

The Grapevine

October 2018

The newsletter for Yamhill County Master Gardeners



Oregon State University
Extension Service
Yamhill County

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YCMGA'S BRUSH WITH FAME!

THURSDAY OCTOBER 11TH

At 8:30 PM, on Oregon Public Broadcasting television, the segment on the OREGON BEE ATLAS by Yamhill Master Gardeners will be shown.

Watch our actors in action!

(also Sunday 10/14 at 6:30 pm)

STILL OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN MASTER GARDENER ACCREDITATION HOURS

- Help in one of the demonstration gardens
- Help in the greenhouse
- Write an article for the Grapevine
- Work in the clinic office at Extension Office
- Help on Saturdays in the Community Garden
- Participate in webinars
- Attend and participate in a Board Meeting
- Sign up to help at "Spring into Gardening"
- Watch (and join?) any of the committees

- YCMGA COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS:**
- Community Garden**
Linda Mason
 - Demo Garden**
Gail Price
 - Education Outreach**
Nancy Woodworth
 - Newsletter**
Donn Callaham
 - Farmers' Mkt. Mac.**
Tom Canales
 - Farmers' Mkt. Newberg**
Peter Steadman
 - Greenhouse**
Linda Coakley
 - Hospitality**
Polly Blum
 - Insect Committee**
Robert Grossman
 - Library**
Beth Durr
 - Photography**
Nancy Woodworth
 - Plant Sale**
Pat Fritz
 - Propagation**
Ruth Estrada
 - Publicity**
Tom Canales
 - Scholarships**
Susan Nesbitt
 - Seed-to-Supper**
Gene Nesbitt
 - Spring into Garden**
Gene Nesbitt
 - Social Media/Website**
Tom Canales

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



How entomologists pass away

DO NOT MISS
The CLAYMATION CRAZY WORM
VIDEO IN THIS ISSUE!

Link on page 11

Heather's Highlights

Since fall is now here, it's time to think about the end of the Master Gardener year. Remember that your volunteer reporting is due **on October 31st**. If you can enter your hours early, please do so, as that will help give Jade and me enough time to prepare for **graduation at 6:00pm Wednesday, November 14th**.

Also note that this year we are going to have everyone who wishes to attend **RSVP for the event** to help us plan the evening. You will receive an e-mail from Jade with a link that allows you to RSVP: look for it in the latter half of October. It will once again be at the Yamhill Valley Heritage Museum in McMinnville off of Hwy 18. As always, it will be a potluck with a ceremony celebrating the accomplishments and efforts of our volunteers. I hope to see you there!

If you have any questions or need help with entering your hours for graduation or recertification please contact Jade or myself.

New Master Gardener Program begins January 10th

PESKY PROFILES



By Heather Stoven

Dodder: A parasitic oddity

Dodder (pronounced like "daughter"), *Cuscuta* sp., is a parasitic plant that appears as yellow strings draped over and wrapped around its host plants. It does not produce chlorophyll and its leaves are reduced to scales. It steals from the host by using its haustoria to remove nutrients. This plant prefers moist and wet areas as well as high temperatures and sunlight. Dodder appears in our area occasionally. We received a sample at our clinic desk this week, but we haven't seen it in a while.

This weed is not native and is classified as a "B" Rated Weed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Dodder can be debilitating to their host plants by taking their nutrients, decreasing their ability to resist viral diseases and by spreading diseases from one plant to another. In some areas this weed can be an issue in agricultural production, though here in Oregon it has not been a major problem during the last century. Host plants include alfalfa, carrot, clover, petunia, watermelon as well as certain weeds. If you

see this plant, pull it out, preferably before it goes to seed, as seeds can remain viable for up to 20 years.



<https://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease/pathogen-articles/common/parasitic-plants-oregon>
<https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/shared/Documents/Publications/Weeds/DodderProfile.pdf>

YAMHILL COUNTY MASTER GARDENER CALENDAR

OCTOBER 2018



10 *Wednesday*

YCMGA BOARD MEETING: 10 AM TO NOON, PUBLIC WORKS AUDITORIUM

11 *Thursday*

INSECT COMMITTEE MEETING: 10 AM TO NOON, PUBLIC WORKS AUDITORIUM

OPB BEE ATLAS BROADCAST: 8:30 PM, ABOUT 1/2 HOUR, ON YOUR OWN TV

22 *Monday*

WEBINAR, 11:00 AM, OSU RESEARCH ON NATIVE PLANTS IN NORTHWEST GARDENS.

