

May 2024

The Grapevine

The newsletter for Yamhill County Master Gardeners

EOC MEETING CHANGED TO MAY 8TH at 1:00
AT PWA. BRING A SACK LUNCH.



Saturday 5-04: Farmfest at Yamhill
County Heritage Museum, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm
(We will not have a booth due to the Plant Sale)

SATURDAY 5-04: PLANT SALE AT
YAMHILL COUNTY FAIR-GROUNDS 9:00 am
TO 4:00 pm

SUNDAY 5-05: YCMGA PLANT SALE,
10:00 AM TO 2:00 PM

WEDNESDAY 5-08: YCMGA BOARD MEETING
10:00 A.M. EXTENSION OFFICE,
LAFAYETTE AVENUE

ALL MASTER GARDENERS INVITED TO ATTEND.

Wednesday 5-08 NEWBERG FARMERS MARKET 4:00 PM - 8:00 PM

SATURDAY 5-11: PLANT CLINIC at Sheridan Farmers Market (first one
ever) & Edible Garden Festival (formerly Compostpalooza).

THURSDAY 5-16: McMINNVILLE FARMERS' MARKET 11:30am-5:30pm

REGULARLY-SCHEDULED MEETINGS

INSECT COMMITTEE

FIRST & THIRD THURSDAYS
9:30 AM IN AUDITORIUM

EDUCATION GARDEN

MAINTENANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY
9:30 AM AT FAIRGROUNDS

PERENNIAL PROPAGATION

EVERY TUESDAY, 9:30 AM
& GREENHOUSE 9:00 AM
EVERY TUESDAY AT 9:00 AM

COMMUNITY GARDEN LIBRARY COMMITTEE

FIRST MONDAY OF MONTH
BOTH MEET AT 1:00 PM



COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Awards/Memorials
Nancy Woodworth

Community Garden
Candace VanZanten

**Demonstration
Gardens (2)**
Sue Nesbitt
Donn Callahan

Education Outreach
Carolyn Nyquist
Maxine Wayda

Newsletter
Donn Callahan

Farmers' Mkt. Mac.
Tom Canales

**Farmers' Market
Newberg**
Becky Karver
Peter Steadman

Garden-to-Table
Gene Nesbitt
Gloria Lutz

Greenhouse
Linda Coakley

Hospitality
Gail Stoltz

Insect Committee
Terry Hart
Joan McKibben-Williams

Plant Sale
Sue Nesbitt
Linda Coakley

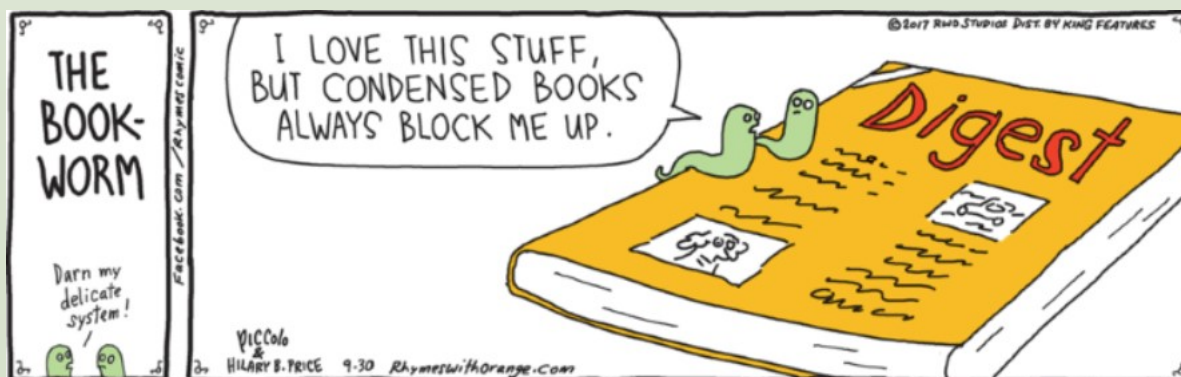
Propagation
Mary Ann Nolan
Linda Sellheim

Scholarships
Susan Nesbitt

**Social Media/
Website**
Marta Soppe-Navetta

Spring into Garden
Rita Canales

Sunshine Committee
Susan Alin
Sandy Beaver



YAMHILL COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS

PLANT SALE

Saturday May 4 **Sunday May 5**
9:00AM - 4:00PM **10:00AM - 2:00PM**

Location

YAMHILL COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS**Leslie Lewis Pavilion****2070 NE Lafayette Avenue****McMinnville**

Visit

YCMGA.org

For More Details Call

503-434-7517

ATTICUS
HOTEL

EQUIPMENT & EVENT
RENTAL



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Proceeds support YCMGA Educational Horticultural Programs in Yamhill County



Community Rewards

Community Rewards will Open May 1st, 2024.

