



ECHO



Texas AgriLife's Community Horticultural Outreach

Springing into Action

Spring is one of my favorite seasons. All the different shades of green are amazing - every plant seems to have its own. Each day brings a new plant springing from the ground or bursting into bloom. I can't wait to go outside each morning to see what new surprise awaits me. And in my garden, there are many surprises. I'm always amazed by how many new weeds show up each year. Some of them are really pretty.

Spring is also an incredibly busy time for us as gardeners and as Master Gardeners. Our plant sale was April 18th, and after all the worry about the economy, and what plant would be cancelled next from our order, the sale was a huge success. We had close to 150 different plants offered for sale – twice as many as last year, but close to the same total number of plants. We also had more volunteers this year than ever before. Having so many people meant we could even offer to carry plants for people who didn't have a wagon. It gave us a good opportunity to talk to our customers about the plants and gardening. The children's activity was new this year, and 40 children took part in the well-planned activities. Thanks to the committee for this great time. One of the things I like best about the sale is seeing and talking to a lot of our members. Be sure to get your comments, good or bad, to [Renee Ferguson](#) so she can prepare next year's committee.

The State Conference in Marshall was the following weekend. There weren't many of us there, but that allowed us to all spend time together. The host county only has 23 members and put on the conference for 450 attendees! Congratulations to Janet Kirklen and the website committee for the second place mass media award. We all know we have the best website in Texas, but we were up against other media forms also. The conference is an educational opportunity, but it's also great to see other master gardeners from around the state.

Our spring activities are continuing with speakers bureau, information booths, horticulture therapy, and so much more. The scholarship committee has just chosen two recipients for our scholarships. At Myers Park we're working on the rain garden and the EarthKind Perennial Trial garden, and some landscaping. The training class committee will be forming, there's a water education conference in the works, more garden designing is going on, phone calls are being answered, the newsletter and e-minders are going out, and so much more. Before you know it, it will be time for next year's plant sale and garden expo committee to begin work.

I hope everyone has time to enjoy gardening this spring and will find time to share the joy of gardening with others.

Diane Sharp
CCMGA President

May-June 2009

Educational programs of Texas AgriLife Extension serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, gender, religion, disability, or national origin. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas cooperating.

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State Conference

By Mary Means

The Texas Master Gardener Conference 2009 was held April 23-25, 2009, in Marshall, Texas. A select few of our own members attended, and there was a lot happening at the conference.

Read on to find several tidbits of great information that were presented in Marshall. This is great stuff for those of us who either didn't go or weren't paying attention!

Where to Buy Bulbs

Denyse Cummins of Louisiana State University gave a lecture on southern bulbs. She made a recommendation on the best way obtain bulbs: Get them from local bulb sales.

Two Types of Fertilizer

Mark Chamblee gave a lecture on roses. He discussed two different kinds of fertilizer: blended and homogenized. Blended fertilizer has different pieces, sizes, and colors in the package. Each different pellet has a different nutrient in it. When the fertilizer is transported in a truck, the heavy and light pieces settle out and the bag of fertilizer is no longer uniformly mixed. On the other hand, with homogenized fertilizer, all the pieces of fertilizer are the same. The same nutrients are in each pellet.

Peat Moss

Michael Tilley gave a lecture on packaged growing media. He talked about peat moss bogs and noted that peat moss should only be harvested at a certain depth. Moss harvested deeper is too fine. In a potting mix, the fine moss shrinks and doesn't hold water. Not all peat moss is created equal.

New Word

Several of the speakers used a new word: "ellepots." It's a fabric-covered planting cell used in place of typical plastic containers. People seemed excited about it.



Lunch at Conference: Judy & Jim Ewoldsen, Mary Means, Pat Piaschyk, and Diane Sharp.

In summary, it was a wonderful conference with a small town atmosphere. About 450 Master Gardeners attended the state conference, and two dozen or so Master Gardeners of Harrison County seemed to enjoy hosting us. They were having as much fun as we were. 🌸

Delegates Meeting April 24, 2009

Scottsville, Texas

These informal notes were taken by Mary Means from the Delegates Meeting, which was held during the State Conference. Collin County delegates attending the meeting were Mary Means and Judy Ewoldsen. Official minutes can be viewed on the Texas Master Gardener website soon.

Committee Reports: In our August meeting, Fran Amuny will present a slate of officer nominations for next year. Twenty-five counties are now participating in Paint Texas with Wildflowers. Our faculty advisor, Jayla Fry, is pregnant. The latest edition of the Master Gardener Handbook is now available for order through the Texas AgriLife Bookstore. Order through the Extension Agent to get a discount. The main change is the EarthKind chapter.