25 *Thursday*

INSECT COMMITTEE MEETING: 10 AM TO NOON,
PUBLIC WORKS AUDITORIUM



EVERY WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER: NEWBERG FARMERS' MARKET: NEWBERG, 2 PM TO 7 PM

EVERY SATURDAY 9AM - COME HELP OUT AT THE McMINNVILLE COMMUNITY GARDEN
"TO THE ROOT OF IT" PROGRAM @ 9:00 AM. ON RADIO KLYC AM 1260 WITH SHARON & KYLE.



Native Plant Society of Oregon

Cheahmill Chapter invites you to enjoy
three free programs in McMinnville in fall 2018

Golden Paintbrush From Extinction to Recovery - Sept. 27

Tom Kaye, director of The Institute for Applied Ecology, will give a presentation on efforts to reintroduce Golden Paintbrush, *Castilleja levisecta*, to the Willamette Valley.

Eagle Creek Fire and Ecology - Oct. 25

Lisa Ellsworth, Assistant Professor in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife at Oregon State University, will speak about the role of fire in Pacific Northwest fire-adapted forests, with a special focus on the Eagle Creek fire.



Eagle Creek fire in 2017

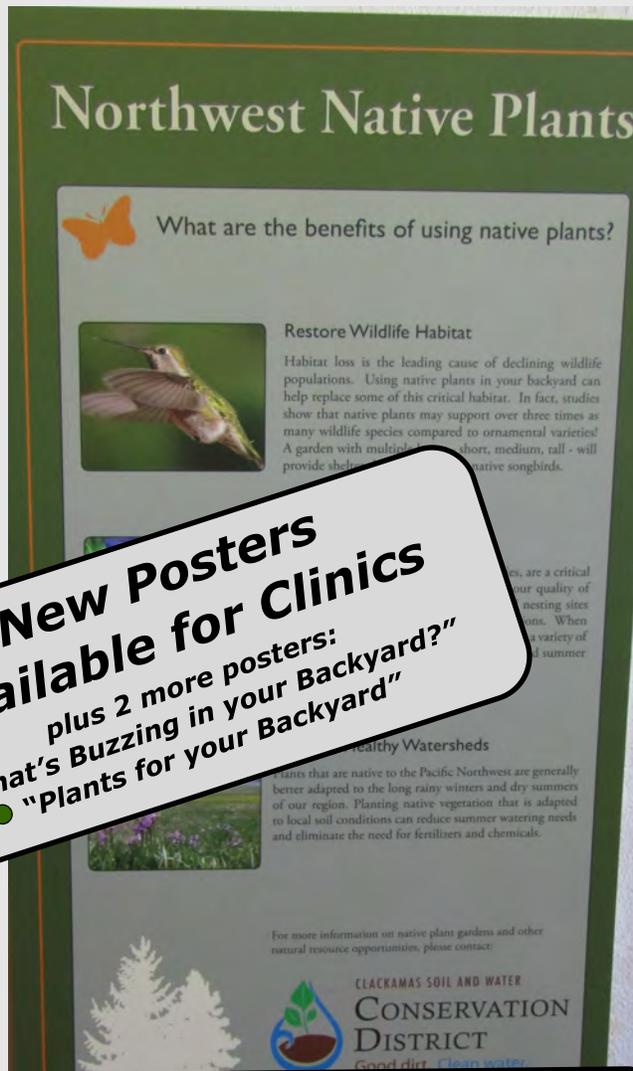
Conserving Native Seeds for Metro Parks - Nov. 15

Marsha Holt-Kingsley, native plant materials scientist for Portland Metro's Native Plant Center, will discuss work on using plant material from the wild to support restoration efforts at regional parks and natural areas.