Program Details

For every hour participating First Federal Customers volunteer, we'll contribute \$2 to the participating Yamhill County Nonprofit organization. The more time you volunteer, the more rewarding your service. Participating Yamhill County nonprofit organizations are eligible to earn up to \$500 in any given year, with the total donation based on the number of active volunteer hours submitted by First Federal customers during the time the program is open. The First Federal Community Rewards program closes when the 10,000th hour of volunteer time is received. Contributions are based on the total number of hours submitted and are disbursed at the close of the program.

**If you are a First Federal Account Holder,
 please submit your hours to Carla every
 Friday through the month of May!**

PESKY PROFILES



By Heather Stoven

Avoid Mulch Troubles

Spring is a great time to get out and do some yard work to prepare the yard for high-use season in summer. Mulch around planting areas can look attractive, hold soil moisture and can reduce weeds.

On the negative side, it is possible to cause problems if mulch is applied improperly: also mulch can reduce nesting space for native ground-nesting bees which need open soil. Some materials are better to use than others. Hay or straw will often have weed seeds or could have herbicide residues, and some chipped tree material can be problematic.

Examples are: chipped black walnut which contains juglone and inhibits plant growth, or diseased trees – chipped wood infected with verticillium wilt will spread the disease. However, most wood chips can be used to provide an attractive pathway, or cover a planting bed. Bark or chips with larger particle sizes are better at keeping weeds from germinating. Types of organic mulch materials which can be used

include: bark products, wood chips, compost, shredded tree leaves and hazelnut shells.

Mulches should be applied 3-4" inches deep - too much mulch can lead to waterlogged soils. The biggest tip to remember is to not pile the mulch around the trunk of a tree to avoid bark decay and root rot. OSU has a wonderful article [here](#) which describes in more detail the types and proper uses of mulch.



Heather's Highlights

both occurring on May 11th. Newberg Farmers Market starts May 8th and McMinnville is May 16th. We still need individuals to fill the break-down shift of the McMinnville Farmers Market, which includes an afternoon shift. If you are able to fill this role and need a tutorial on how to set up or teardown, please let us know. For the plant sale, help is needed with event parking. Thank you all so much for all your volunteer time; I look forward to seeing you all at the plant sale and our other upcoming events!



Heather Stoven

VERMICULITE VERSUS PERLITE: THE DIFFERENCES

Both vermiculite and perlite are inorganic products, both are relatively sterile, and both are often used as soil additives. Vermiculite is a soft, spongy material made by super-heating volcanic glass.

Typically, vermiculite will be tan/brown in color and perlite will be white. Whereas vermiculite absorbs water in its plate-like structure, perlite traps water in its very porous, undulated structure. Vermiculite is close to a neutral pH whereas perlite has a slightly more alkaline pH. Both are very light-weight.



Though both products do in fact aerate the potting soil, the fact that vermiculite holds moisture longer than perlite makes their usage different. Vermiculite retains more water and retains it for longer periods than perlite. Vermiculite affords slightly less aeration than perlite. For plants

that thrive growing in a more-wet soil, vermiculite would do well as a potting soil additive.

Many plants are more sensitive to alkaline conditions, so in that case, vermiculite would be a better choice than perlite. Since many foliage plants appreciate more water-retentive potting soil, they do well in a vermiculite-added potting soil. Also, simply because of its water retention/nutrient retention, vermiculite makes a good seed-starter medium.

Perlite traps water only on its large surface area, consisting of

nooks and crevices, and thus releases its water more quickly. In doing so, it can help raise the humidity around plants. While vermiculite would be a better choice for starting seeds, perlite would be a better choice when rooting cuttings. Cuttings would tend to rot more easily in vermiculite.