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Dallas 2010 Conference Report: Location will be the Omni Las Colinas, Irving. There will be a private garden tour on April 7. There will be a reception Thursday evening. The Friday evening meal will be the specialist awards. Saturday will be the awards brunch then tours. The Dallas County people are still taking suggestions for topics and speakers. The conference website is www.2010TMGAconference.org.

Selection of 2011 State Conference Site: Bexar County, and Somerville/Hood County gave presentations asking to be selected for the site of the 2011 conference. A vote was taken with each county represented at the meeting having a maximum of two votes. The results were announced later Friday evening. The site of the 2011 State Texas Master Gardener Conference will be Somerville/Hood Counties (joint). Their website is www.2011conference.org 🌸



One of the Saturday tours included a visit to Marshall Pottery. The picture shows shelves of unfinished pottery.



A bird's eye view of some of the vendors at the state conference.



Congratulations to Janet Kirkland and the Website Committee on receiving an award at the State Conference. Our Website received Second Place in the Media Category for a county that is medium large in size.



CCMGA President Diane Sharp takes a break with lunch.

This N That

Call for Help:

Our public newsletter, *GardenWise Gazette*, is a growing success. The spring edition is [online now](#), and it includes the first in a series on local garden spots where the general public can visit, see different plants, and gain knowledge. If you have knowledge of any of the sites listed below, please contact Katherine Ponder at katherineponder@yahoo.com. We are looking for writers, photographers, and/or researchers who can lend a hand on this series. Also, if you know of any outstanding local gardens that we're missed, please let Katherine know.

- Heritage Rose Garden at Chambersville Tree Farm
- Collin County Rose Society Earth Kind Rose Display Garden
- Crape Myrtle Trails of McKinney
- McKinney Green Garden at Gabe Nezbit Park
- Education Community Garden
- National Earth Kind Rose Research Garden in Farmers Branch
- The Earth Kind Rose Gardens in Addison
- Myers park

Plant Sale 2009: The plant sale SOLD OUT!

By Rene Ferguson

That's in case you didn't hear my girlish squeals of delight. But the work is not quite over. I want to hear input from you on the sale. Things that were good, not so good and suggestions for next year. If you heard any



comments from our customers would also be nice. Just email me at rennybird@dfwair.net.

If you inadvertently wore your tee shirt home on sale day we would like to have it back for next year. You can drop it off at the office in McKinney or at the meeting next month. It happens. We were all tired.

I would like to thank all the workers who made our plant sale a success. All those who showed up on setup day and worked tirelessly to prepare the room for Saturday. The volunteers who worked on sale day. We were swamped and everyone pitched in wherever they were needed to get the job done. Thanks to everyone that served on the plant sale committee and made me look competent. Special thanks go to Diane Sharp and Judy Ewoldsen. I couldn't have done it without you.

Possible Plant and Seed Exchange

If your eyes just perked up, you're not alone.

Greg Church is working with the *Dallas Morning News* and the Education Community Garden to conduct a Plant and Seed Exchange at the Dallas Research and Extension Center on a Saturday during June. Master Gardeners are welcome to participate in the exchange, and it would be great for us to be on hand to help explain offerings to novice gardeners. LOTS more details will be coming out in the next few weeks, so keep your eyes, ears, and schedules open! 🌸



Rooted In the Past

By Candace Fountoulakis

North Texas History Center

Rooted In the Past means ‘planning for the future’ and the North Texas History Center needed to do just that. Vicki Day, curator, sought the expertise of the Collin County Master Gardeners to assist her in addressing issues surrounding the 1911 McKinney post office which now houses the history center’s museum collection. Candace Fountoulakis, Pam Burnette, Jan Madden, Kathleen Rose Brooks and Greg Church discussed proper pruning, improved drainage, accessories and preferred plant selection and location.

With a tight budget in mind, the committee members toured the property at Chestnut and Virginia in downtown McKinney with an eye toward enhancing the property with what was already in existence using EarthKind, low maintenance principles. A summary of their recommendations were then proposed regarding shrubs, trees, wildflowers, turf removal, accessories and other low-cost improvements. The beautiful limestone exterior of this Italianate structure with its dark bronze trim and huge windows will be shown to its best advantage with these and future improvements.