All programs start at 7 pm • Social time 6:45 pm
Carnegie Room, McMinnville Public Library

225 NW Adams St., McMinnville • Open to the public

Information: Cheahmill Chapter, 206-795-0143 • NPSO statewide, www.npsoregon.org



**New Posters
available for Clinics**
plus 2 more posters:
• "What's Buzzing in your Backyard?"
• "Plants for your Backyard"

**All posters are mounted and
ready for self-standing display.
Stored in Extension Office, and
available for check-out.**

What's Buzzing... Bee or Wasp?

According to the experts at Xerces Society...

- MOST bees are not aggressive, unless being swatted at, stepped on, or their nest is being disturbed.
- Most bee species are actually solitary, meaning they do not nest in communal hives.
- Honey bees are social and will protect a hive. The only bee that leaves the stinger behind, eventually causing death for the bee.
- Bees are only interested in your flowers...not your picnic.
- *Bees are beneficial and critical to our food supply!*

OFTEN, people mistake wasps for bees...

- Wasps do the lion's share of stinging.
- Wasps are not pollinators. Typically with short tongues, wasps are unable to reach nectar from many flowers.
- Attracted to rotting fruit, soda, or other easily obtainable sources of sugar, wasps are not automatically attracted to a pollinator garden designed to bring in bees.
- Only in the larval stage are wasps carnivorous, feeding on insect prey or bits of scavenged meat provided by adult wasps.

Honey Bees - Social



Honey Bee Hive
Photo by Florida Div. of Plant Industry Archive, Florida Depart. of Ag. and Consumer Services, Bugwood.org

Bee Nests



Native Bee Ground Nest
Photo by Whitney Crandshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Native Bee Tunnel Nest
Photo by Scott Famous, DoD, Bugwood.org

Wasp Nests



Paper Wasp Nest
John Berger, Bugwood.org



Yellow Jacket Nest
Photo by Howard Ensign Evans



Bald-faced Hornet Nest
Photo by Jim Baker, North Carolina State University, Bugwood.org

Yellow Jackets will also...

NEW WEBINARS SCHEDULED

NEW! Monday 10/22 at 11am PT

'First Look': OSU Research on Native Plants in the PNW Garden

Speaker: Aaron Anderson (OSU graduate student)

<https://learn.extension.org/events/3494>

NEW! Monday 11/19 at 11am PT

The Weird and Wonderful World of Plant Galls

Melodie Putnam (OSU Plant Clinic)

<https://learn.extension.org/events/3493>

Missed a webinar?

Catch up with the 2018 series here: <https://tinyurl.com/yczwxjvr> (opens in YouTube)

Facts and Fallacies: Should you unwrap a Root ball?

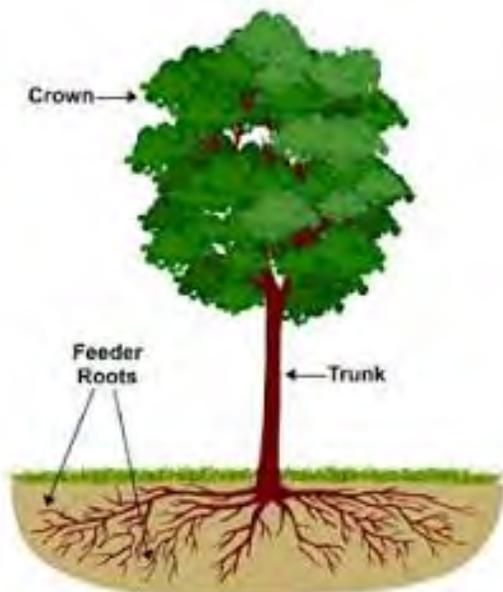
Linda Chalker-Scott PhD. of Puyallup Extension, Washington State U. has researched dozens of plant topics.

ALWAYS DO UNWRAP ROOT BALLS, BECAUSE:

- **The root system** must be inspected for girdling, kinking, or raw breaks. These defects severely affect the life of the tree, and pruning stimulates the growth of new roots.
- **Remove clay soil in the root ball** so that surrounding soil replaces it and the roots are in one type of soil, rather than 2 different types.
- **The tree was burlapped too high** on the trunk when it was dug and bagged. This means burlap and soil cover the crown of the trunk, resulting in damaged and decayed crowns.