For plants that need a quickly draining soil, a soil that does not retain much moisture, a soil that is extremely well-aerated, and a soil that could have a higher pH, perlite would be the best additive. Cacti and non-cacti succulents would be such plants. Also, because most epiphytes like to have their roots dry out quickly between watering and also appreciate higher humidity, perlite would be the best choice.

Thus, although vermiculite and perlite have some similar properties, they are not the same. When plants need more water-retentive soil or for seed-starting, use vermiculite. For plants that prefer quick-drying soil or for starting cuttings, use perlite.



**National Gardening
Association**

January 25, 2015



were rebuilt, reinforced, and rototilled.

3,000 seedlings (tomatoes, basil, peppers, and marigolds) are growing large in the greenhouse for the YCMGA Plant Sale, YCAP beds, Tuesday Church Table, and row gardeners. After tomatoes are delivered to the Sale we will have a tomato plant give-away for the row gardeners May 7-15, followed by a tomato planting demonstration on the 15th using power augers to dig the holes! Candace and her crew have been busy planting, transplanting,



The Community Gardeners are busier than ever. If you indicated an interest in volunteering at the Garden but



haven't been contacted, get ready. We will be needing you very soon!

All the beds designated for row gardeners have been rented for the year, and the gardeners have already been busy attending the Welcome to the Garden event, a planting workshop led by Russell and Lori, and our first mentoring day led by Alan and Pam.

Dave and his crew have been working to get the irrigation ready, reattaching lines after the beds



and up-potting each week. The greenhouse is starting to smell wonderful.

Russell's team has been hard at work planting carrots, spinach, and lettuce.

Duniway Middle School is sending three groups to see the Garden as part of our Community Outreach.

And the Garden has entered the UFO Fest Parade with a crew of alien veggies and more. Join us, or come to watch and wave May 18th at noon.



Lori Anderson

Smash and Scrape!

Originally known as Gypsy Moth these spongy masses are the eggs of the spotted lanternfly and spongy moth two economically and environmentally destructive invasive insects. The masses can attach to and travel unnoticed on trucks, cars, trains, planes, and items people leave outdoors and then move

to other areas.

Spotted lanternfly egg masses are flat and mud-



Adult spotted lanternfly

like: Spongy moth egg masses are fuzzy, spongy, and cream or brown-colored.

USDA recommends "smashing and scraping" the masses and putting them into a plastic bag and sealing it. The bag should then be thrown away in municipal trash.

Additionally, the agency said pressure washing is another effective way to remove the masses from hard outdoor surfaces.

Watch out for the masses during late fall, winter, and early spring. They are most often found on outdoor surfaces like tree bark, cars, and items kept outside.

The spotted lanternfly is currently found in 17 states, while the spongy moth has been found in 20. If you are moving outdoor furniture, a recreational vehicle or camping equipment, check for the egg

masses.

- Don't move untreated firewood to new places. It can easily introduce invasive pests that kill or defoliate forests. Source firewood where you will burn it or buy certified, heat-treated firewood before you travel.

- These pests are not yet established in Oregon, so if you see a spotted lanternfly or a spongy moth in any of their life stages, please report the sighting to the Oregon Department of Agriculture.



Two variations of the spongy moth



OMGA grants available now, Due May 15th

THE KARL CARLSON MEMORIAL Fund serves to enhance and supplement the OSU home horticulture program. This can help fund your many projects tied to educating our community about sustainable gardening practices.

THE MARJE LUCE SEARCH FOR EXCELLENCE Program recognizes outstanding work by chapters in community service, innovative projects, youth programs and much more.

EXTENSION EDUCATOR GRANT supplies funds to help OSU Extension agents and program assistants enhance their ability to provide education to the public.

SEND-A-FRIEND TO MINI-COLLEGE scholarships are used to help fund a Chapter's Master Gardener to attend mini-college, who might need financial assistance to do so.

Apply for any of these Grants Now!

For details, contact Nancy Woodworth

"CRIMES Against NATURE"



Tales from the Chef's Garden



Anna Ashby, Allison Inn Garden

“Look, up in the sky! It’s a bird? It’s a plane!”
No, it’s a swarm of bees! Yes, that is the story of my life from March through May. Looking to capture honey bee swarms, or even better to *prevent* honey bee swarms. It’s a frantic time.

