (hands-on + class) Cuttings from vines and others
- 19** **YCMGA Board Meeting.** Public Works Auditorium. Board meeting at 10:00 a.m. to 12:00. **ALL MASTER GARDENERS ARE INVITED.**  
Newberg Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.
- 20** McMinnville Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.
- 26** Propagation Group, (hands-on + class) Cuttings from sedum & sempervivens  
Community Garden class meets 10:00 am to noon at the Garden. Registration required, \$10.00 per person, *see description page 10 this Grapevine.*  
Newberg Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.
- 27** McMinnville Farmers' Market, 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. + setup & takedown.



**AUSTERE AUGUST, 2017**



**YCMGA Board Meeting does not take place in August. There is also no *Grapevine* in August, though our website will always be there.**

- TBA** YCMGA Ice Cream Social, Fairgrounds Demo. Garden, 2:15 pm
- 17** Community Garden Class, led by Heather, 10:00 am to noon, 2 hours credit
- 23** thru **25** Farwest Nursery Show (Portland) <http://www.farwestshow.com>

'To the Root of It' @ 9:00 am. on radio KLYC AM 1260 with Sharon & Kyle.

**Insect Committee** meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday of the month, 10 am to noon, auditorium



## SUPERB HERBS: SAGE

We have heard of sage advice—wise advice. We know of the sage – a wise person. There is sagebrush, which isn't in the Sage family. There's the palette color of sage – a soothing earthy green color. But we are going to concentrate on the Mediterranean native, a member of the Mint family, *Salvia*. The generic name *Salvia* means "salvation" or "health." The specific name *offinalis* signifies that sage was among the herbs listed in the official pharmacopoeia because of its medicinal value.

The 17<sup>th</sup>-century herbalist Gerard said sage "is singularly good for the head and brain...it quickeneth the senses and memory..." There is an ancient Latin saying, "cur moriatur homo cui *Salvia* crescit in horto?" This translates to, "Why should a man die when there is sage in his garden?"

Even our Native Americans con-

sidered sage a sacred plant. They burned it during their healing ceremonies and it is a symbol of immortality. It has been noted that in 1600 B.C. in Crete, sage was used as a gargle to alleviate sore throats and mouth ailments.

Sage is a good calcium supply with vitamin A and B complex, iron, and potassium. Sage tea eases stomach aches and digestive problems. It also has astringent qualities to reduce oiliness and dandruff. If used as a super-strength distillate it can be a tinting agent to darken gray hair. Sage rubbed daily on teeth keeps them sparkly white and may deter gum disease. However, there is a strong caution to nursing mothers, pregnant women and those with epilepsy not to use any of these uses for sage.

One interesting development in science: distilled extracts from sage and rosemary are being made into flavorless, odorless, and tasteless antioxidant preservatives for such foods as soy oil and potato chips. And people are still experimenting with menopausal relief, as it has estrogen-like qualities in decreasing saliva, breast milk,

and perspiration.

Typical *Salvia officinalis* grows up to 3 feet, with squarish stems and rounded oblong leaves. Purplish flowers appear in August. The leaves and stems are coated with bristly grayish-silver hair that has earned its Arabic nickname of "camel's



tongue."

Growing sage from seed can be exciting because you will get a variety of color and leaf markings that vary from plant to plant. Sage is a hardy perennial with a healthy lifespan of 3 to 4 years. After that, plants get too woody and gangly-looking. They are easy to start from seed because the seeds are large and can be easily planted and monitored.

It will take two years to grow good-sized plants. You may also start them from 4" cuttings taken in the fall, or use the layering process. They like to grow in a sunny, wind-protected area in neutral well-drained soil.



It is recommended to severely prune plants to 5" in the spring. At this time, you may also scratch in some fertilizer. To harvest, pick shortly before the flowers bloom.

Sage is susceptible to some pests and diseases. These include root rot, powdery mildew, slugs, spider mites, and spittle bugs.