SO HERE IS HOW TO CORRECTLY HANDLE B&B PLANTS

1. Remove all the twine, wire, and burlap from the root ball.
2. Remove all the clay from the root ball, using a water bath or hose.
3. Look over the roots, and prune out defects. Work in the shade and keep roots moist.
4. Dig the hole only as deep as the root system, but twice as wide.
5. Make a soil mound in the middle of the hole, and arrange the roots radially.
6. Use native soil for backfill: do NOT use any soil amendments.
7. Water in well. Using the water from the waterbath will keep the nutrients and beneficial microbes.
8. Add a small amount of nitrogen on the soil surface.
9. Mulch the whole area with at least 4" of organic mulch: be sure no mulch touches the trunk.
10. Stake the tree: 3 stakes, low on the trunk, loose, and remove in one year.
11. Water regularly and well for at least the first year.



AND 2 THINGS YOU SHOULD NOT DO:

1. Do not prune the crown of the tree as it is needed for chlorophyll production.
2. Do not add any transplant supplements: they do not have any actual value for the tree.

This article is a brief synopsis of Linda Chalker-Scott's research.

See this website for all the details and research involved:

<https://puyallup.wsu.edu/lcs/>





Buggy Bits

Time to Check your Kitchen Cabinets!

Now that we have survived the summer growing season and have plants that are working us to death in the greenhouse and our secret growing areas, it behooves us to also pay a little attention to our kitchen larder supplies.

I guess I go on about this every year, but the "bugs" get into our stored



foods all the time! Most of the problem originates in the store from which we purchased the grains, flours, meals, and nuts that we brought home. *Organic foods are not exempt.* Anywhere you store materials that insects like to eat, "they will find a way" (as the "Jurassic Park" movie states) to find our stuff, feed on it and reproduce.

Probably the most common of these pests we bring into our homes is the Indian meal moth. They love everything that we do; pasta, rice, breakfast cereals, flour, jerky, nuts, - the list goes on. The moth larvae produce webbing that is easily seen in the containers of food. The most obvious indication of

a real major infestation is when the 1/2" larvae are seen crawling across your ceiling to find a place to spin a cocoon and pupate. Or, see the 1/2 inch moths flying around your kitchen and in the cabinets. Also, webbing in a container of stored

food usually indicates an infestation. Happened to me once!

Now I put all of that kind of stuff in the freezer for about a week until the ova (eggs) of the moth are dead.

If you have this kind of invasion, get rid of the offending material by freezing or placing in the oven at 300 degrees or so for a time. Then put it in the trash! You don't want a re-infestation with these critters!

Many almost microscopic beetles also are brought into the home in our purchased food-stuffs. They represent many different species, such as grain beetles, drug-store beetles and dermestids. They will infest about the same things that the moths will attack. It is disconcerting to pour out some flour you have not used for

some time and find tiny brown beetles cavorting through the white stuff! Of course, you CAN use the flour! The beetles just add a bit of protein!

Things like jerky are prone to beetle attacks as well. Dermestids, carpet beetles and their relatives, love to feed on dried meats. I usually freeze this type of stuff for a week or so to make sure I have not brought home some unwelcome guests from the store.

I guess the bottom line here is to check everything you have that is stored every so often and look for telltale signs of pests. I have not mentioned the clothes moths, ants, silverfish, firebrats, isopods, etc. Oh, but that's another story.





Fifty Plants that Changed The Course of History

By Bill Laws

2010 Firefly Books

Plant nerd? History buff? Trivia quiz master? This book is written for you!!

A short 2-page introduction to this book tells us "the world nurtures between 250,000 and 300,000 flowering plants." These plants have always provided us with food, fuel, shelter and medicine. Then the author cautions us about climate change, caused by consuming fossil fuels and destroying rain forests. The reader is left with this somewhat-downer of a thought: "The perils of destroying our plants could alter the course of history forever." (p. 7)

From there, he jumps straight into the list of plants mentioned. At first I was confused

corn, potato, sugarcane, etc. Each plant profiled includes a description, tons of historical references, pertinent photos and fun-filled trivia. Also included is a "shaded box" denoting "Edible," "Medicinal," "Commercial," and "Practical." Supposedly, this quick reference point will help illustrate the importance of these choices. It's almost like a 4-star system.