Honey bee swarms were a common happening in my childhood, when every farmer had a few colonies of bees and there were many feral colonies living in hollow portions of trees. So we accepted them as part of life and not to be feared. That is not the case anymore. Most people can go about life and never see a swarm of honey bees. Consequently, if they do see a swarm, there can be a good deal of anxiety. Thanks to the media, the phrase “Killer Bees” comes immediately to their minds and there is a general panic.

As a beekeeper in the Chef’s Garden at The Allison Inn and Spa, it is my responsibility to minimize swarms which originate from the apiary. Not only is that good for neighbor relations, a swarm reduces the amount of honey a colony will produce that year. Therein lies the rest of this tale.

A honey bee colony swarm is a natural reproductive happening. It is a colony-wide split of one colony into two or more. So a beekeeper

hampering that urge is working against their natural bent. Let me tell you, it is a lot of work to accomplish that task. I’m happy if I can limit the swarms to one per year out of 12 colonies.

The queen in a honey bee colony returns to egg laying around the end of December. She gradually increases production until by April she can be laying up to 2000 eggs per day. At that rate a healthy colony is soon bursting at the seams. As the population increases the queen’s pheromones have to spread to more bees so each worker receives less and they perceive that lack. That is one clue that it is time to leave. The next clue can be that they don’t have enough room to store all the incoming nectar and raise all those little bees. So lack of space is next. Another step in their desire to split is the ratio of young bees to old bees. Remember those 2000 eggs per day will eventually become adult bees but their numbers will overwhelm the older bees who have been hauling in nectar and pollen. Finally, queens lay a lot of drone eggs in spring. It doesn’t do to have only half of the equation. So they will not swarm if drones

are not available.

Soon there are frames and frames of developing brood. All these clues add up and the workers start preparation for swarming. As bees emerge from their capped cells, the workers start filling those cells with nectar rather than keeping them



An easy-to-collect swarm

clear for the queen to lay more eggs. This goes on for a period of time. The queen lays eggs in what are known as queen cells, to make new queens. When those cells are capped, the new queens will emerge in 8 days. The workers have been goading the queen to run around the frames rather than lay eggs, as she needs to lose weight if she is going to fly with the swarm. She doesn't get much rest prior to swarming.

The final piece of the swarm puzzle is good weather. Bees typically swarm between 10 am and 2 pm on a sunny day when the temperatures are above 60 degrees. Once all those pieces are in place then organized chaos is about to erupt!

The first thing an outsider will notice is a lot of bees pouring out of the hive and flying around in circles above their soon-to-be-former home. Once all the workers and the queen are out and flying, the bees fly in a loose formation to a temporary location where they will hang out while the bees responsible for choosing a new home get on about that job. Once the bees agree, they are all off to that new spot. This can take a few hours to a couple of days.

Now as the beekeeper, I take multiple steps to reduce the likelihood of swarms. We give the bees extra boxes early in the season. I like to do

this the first week of April or earlier if the weather is warm. Another thing we do is remove some of the older frames and replace them with new frames, which the bees have to fill with wax cells. This keeps them busy. We also move the boxes around, putting the bottom box on the top



A captured swarm moving into their new home

and the top box on the bottom. We go through each box frame by frame each week and remove any queen cells we find. Finally, we make a split, which seems to the bees like a swarm.

A split is simply removing part of the frames of the eggs and capped pupae, and a bunch of bees and possibly the old queen. We take that away and let the original colony raise a new queen,

or we give them a new queen that we already have in stock.

That settles them and both old and new colonies switch to the serious business of collecting nectar to become honey.

This whole process is more complex than I have described. There are whole books written on the topic of swarms and swarming. This is just a glimpse into that mystery. Keep in mind that staving off swarming is happening at a gardeners' busiest time of year. April is a bit stressful for me as I walk the tight-rope between honey production .

Worker bee on comb with newly-laid eggs and pollen (yellow)



A frame of capped honey bee pupae



An Old Sweetshrub Keeps Georgia on my Mind...