Sage has a warm, pungent homey aroma that gives a feeling of comfort. The fragrance drift has a hint of camphor. I guess that's why it is used widely in poultry stuffing; you can almost remember family visions of sage at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

You can dry sage by snipping leaves from the branches and putting them on a drying tray. Or you can simply



hang the branches upside down in a dry, dark storage area. It is to be noted that dried, sage has a much

stronger flavor than when fresh. Another way to preserve sage is to make sage vinegar spiked with leeks and lemon zest to use as a marinade or dressing for poultry. You can also use finely crushed leaves to flavor cheeses, sausages, fowl, and pork. It seems to aid in digestion of heavier greasier meals. For grilled or BBQed low-fat burgers, try some fresh mixed in with ground turkey.

In the landscape, sage gives you year-round good-looking foliage. With its variety, colors can play off each other. Its rounded shape can also play off vertical growers. Its evergreen structure helps define the backbone in the winter. Also, its flowers attract bees and butterflies.

*offinalis* genus. Some of the more popular varieties are 'Berggarten,' 'Icterina,' (yellow and green leaves), 'Purpurascens' with purplish tints, and 'Tri-color' (gray with white and purplish pink). Rodale's Herb Encyclopedia has a list for those who use companion planting for organic gardening. They say to plant with rosemary, cabbage, and carrots and to avoid planting near cucumbers and onions. It is said to deter cabbage moths and carrot flies.

There is also a list of good companions for those who want to plant sage in a container or pot. These plants include rue, ginger, New Zealand flax, euphorbias, fennel, lavender, Artemisia (here is your sagebrush!), cat mint, agastache, blue oat grass, santolina, angelica hysop, verbascum and bee balm. Or, you can come up with entirely new combinations.

So if you are thinking of putting some sage in your garden, I've given you all kinds of reasons. Otherwise, you can

think of it as sage advice.



The Sunset Western Garden Book lists over 30 species of *Salvia*. It's been noted that there are roughly 750 relatives in the *S.*

Beth Durr



# WELCOME TO THE WORLD...

On June 1, 2017 the MG

## (LITTLE POLYPHEMUS MOTH)

Insect Committee welcomed a 2-day-old Polyphemus moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Bob

yearly—early spring and late summer. The female lays up to 5 eggs singly or in groups of 2

months. They spend 10 days as an egg, 5-6 weeks as a larva, 2 weeks as a pupa and..... it's all worth the work because as an adult they live 4 days!!! In those 4 days, they have to find a mate and get those eggs fertilized and laid.



**Note** decoy "eyes" on wings of Polyphemus moth.

or 3 on the underside of tree branches. With such a small amount of eggs produced, it's truly surprising that any of them survive to maturity.

I was very impressed by Bob because he identified the moth as male from the start of his talk. He didn't dissect it before he brought him in...how did he know? Pretty simple—the males have bushy antennae and the females are slender. Now I can impress people with my knowledge!



The life span of these moths is approximately 3

*Nancy Woodworth*

Grossmann, leader of our investigative unit, closely monitored this little guy (yes, it's a "he") and proudly brought him to our group for the required "oooo's and aahhs" that all newborns deserve.

These moths are named after Polyphemus, the giant cyclops from Greek mythology who had a single large, round eye in the middle of his forehead.

The adults are nocturnal, so look for them in the early morning, like Bob does. He is outside at 4am with his net, in his bathrobe! Then after the chase, he heads back to bed for the rest all hunters need.

There are two brood hatches



**Extreme Topiary**

## Heather's Highlights

It's hard to believe that summer is already here. The International Master Gardener Conference is almost upon us and hopefully I will see a few of you there. If you are not able to attend and are still looking for educational opportunities, do not fret! The community garden is hosting monthly education classes through Sep-

tember, which will be 2 hours of continuing education each. The next one is July 26<sup>th</sup> at 10 am.

Also, a new webinar series is currently being organized for Master Gardeners which will happen two Tuesdays per month in August and September. The topics will focus on IPM and will include Pollinator Protection, Brown Marmorated Stink Bug and Japanese Beetle to name a few. Tune in for more information! Summer is a great time to take inventory of your continuing education and

volunteer hours so they will be fulfilled in time for the recertification deadline of October 31<sup>st</sup>!