If the plant hits all four categories -- WINNER! Actually, over two thirds of them have three qualities! And with most of them, you can stretch into all four categories (though it seems rather arbitrary).

I picked out four not-so-obvious plants to feature. They help demonstrate the focus of the book.

black pepper as a spice.

With over 3,000 varieties of chili peppers, Capsicum peppers slowly were taking the place of other hot spices in European and Asian kitchens. They also learned from the Aztecs the medicinal properties of the plant.

Dog Rose (Rosa canina) **(p.162)**

This is the oldest ornamental plant in America, and also provided inspiration to specialize plants. Early American gardeners and rose enthusiasts began breeding, hybridizing, and specializing the plant. Today, the estimate of different rose varieties numbers more than 1,400.

In Persia (Iran) 2,500 years ago, the use of rose oil be-

Plant nerd? History buff? Trivia quiz master?

This book is written for you!!

by the order in which the plants were listed. It wasn't alphabetical. On further inspection, the plants *are* listed alphabetically, but by their Latin names! Further scanning shows us that it is obvious why many of the plants listed were chosen.

For example: Bamboo, hemp, coffee, soybean, olive, rice,

Chili Pepper (Capsicum frutescens) **(p. 38)**

The popularity of chili peppers arose after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, when the supply of black pepper was halted. This affected the economies of much of Europe. 35 years later, explorers found chili peppers in the Caribbean that replaced

gan. It was an expensive and extravagant pleasure. It still is today, as 1 fluid ounce requires 10,000 blooms!

Tulip (Tulipa spp.) **(p.198)**

In seventeenth century Holland, tulips were selling for absurd amounts of money for single bulbs. This truly was the

"florists flower." Earlier the tulips had spread through China and Mongolia before they reached Turkey. It later became the national flower of Hungary.

The Flemish artist Peter Paul Rubens in the 1630's planted a tulip garden for his beloved wife, and was creating one of the first formal gardens, following in the Italian tradition. This was a change from the "practical kitchen" garden and "herb" garden. Formal gardens used geometric shapes, arbors and fountains. Gardens became decorative. Today there are over 25,000 acres of Dutch tulip fields. Many places all over the world have Tulip Festivals.

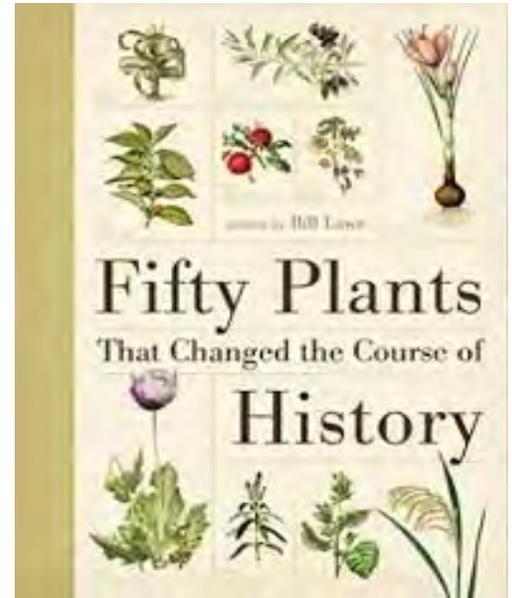
Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.) (p. 76)

It's the 1800's, and explorers have discovered a cheap fuel and railroad tie material growing abundantly in Australia. It is the eucalyptus. More than 700 different varieties of this native gum were growing all over the continent.

Two centuries later, eucalyptus accounts for almost 40% of all tropical forest plantations world-wide. Not only is this among the tallest broadleaf tree in the world, the resins from the bark produce kino-tannic acids used in mouthwash, antiseptics, disinfectants, and for many other medicinal purposes.

Beth Durr

All plant profiles in this book are interesting and a good read. This book is not part of the Master Gardener Library collection, but it proudly sits on the shelf of my home library. It would make a great gift for most gardeners, including *yourself!*



Extreme Topiary

The Invasives

Asian Jumping Worm *Amyntas agrestis*

Earthworms we now have are Europeans, but an Asian earthworm has now been found in Oregon (in Clackamas County). They are a problem for most plants, but are particularly destructive in woodlands.