It was a once-in-a-lifetime road trip from Oregon to Georgia. Over 3,000 miles of vast and changing landscapes. In the rearview were giant saguaro, arching saltcedar, pistachio groves, and bald cypress. The signature specimens. But Georgia springtime held a surprise. Below the impressive magnolia and sweet gum trees bloomed an often-overlooked beauty. *Calycanthus floridus*, a shrub native to Georgia with ties to home.



Thousands of wine red blossoms lined a creek and filled the understory in Roswell Area Park. Common names abound. Eastern sweetshrub, Carolina allspice, Sweet Bubby Bush, Sweet Betsy, strawberry shrub, and more. The species is native from southeast Pennsylvania to the Florida panhandle. The common sweetshrub produces heavily scented flowers and aromatic leaves, twigs and bark.

This gem of Georgia is a gardener's dream. Grown in zone 4 to 9, *Calycanthus floridus* is resistant to disease and insect problems. OSU declares that it is not considered a "delectable salad" by deer. The deciduous shrub adapts to many soils and light conditions. It is a good replacement for Daphne, bush honeysuckle, and mock orange. The flowers grow on old wood April

through July and compare to lotus and magnolia blossoms.

After researching a little more, the sweetshrub story took a turn toward home. There is an underrated West Coast species, *Calycanthus occidentalis*. Common names include Western or California sweetshrub-spicebush-allspice. It is rarely grown outside its native haunts (and not grown all that much there, either). The native-to-Oregon version grows a bit taller. Its flowers are larger and tend toward a true red. Beetles in the *Nitidulidae* family pollinate both species.

The scent of the bruised bark is up to the nose of the beholder. Green apple, cinnamon, or even gin and tonic. The scent and the flowers can be tropical or nonexistent. Purchasing a transplant while in bloom and fragrant is a good idea.

The Cherokee used the Carolina allspice for a root tea to treat urinary and bladder issues. A cold bark tea served as eye drops for persons with failing eyesight. Bark ooze soothed skin sores. A root and leaf tea helped for hives.



For most the Eastern sweetshrub flowers are a nostalgic scent. Hints of pineapple, strawberry and banana in the air. The smells earned the name Bubby bush – a politer version of booby bush. This refers to the practice of women crushing the flowers and placing them in their cleavage. The leaves, bruised twigs, and flowers were often dried for potpourri, perfuming Grandma's dresser drawers.

Unfortunately, the California allspice flowers are less fragrant. The bruised twigs compare to a sniff of an "old wine barrel."

Native plants often are the ones ignored in our yards and gardens. While photographing the sweetshrub flowers - exotic to an Oregonian - a local asked for the name. He had never noticed the flowers before. We chatted and smelled the bruised bark. The smell to my nose is without a question gin and tonic. The passerby declared he would be adding the "new find" to his yard.

I will be in search of the Western sweetshrub for mine.



Carolina sweetshrub deserves a place in our understory and also in our U.S. history books. President George Washington enjoyed the sweet scent and planted the shrub at Mt. Vernon. In May of 1786, Washington's diary records that he "Planted or rather transplanted from the Box sent me by Col. Wm. Washington of So. Carolina 6 of the Sweet scented, or aromatic shrub in my Shrubberies, on each side the Serpentine walks on this (or East) side of the Garden gate."



Angie Windheim



YCMGA Clinic



Bird Poop Beetle Discovered!



A newly-discovered type of [beetle](#) was almost missed - as it looks like bird poop.

A researcher from The University of Queensland discovered the remarkable genus of fluffy long-horn beetle while camping within rainforest in the Gold Coast hinterland. In fact, it's so unlike any other species that it was declared an entirely new genus of longhorn beetles by the ANIC, and officially called *Excastra albopilosa* - *Excastra* meaning "from the camp" in Latin and *albopilosa* "white and hairy". The scientists aren't sure



exactly why the bug is furry, but they think it has evolved to mimic an insect that's been killed by a fungus, as a way of deterring predators. Though intimidating-looking, it is small; about as long as this marker is wide.

Best estimates suggest there may be 5.5 million insect species worldwide and only one-fifth of these have been named and described."



What type of Bee can't make up it's mind? A MayBEE



Extreme Topiary



Removal of old retaining wall

Dennis, Russell, Tim, & Donn replacing the old retaining wall at the Fairgrounds Educational Garden. Though rained out the 1st day, it was finished in less than a day total time.



Dennis laid the foundation layer for the whole wall. 3 hours on his knees...