## PESKY PROFILES



By Heather Stoven

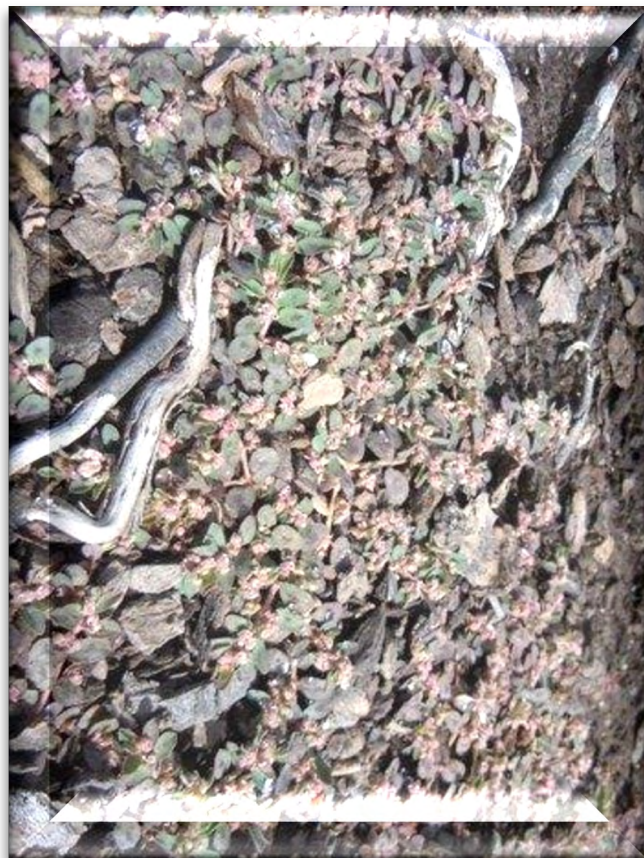
Spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*) is a summer annual common throughout the US. It is a prostrate weed that often forms a dense mat in disturbed areas. It got its name from the reddish spot in the center of the 1/8" to 1/2" oblong leaves. Spotted spurge is in the Euphorbiaceae family and the stems and leaves have white sap which is a characteristic of this plant family.

The sap is poisonous and is an eye and skin irritant so be careful if you come in contact with it. This plant has small, insignificant flowers that appear along the leaf axils and the fruit is a small capsule. A primary method of managing spurge is through prevention. They are prolific seed producers with a single plant being able to produce several thousand seeds, so not allowing them to establish is important.

For more information:

<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7445.html>

<http://horticulture.oregonstate.edu/content/prostrate-spurge-0>



**SPOT THIS PLANT!**



## THE BUZZ ON MOSQUITOES



*(Q and A with the National Pesticide Information Center)*

### Should I spray my yard for mosquitoes?

Your community might already be controlling mosquitoes.

Find out at [npic.orst.edu/vecmlr.html](http://npic.orst.edu/vecmlr.html).

Many of the pesticides available for at-home sprays don't last very long, so mosquitoes that enter your yard a few days after you spray may be unaffected.

The mosquitoes that carry West Nile Virus do live in Oregon.

The mosquitoes that carry the Zika virus don't live in Oregon, so far. Check updates at [cdc.gov/zika/vector](http://cdc.gov/zika/vector).

The mosquitoes that carry the Zika virus travel only about a quarter-mile from the puddle, tire, or bottle cap where their eggs hatched.

### What else can I do?

Mosquitoes need standing water to breed; reduce the population by removing all standing water from your yard

and surrounding area.

Make sure your gutters are draining and water is not pooled under your planters.

Dispose of used tires or drill holes in them to ensure drainage.

Clean bird baths every few days; mosquito eggs can stick to the bottom and survive dry periods.

### What about my backyard party coming up?

Keep trees and shrubs trimmed back; they provide resting sites for mosquitoes.

Mosquitoes are clumsy flyers, so keep the air moving around your guests.