Their most distinguishing trait is their **activity level**: if disturbed they thrash about, violently enough to break their tails off and leap off the ground.

Though they have been on the East Coast and in Wisconsin (see woods photos) for years, they are new to the Pacific Northwest.

"Crazy Worm" and "Jumping worm" are apt names

ADVANTAGES OVER NATIVE EARTHWORMS...

This annelid, unfortunately, has a number of characteristics which help it consume environments.

Voraciously they consume resources for local earthworms to the extent that they exhaust the entire food supply. They are also aggressive in their feeding, eat about 4

times as fast and as much as a traditional worm, and grow rapidly up to 8" long. Another big advantage they have is that they reproduce **asexually**, so that only a few worms can quickly become an infestation.

They **multiply** rapidly and continuously, so that if you see one, there will be many more.

DESCRIPTION...

Amyntas look very much like the earthworms we are familiar with, but more slender and of a glossy grey. They also have a cloudy-white to grey band which completely encircles their body (clitellum) unlike European earthworms.

Of course, their most distinguishing characteristic is their **hyperactivity**, especially when picked up. Remember also they will be on the soil, rather than in it.

WHAT THEY DO...

Since these worms live on the surface of the soil rather than in it, they always have first access to organic matter on the soil.

They rapidly consume *all* the organic matter (while also releasing enzymes which accelerate decay) causing multiple



problems:

1. Their consumption eliminates material for other decomposers, breaking down the decomposing process.
2. The lack of litter contributes to erosion and polluted water sources, particularly in forests and woodlands.
3. The bare soil promotes the growth of opportunistic weeds.
4. Their castings and consumption prevent the growth of understory,

This is the site with the Claymation clip describing and explaining Amyntas.

<http://ulster.cce.cornell.edu/gardening/invasive-nuisance-species/jumping-worms-invasive-species>



changing woods dramatically for the worse.

5. Because the understory is gone, deer and other browsers eat the trees and any new plants coming up.
6. The worm castings cover the soil *completely*, making it high in nitrogen plus inhibiting plant growth.
7. They quickly consume any organic mulch applied.

LIFE CYCLE...

June to mid-October is the best time to find the adult worms because of their activity level and size.

Though the worms die in win-

ter, their cocoons last (on the soil) through the winter. In fact, the cocoons share a trait with seeds: they can remain viable in the soil for years, if conditions require it.

Hatchlings look just like adults, but it is problematic that they also look just like many beneficial worms at that stage.

Their size (just 1 to 3 cm. long) and the size of the cocoon (only 1 mm.) make both very hard to see with the naked eye (see photo of cocoon). The cocoons are also the same color as castings.

These invaders are indiscriminate in their diet, and survive cold and drought well.

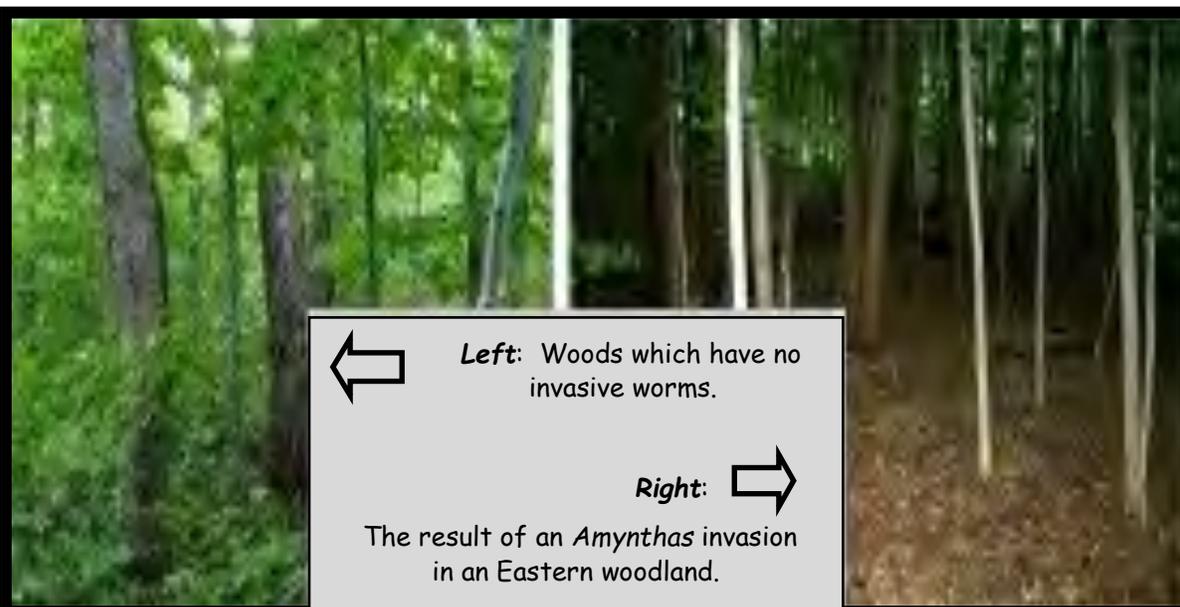
WHAT YOU CAN DO...