THE FINISHED PRODUCT!

NEW GARDEN RETAINING WALL CONSTRUCTION.



Only model available.



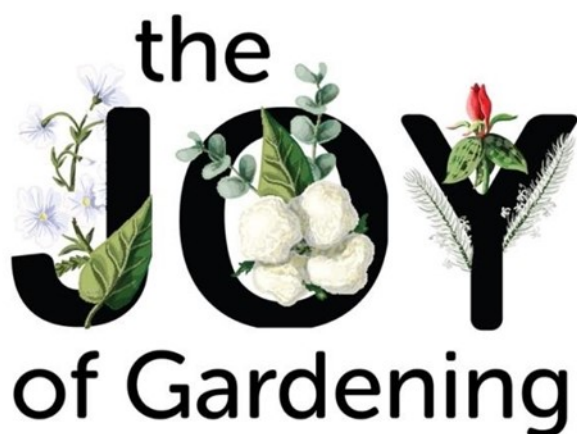
Process of Building the wall.



Rained out: might as well eat.



Unloading & distributing 1.5 tons of backfill



OMGA Joy of Gardening Conference 2024 Schedule

FRIDAY JULY 12

TIME	SESSION	PRESENTER	CLASS NAME	Room Numbers
8:00-9:00		Dr. Leslie Madsen	OPENING REMARKS: THE MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM 2024 AND BEYOND	Ballroom
9:00-10:15		Sherry Sheng and Dr. Gail Langellotto	KEYNOTE: 10 COOL THINGS WE LEARNED FROM GARDEN RESEARCH	Ballroom
10:15-10:30				BREAK
CLASSES	SESSION 1			
10:30-11:45	1A	Nick Cavagnaro	TOUR: OAK CREEK CENTER FOR URBAN HORTICULTURE	
	1B	Dr. Gail Langellotto	TOUR: HORTICULTURE SCIENCE AT OSU (LAB TOURS)	
	1C	Dr. Ana Lu Fonseca	EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES THROUGH INCLUSIVE LEADERSHIP: BRIDGING INNOVATION, DIVERSITY, AND WELL-BEING	
	1D	James Cassidy	SOIL-WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS	
	1E	Dr. Alec Kowalewski	GROWING YOUR HOME LAWN SUSTAINABLY	
11:45-12:45		Chris Rusch	OMGA GRANT AWARDS/LONGEVITY AWARDS	LUNCH

FRIDAY JULY 12 CONTINUED

				SILENT AUCTION OPENS
CLASSES	SESSION 2			
12:45-2:00	2A	Dr. Christopher Daly	THE NEW USDA PLANT HARDINESS SONE MAP: A LOOK BEHIND THE SCENES AT HOW IT WAS DEVELOPED AND WHAT IT CAN (AND CANNOT) TELL YOU	
	2B	Dr. Andony Melathopolous	THE BEES YOU MUST HAVE: DISCOVERIES OF THE OREGON BEE ATLAS	
	2C	Logan Bennett	GROWING FRUITS AND BERRIES IN THE HOME GARDEN	
	2D	Dr. Brooke Edmunds and Signe Danler	NEW MG TRAINING MODULE ON CLIMATE CHANGE /INTERACTIVE	
2:00-2:15				BREAK
CLASSES	SESSION 3			
2:15-3:30				
	3A	Darren Morgan	HYDRANGEA HIGHLIGHTS	
	3B	Nicole Sanchez	GARDEN TRIVIA LIVE!	
	3C	Heather Stoven	TOP PICKS FOR LOW WATER USE GARDENS FROM THE NW PLANT EVALUATION TRIALS	
	3D	LeAnn Locher	OUTREACH AS A MASTER GARDEN- ER VOLUNTEER: ACTIVATING OUR CIRCLES OF INFLUENCE	End of Conference