Avoid gathering at dusk when mosquitoes are most active.

Right before the party, use a strong stream of water on foliage to knock mosquitoes off their feet and wet their wings.

Consider using permethrin-treated clothing.

### What about repellents?

Follow the label instructions for all insect repellents.

The Centers for Disease Control say DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus (p-menthane-3,8-diol), and IR3535 provide reasonably long-lasting protection.

Oil of lemon eucalyptus should not be used on children under three.

Some essential oils may repel mosquitoes, but they have to be applied more often.

Most repellents should be washed off when you return indoors.

Use sunscreen first, followed by repellent, unless the label says otherwise.

Always read the label for details.

### Are there any quick fixes?

Ultrasonic devices that claim to repel mosquitoes have not been shown to work.

Automatic misting systems can harm fish, pollinators, and bystanders, and increase the risk of pesticide resistance.







*The YCMGA ice cream social will be near the end of August about 2 p.m. Location and time will have to be arranged, as the Fair Board double-booked.*

- ◆ *Bring your ice cream maker, and plan on making ice cream!*
- ◆ *Bring toppings if you don't have an ice cream maker.*
- ◆ *Cookies, pies, and cakes are always welcome!*



**Edwards Elementary in Newberg:  
Master Gardener booth helping kids  
plant their own vegetables. On  
right, planted seeds are ready to  
take home and be given names.**

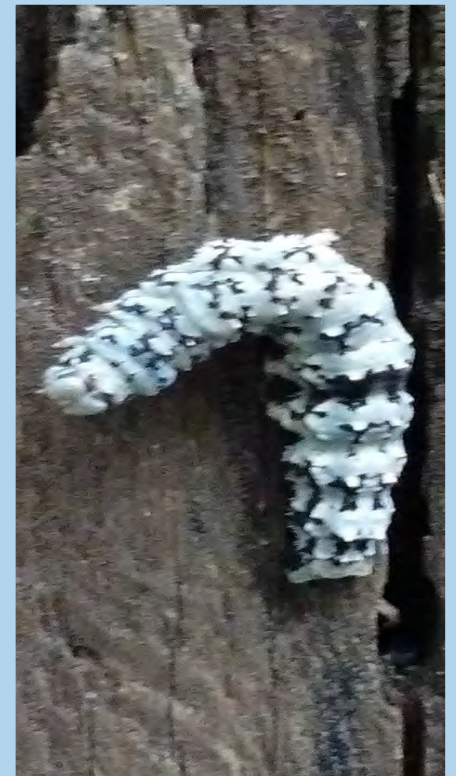








*Doris Crimmins: Running clinic at Kraemer's Garden Center in McMinnville, July 10, 2017*



*Found near Yamhill: to be identified*

## COMMUNITY GARDEN NEWS FOR JULY

The next hands-on organic/raised bed gardening class will be at the garden on July 26. The first class had 7 attendees which is about the right size for great interaction and explanations of what we do.

Most of the raised beds are now planted and will be planted when this article is published. When we finish the harvest on a food pantry/YCAP Food Bank row, we add some mushroom compost, rototill and plant to a new crop almost immediately. This is great fun as we have no weeds and the soil is always workable and ready to plant.

Seed has been planted for summer plantings of broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage. These will be harvested in October and November. Seed will soon be planted for fall lettuce and kale. Kale appears to be the only crop that relishes outdoor weather conditions here. The lettuce will be grown in 1 gallon pots in the greenhouse.

The experiment of growing tomatoes in 20-gallon pots in the greenhouse is going very well and we hope to have ripe tomatoes soon. They love the extra heat and the mushroom compost.

The building projects for the summer include benches for the greenhouse and 20 more raised beds.