- (There are **no known** biological or chemical controls for *Amyntas*).
- Watch for their castings, which look like a layer of coffee grounds on the soil.
- **Report finding any**



worms to the Oregon Dept. of Ag. (but don't send them dead worms!)

- **Never** trade soil, mulch, worms, or compost with anyone.
- **Wash** all soil off vehicles and clothing before entering your property.
- **Be cautious** about buying worms: they may be contaminated with eggs.
- **Look for** worms themselves, or their castings.
- **Acidify** your soil with sulfur or oak leaves. The worms dislike acidity.



Left: Woods which have no invasive worms.

Right: The result of an *Amyntas* invasion in an Eastern woodland.

• **Mustard** (both condiment and plants) seems to repel the worms. Planting mustard plants around beds appears to help as well to repel the worms, but has not been proven scientifically.



Donn Callaham



Inspect this herd of "sheep" closely!



Photos taken at the Allison Inn, Newberg, by Linda, who won a stay there at the SIG raffle.



McMinnville Community Garden

Some of the tomatoes harvested on one day at the Community Garden. These all go the local food bank.

We have now exceeded contributions to the Food Bank of over 14,000 pounds for the year. Many weeks during the peak season our harvest exceeds 1500 pounds. Raised beds, compost, ground cover and great volunteers make this possible. We still have a full month of harvest remaining and we may exceed 16,000 pounds this year.

Fall planting is complete with the garlic, kale, swiss chard, cabbage, turnips, rutabagas and broccoli doing well. Lettuce and spinach in the greenhouse will be the featured crops for fall harvest with over 600 1-gallon pots planted with these greens growing vigorously.

Many of the Food Bank raised beds have now been top dressed with compost and are ready for early spring planting. We have minor expansion/revision plans for 2019 and hope to enjoy the gardening a little more. We are always doing some trials on new methods and new varieties and attempting to harvest more and better than the previous year. 99 % of the

weeds are gone and it is a relatively minor task to pull the new weeds from the beds.



Alan Wenner



YCMGA Board Meeting Minutes**July 11th 2018**

The President called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. on 7/11/18

IN ATTENDANCE:

Donn Callaham
Heather Stoven
Ruth Estrada
Alan Wenner
Beukema

Pat Fritz
Heather Heater
Nancy Woodworth
Tom Canales

Linda Mason
Rita Canales
Polly Blum
Susanne

Secretary's notes for June: Tom motioned the notes for June be approved, Donn seconded, and no one objected.

Treasurer's Report: Carol was not present. Pat said that Carol indicated that statements were on the way, not online yet. \$200 had been received for "Take a Friend to G2", with \$50. left.

President-elect report: Rita has not yet dug up a President-elect.

Heather Report: Help is still consistently needed for setting up and disassembling for the McMinnville Farmers' Market. As of now Tom and Jeff Fahey have been doing all the setup and teardown, though everyone agreed that it should be divided among more people. Perhaps Tom will need to start calling MG's who live in McMinnville to ask for help. As far as staffing the booth, that has just barely been covered. Susanne volunteered to do setup in an emergency.

Mentoring Committee: This year Terry and Rosemary are the co-chairs, and they have already begun recruiting new mentors.