**THE SMELL OF FRESHLY-CUT
GRASS IS ACTUALLY A PLANT**



OMGA Joy of Gardening Conference 2024

SATURDAY JULY 13

TIME	SESSION	PRESENTER	CLASS	
8:00-9:00		Dr. Leslie Madsen/Chris Rusch	STATEWIDE MASTER GARDENER OF THE YEAR, BEHIND THE SCENES, AND GROWING AND BELONGING AWARDS	Ballroom
9:00-10:15		Dr. Silvia Rondon	KEYNOTE: OREGON IPM CENTER: HUB OF INFORMATION TO SOLVE PEST PROBLEMS	Ballroom
10:15-10:30				BREAK
CLASSES	SESSION 4			
10:30-11:45	4A	Frederique Lavoipierre	GARDEN ALLIES: AN INTRODUCTION TO LIFE IN THE GARDEN	
	4B	Fred Alley	GARDEN/YARD TOOL RENOVATION: MAINTENANCE, SHARPENING, AND STORAGE	
	4C	Darren Morgan	RESILIENT GARDENS	
	4D	Plant Sales Panel	LEARN FROM SEVERAL CHAPTERS REGARDING BEST PRACTICES FOR SUCCESSFUL PLANT SALES: BENTON, CENTRAL GORGE, YAMHILL, DOUGLAS, AND TILLAMOOK	
	4E	Dan Blanchard	TOUR: A HISTORICAL TOUR OF THE OSU CAMPUS ARBORETUM	MEET IN LOBBY
11:45-12:45				LUNCH
CLASSES	SESSION 5			
12:45-2:00	5A	Bruce Gravens	BEST PRACTICES FOR GROWING PEPPERS AND TOMATOES FROM SEED	
	5B	Jim Liskey/Kelly Nowack	JUNIOR MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM	
	5C	Lucretia Weems	HEROINES IN THE HISTORY OF BOTANY	

SATURDAY JULY 13 CONTINUED

	5D	Ann Geyer	RAINWATER HARVESTING FOR LANDSCAPE USE	
2:00-2:15				Break: End bidding for Silent Auction
Classes	SESSION 6			
2:15-3:30	6A	Dan Blanchard	LET'S GIVE THEM SOMETHING TO BUZZ ABOUT	
	6B	Bruce Gravens	GROWING ONIONS, LEEKS, AND SHALLOTS FROM SEED	
	6C	Thomas Jima	SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PESTS IN GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES THROUGH IPM, THE CASE OF "SOLVE PEST PROBLEMS"	
	6D	Kenn Parry	SECRETS FOR GROWING LILIES ANYWHERE	
3:30-5:00		Silent Auction Item pick-up/pay		

OMGA™

Oregon Master Gardener Association

This silent auction is the primary fundraiser that helps OMGA make awards such as Search for Excellence, Extension Education grant, and others. WE NEED FROM YOUR CHAPTER 10 or more items valued at \$35 or more, Contact Nancy Woodworth (m42oneb@gmail.com or 503-662-3983) by **June 23, 2024**.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS:

Gift certificates

Gift baskets

Anything for the garden

Vacation packages

New (or near-new) books

Wine

Garden tours

Yard Art

Let your imagination go!

NOTE: Physically large items are also discouraged as winning bidders need to be able to take their treasures home in a car. Donated items should be in new condition, and are not limited to gardening items.



Thank
You!

Presented by the
OMGA Oregon Master Gardener™
 Association

the
JOY
 of Gardening
 2024

formerly
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FRIDAY - SATURDAY
JULY 12 - 13

CH2M HILL ALUMNI CENTER
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Keynote Speakers:

Dr. Gail Langellotto & Sherry Sheng
Dr. Silva Rondon

Join us for two days of research-based
 workshops & tours on all things gardening.
 For new and experienced gardeners!

BOOKSTORE • AWARDS • SILENT AUCTION

\$80 TWO DAY TICKET BEFORE JUNE 15

\$100 TWO DAY TICKET - AFTER JUNE 15

\$60 ONE DAY TICKET



QUESTIONS?

omga.joyofgardening@gmail.com

omga.org/joy-of-gardening-2024



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

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

<https://ycmga.org>

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The Grapevine

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MASTER GARDENER™ ASSOCIATION,
2050 LAFAYETTE AVENUE,
MCMINNVILLE, OR 97128-9333.
(503) 434-7517.**

**FOR FREE SUBSCRIPTION BY EMAIL,
SEND REQUEST TO ABOVE ADDRESS.**

**GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE YAMHILL COUNTY
MASTER GARDENERS™ ASSOCIATION ARE
ANNOUNCED IN THIS NEWSLETTER AND
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