*Alan Wenner*



**YCMGA Board Meeting Minutes June 14, 2017**

**Meeting called to order by Nancy Woodworth at 10:03 a.m. on above date.**

**May Secretary's report:** Minutes designated as draft minutes, not approved.

**Scholarship recipients:** Nancy Woodworth and Rita Canales took turns introducing the 5 students who came to the meeting to thank YCMGA. A short bio. on each student was read, and showed that these young adults are at the very top of graduates. Besides having high grades, all students are heavily involved in other activities such as sports, FFA, and ag-related pursuits. Upcoming majors will be in forestry, ag business, environmental science, ag and wine, and ag business management. These people are clearly an exceptionally highly-qualified group.

**Treasurer's report:** Carol Parks has not sent out the budget numbers yet, as she is working on balancing the budget. The current balance is \$42,372.76. Some accounts may be dropped, including scholarship account (but see change to this plan later in notes). There is a "fuchsia account" of \$500 which was donated to YCMGA to be specifically used for *fuchsia*-related expenses. Our organization is too small to have a separate capital improvement account, so that will be a budget line item instead.

**President-elect report:** Rita had no news, and Nancy ran the meeting in a most competent manner.

**The Heather report:** There is still a serious problem staffing the McMinnville Farmers' Market and clinics. The sign-up system works well but not enough people (both trainees and members) want to do it. To date Tom Canales has been doing the entire Farmers' Market.

**MHS Horticulture program:** Alan Wenner informed us that this program was cut from the school budget, unbeknownst to the public. Alan encourages people to write to the school board and the *News-Register* to protest the loss, and he volunteered to write to the *News-Register* as a representative of YCMGA. The motion was made to "let" Alan do this, Tom seconded it, and it passed. Alan also passed out a copy of a letter from the District #40 FFA adviser. He stated that the students elected to send all funds they have earned to be put into a fund, disbursed by YCMGA, to be given to MHS FFA members as scholarships, until funds are exhausted. Apryl motioned that this be kept as a separate item from the regular scholarship fund and that YCMGA be responsible for the funds. Callaham seconded, and it passed.

**Announcement:** Nancy reminded us of the opportunity for Master Gardeners to be in the closed Facebook group run by Gail Langellotto. We all received the information on this in 2 emails in the past weeks. The purpose of the group is to share questions, answers, suggestions, photos, and other plant-related information with other Master Gardeners only. If interested, ask Nancy for an application.

**Education/outreach committee:** The following events are pending: Community Garden class on 7/26; Harvest Fest 8/19 and 8/20. Field trips are on hold (with one in the works); we need suggestions for Lunch & Learn speakers (who receive a \$50 honorarium); propagation sessions count as .5 hours educational credit; Secretary will contact Patti for list of greenhouse activities to publish.

**McMinnville Community Garden:** Linda Mason reported a very successful day with Linfield volunteers and 26 gardeners; on June 6 & 7 middle-schoolers helped at the garden; there is a new wait list for raised beds; 203 pounds of produce were donated to YCAP; 319 pounds of tomato plants (yes, someone really did weigh them) also went to YCAP. Since the beginning of their year on November 1, 2016, the Garden has donated 753 pounds of food to YCAP. Family Planting Day (with "t" underlined to clarify it is not an "n") went well, with 15 kids participating; kids received their own industrial-strength tomato cages, and kids are planting and tending special gardens for YCAP. Here's something new: the irrigation system came in under budget! However, a tractor had to be rented for a while to replace the indisposed borrowed tractor. Ruth suggested someone (indicating Alan, of course) inform the *News-Register* of all the impressive accomplishments at the Community Garden.

**OMGA reps:** Linda reported that 1238 people have registered for the International Conference; people may get in free only for access to vendors on July 11 and 13. "Gardening with Pets" will be in the next newsletter; Linfield facilities have been reserved for July 12<sup>th</sup> through 14<sup>th</sup> of 2018 for the next "Mini-college"; officers are



needed for OMG and job descriptions for officers are on the OMG website. There is also a plant-themed Haiku contest, with Tonia Beebe in charge! Apryl mentioned that OMGA would like to build up a list of potential speakers for any future use, and she will check with those who are recommended.

**Web & Publicity:** Tom Canales would like to add a section to the website, containing photos and names of as many YCMGA members as possible. This was welcomed as an excellent idea, as newcomers need the reference. Tom still needs assistance, but appears to have given up any real hope of finding any. Not enough people with both the knowledge and the time.