Education/Outreach Committee: There is still a significant problem obtaining MGs for outside clinics and Farmers' Markets. There are core people, but some are overused (such as Tom). Most of the time there are enough people signed up for the clinics, but not for setup and teardown. Staff will be needed for a clinic at the State Fair, and we were told that the 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. shift is by far the most desirable (due largely to the coolness (at least in comparison to daytime).

Marion County will be in charge of setup, and Yamhill County is responsible for staffing on Saturday (July 28th). *Harvestfest* at the Heritage Center is on 8/18 and 8/19, and 3 more people are needed to staff the booth there. Seed-to-Supper is now in a state of estivation. Reminder that the ice cream social will be August 11th from 1 pm to 3 pm.

Community Garden: Grand Opening will be on 7/28, from 9 am to noon. The Children's Garden has been planted, and the June 30th program was very popular. Children tended gardens, heard a garden-related story, and made fairy gardens. To date 2,835 pounds of produce have been donated. MV Advancement has planted all the enhanced-access beds; the first Linfield class will be supplying assistance on 8/22 through 8/24.

Fairgrounds Demonstration Garden: Gail always needs help at this time in deadheading and of course weeding. The major pruning of bushes has been completed.

McMinnville Farmers' Market: The staff at the market are averaging 50 contacts per day, and have gone up to 80 on one day! The kids' planting station is popular; they are planting 6-packs, or if need be just taking a pack of seeds with instructions.

Scholarship Committee: (no members of the committee were present).

Perennial Propagation: Central Gorge Chapter members had a very productive visit on June 16th. The really short mini-classes were popular. Groundcovers will be planted next week, and ordering of plants will happen next spring.

Plant Sale committee is dormant right now. The decision has been made to rent the Fair Grounds facility for 2 days, though the Fair Board is flexible on this. The possible challenge of moving plants on a Sunday (rather than Saturday after the sale) was

mentioned, and will be solved later.

Annual Propagation Committee will come back to life in November.

Policy and Procedures Committee: No one remembered what was going on, so we skipped this.

Tour Committee: There was no interest in the August 23rd event. The Rogers Clematis Gardens tour is on (to Northeast Portland), costs \$10. per participant, and will take place on Saturday, July 21st. (The garden has 254 varieties of clematis, and sells plants only on Fridays and Saturdays).

Resource Manual Committee: Tom has set up the resource manual online so that right now anyone can make any changes to it. Changes automatically replace original material as soon as they are saved by the editor at work. It does need a permanent Supreme Editor (such as the President or Heather), who would make all the final decisions. Tom is working on updating the Chairperson list, and the question of who will have access (and how much) in the future still plagues us all. Several people strongly suggested “thinning the manual out” (i.e., getting rid of at least some of the duplication). To make the document more manageable, there is the possibility of actually referring readers to various sections (such as bylaws) rather than having them all included in the book. Once the Supreme Editors have cleared it, there will be both online and hard copies available.

OMGA: Nancy brought up the need to increase the reimbursement amount for representatives going to OMGA events. It turns out that the raise (to \$200) was already discussed and *informally* approved, but not yet voted upon. So Nancy will get

her reimbursement, but will just have to be patient and wait for it.

Plant Sale tags (procurement): Rita has done thorough research on this topic, and has chosen the following: From OBC Co. software, printer, and tags. Tags are 4.5” long, printed on one side only; software on a cd including all templates and to be used on a dedicated computer. (YCMGA probably will purchase a laptop for this purpose). Rita has the entire corrected master list of plants, and it will need to be transferred only once. Plants will be listed alphabetically by Latin name. The whole kit is \$580., and blank tags will cost just over 1/3 as much as they have previously. The system is many times faster than the current system, much easier to use, and requires much less repetition of tasks. Susanne motioned that we purchase the OBC system, Donn seconded it, and it was voted in. Pat proposed a budget of \$1000 for everything we will need; Susanne seconded that motion, and it too was voted in unanimously.

Graduation Date has been confirmed with the Heritage Center for November 14th.

Meetings: The date is set for the Planning Meeting (seductively—and misleadingly—referred to as the “Retreat”) for October 27th. Having no meeting in August was confirmed, and no *Grapevine* for August as well.

The Ending: Tom motioned for adjournment, Pat seconded the motion, and the meeting evaporated at 11:51 a.m.





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

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



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The Grapevine

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