**Seed-to-Supper:** The spring session has concluded, with 15 people signed up and 6 graduating, with every graduate receiving a free raised bed for use at home. More publicity is needed; there are 3 teachers working with the group; Fall classes may be in preserving, led by a Master Preserver. The classes are valuable ways to teach nutrition and economics (besides gardening) and reach kids well. So, Tom will prepare a press release to that effect, and speak with the *News-Register* re: publication of it.

**Propagation:** Stephanie reported that first cuttings for shrubs are now being made; the crew is seriously busy.

**Plant Sale Committee:** Ruth is contemplating a program wherein people "adopt" certain types of plants (to raise them for the sale). She reminded us of the upcoming propagation sessions, which are: cuttings; seeding; division & cuttings; insects; pesticides; and grow locations. Each session issues .5 hours of education credit. The group is buying 4.5" solid blue and variegated hostas which will be planted in gallon pots. Later the plants will be split and planted again in gallons, ensuring adequate margin when sold. In the spring, the group will buy more unusual plants for the plant sale. Doris is seeking seed for *scented* geraniums (geranii?), and details on the FarWest show will be in our *Grapevine*. Per Tom, Robert Dillicot plans to build a plant sale catalog. It would list people who donate certain types of plants or can supply cuttings, and would be used to systematically contact these people *l-o-o-n-g* before the plant sales.

**International MG convention:** The display bicycle is being built shrouded in deep secrecy, and it may be permanently displayed later.

**McMinnville Farmers' market:** The new location is excellent, and on pavement. Tom said they are making 40 to 50 contacts per day, but still need help for setup and breakdown. MG's are still needed to help run the booth for the rest of the summer and fall, and there is the possibility of dropping the booth at the market if enough help is not available.

**Policy & Procedures Committee:** Carol has requested a copy of the materials used by Marion County.

**Garden Tours Committee:** Polly has given a large choice of dates to Monrovia Nursery for a tentative tour, and will maintain contact.

**Plant Production Committee:** Sylvia reported that plant production is increasing every year.

**Inventory Status:** Donn initially received some reports on equipment, but there is still equipment out there that has not been reported or recorded. He will prod some members responsible in an effort to complete the list. It is probably at about 50% right now.

**Graduation/Awards Ceremony:** This will take place on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2017, and the venue has been reserved. Hours must be updated at least 2 weeks before, as Jade has to check and tabulate all hours for all members by the 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Plant Data Base Development:** Sheila Hunter and Patti will develop the database, and videotape the process. The "Gardenware" software used for the plant sale has very limited use, and even Tom finds it difficult to use! It needs to be updated or replaced, though Robert Dillicot might be building a program which replaces it. Whatever program is being used also needs to be installed on another computer so that Rita Canales can get help making labels (which turns out to be a horrendous task).

**Fall Planning Session:** Though this "retreat" usually takes place in November, it is now being scheduled for October 14<sup>th</sup>. Location will be our usual exotic destination resort, the Public Works auditorium. Beginning at 9:00 a.m., it will end when it is done (hopefully around 3 p.m.) Nancy will check with Jade and reserve that ever-popular auditorium.

**Surprise Fact!** Unbeknownst to any member joining in the last 5 years or so, the YCMGA actually has a "Sunshine Person" (Beth Durr), though it is not mentioned anywhere in writing.

## DRONES DELIVER TINY PREDATORS

**D**AVIS, Calif. — A university researcher is working to enhance the effectiveness of a natural treatment against spider mites, a major



*Drone spot-spraying crops*

pest in California’s strawberry fields.

Chemical ecologist Elvira Simone de Lange of the University of California-Davis has received a three-year, \$249,878 federal grant to use drones to detect spider mite-related plant stress and then target the pests with natural predators.

The predatory mites are already widely used in the strawberry industry but can die quickly if they don’t find prey, said de Lange, a postdoctoral researcher in the UC-Davis Department of Entomology and Nematology.

The drones can examine large swaths of land all at once and detect subtle differences in the reflectance of the strawberry canopy, which indicates spider mite-induced stress, she said.

“The project goal is to demonstrate that drones can be used to improve spider mite management and control, while at the same time reducing the need for and reliance on miticides,” de Lange said in an email.

The project comes as organic strawberry acreage in California has increased precipitously each year since 2000 as growers have moved away from fumigants and pesticides, although organic yields have lagged behind those of conventionally managed farms.

But de Lange’s project could help all strawberry growers, as mites are not controlled by fumigation, noted Carolyn O’Donnell, spokeswoman for the California Strawberry Commission.

Several species of spider mites infest the state’s strawberry fields, but the two-spotted mite — *Tetranychus urticae* — is the predominant species affecting fields on the Central

Coast, according to the UC’s Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program.

The mites suck plant juices, resulting in smaller berries and reduced yield. Mite-feeding symptoms include dense webbing and dry, brittle and discolored leaves, the UC explains.

The project will include educational outreach with hands-on workshops and lectures at grower meetings and instructions in trade journals and other grower media, according to the news release. Research findings will be applicable in strawberry growing regions elsewhere, de Lange said.



*Using infrared photography, a drone makes detailed assessment of individual plant health in a field*

*Jim Hearden*

Capital Press  
June 06, 2017



## CONQUERING WILD MORNING GLORY

Also known as "Field bindweed," (*Convolvulus arvensis*) this form of wild morning glory has a root system with both deep vertical and shallow horizontal lateral roots. The vertical roots can reach depths of 20 feet or more (so trying to pull it out may be challenging). However, 70% of

the total mass of

the root structure occupies the top 2 feet of soil. Most of these lateral roots are no deeper than 1 foot. Experiments on bindweed have shown that its root and rhizome growth can reach 2 1/2 to 5 tons per acre.

It spreads from an extensive rootstock and from seed. Most parts of the bindweed roots and rhizomes can produce buds that can create new roots and shoots. Roots capable of budding are found to depths of 14

feet. Fragments of vertical roots and rhizomes as short as 2 inches can form new plants.

About 15 to 30 inches from the parent plant, a lateral often turns downward, becoming a secondary vertical root, and sends out both roots and shoots from the turning point.

By this means a single field bindweed plant can spread radially more than 10 feet in a growing season. This extensive underground network allows for overwintering without foliage, and it can persist for many years in the soil.

A landscape fabric placed over soil then covered with bark or other plant-derived product (e.g., organic matter) or rock may keep field bindweed from emerging, but it might take more than 3 years of total light exclusion before the bindweed dies.

The plant may also grow through fabric and plastic, if it senses any light.

In other words, this is one of the most difficult of all weeds to exterminate.



#1. Separate morning glory from desired plants, leaving rooted



#2. Protect desired plants with towel, cardboard, or other masking



#3. Spray herbicide of choice on noxious honeysuckle



#4. Remove towel, let bindweed inexorably succumb to a slow death

Here is a highly effective method for removing "field bindweed" (and similar undesirables) from among desirable plants.

First, carefully separate as much of the weed as possible from the desirable, being sure to leave the roots of the weed intact.

Then protect the desirable from spray by draping a cloth or cardboard over the plant, leaving the weed protruding (as in Figure 2).

Using just a spray bottle (not a backpack sprayer) mist as much of the weed leaves as possible with your chosen herbicide. Remove towel and you're done. Best of all, weeds treated in this manner will usually not regrow (though all their cousins and progeny probably will visit faithfully...)



Donn Callaham



**Yamhill County Extension**  
**2050 NE Lafayette Avenue**  
**McMinnville, OR 97128-9333**

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/yamhill>



*Trade-name products and services are mentioned as illustrations only. This does not mean that the Oregon State University Extension Service endorses these products and services or intends to discriminate*

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## *The Grapevine*

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**CONTRIBUTORS VARY BY MONTHLY EDITION.**

**GRAPEVINE EDITOR: DONN CALLAHAM**

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/yamhill/>

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