Heritage Farmstead Museum

The Heritage Farmstead Museum parlor garden project is advancing with the completion of the plant identification stage after volunteers teamed up to mark site maps with the names and locations of spring-emergent perennials inside the picket fence at the site along 15th Street in Plano. The herb garden was also assessed, with a recommended plant palette to come. Next the team will research plants to replace those that are underperforming or unsuitable to the late Victorian era being reproduced in the garden. In the coming months, summer bloomers will be identified and trans-

planting recommendations made to increase color in the garden year-round.

On our website, check out [‘Rooted In the Past’](#) to access a downloadable pdf of a new brochure describing the project goals. The two-sided brochure includes a short form to complete for interested historic sites wishing to consult with the RIPast committee on their heritage landscapes.

Collinsworth Cemetery

The Collinsworth Cemetery, our pilot project site for Rooted In the Past, was adorned with spring bulbs thanks to our planting last fall. We have recommended to the nearby homeowners association that they plant EarthKind rose ‘Duchesse de Brabant’ outside the fence on the west side, with Nellie R Stevens hollies on the east (alley) outside the fence. We hope by midsummer some wildflowers will have emerged and bloomed, but lack of winter rainfall stunted germination to a large degree. Some seedlings of Engleman daisy and winecup have been observed, along with a bumper crop of weeds (hand-dug and removed by RIPast members) and saplings of common persimmon, from a tree still standing above the small plot. 🌸



About the Author: Specializing in learning about native trees of North Texas, Candace (class of 2002) loves plants, birds, photography and talking about it all. If you ask her a question, be prepared for a 10-minute



Book Review

By Diane Poston

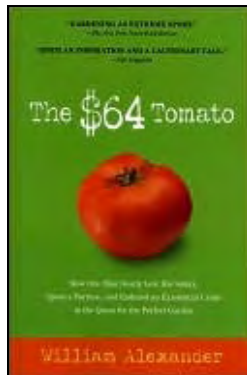
The \$64 Tomato by William Alexander: How One Man Nearly Lost His Sanity, Spent a Fortune, and Endured an Existential Crisis in the Quest for the Perfect Garden.

As a transplant from New Jersey, the Garden State, the title of this book intrigued me. In New Jersey, the most famous homegrown produce is the 'Jersey 'mater'. If any of you have been lucky enough to travel to my home state during the summer, you may have experienced the indescribably delicious taste of a tomato from New Jersey, there is nothing like it!

Well, anyway, since digging in my roots here in Texas, I have tried to grow tomatoes, some years more successful than others. Mostly not too successful though. William Alexander writes of his and his wife's toils, tribulations and troubles of gardening, not only vegetable gardening, but also starting an orchard and dabbling in herbs and flowers.

His view of gardening most likely matches many of ours. His idyllic view of beginning a garden from scratch is naïve and much like mine when I started.

Like many other books humorously written by novice gardeners, *The \$64 Tomato* was entertaining and well written. Memorable experiences of Mr. Alexander include hiring a landscape architect to design a vegetable garden, big mistake, his attempts at inspiring his children to have his same enthusiasm in the garden, building a structure that must have resembled Fort Knox to keep out the deer and his unending battles with the groundhog. We can all sympathize with his struggles and laugh along with him.

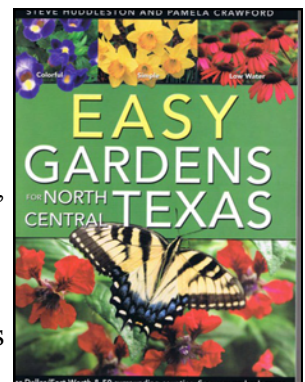


Diane Poston originally wrote this review of the NCTUHSA newsletter. She is a former CCMGA President and current Chairperson for the [North & Central Texas Unit of the Herb Society of America](#).

I thoroughly enjoyed this book and am very afraid to ever add up how much my 'home grown' tomatoes cost. Mr. Alexander, in the end does add up his costs and roughly calculates the value of his results, and gasps. However when all is said and done, he looks at his garden as a beloved family member, someone you dote on and take care of, certainly worth the effort, time and money. How many tomatoes did you grow this past year? I think I may have harvested three, but every minute and every dollar spent was so worth the taste!

Postscript: Check the March/April 2007 edition and March/April 2008 editions of ECHO for articles on vegetable gardening. On our website under "Plants for our area," if you click on "Vegetables," you will find even more instruction. 🌸

By Katherine Ponder
Easy Gardens for North Central Texas takes the guesswork out of gardening in our area. It covers plants for our zones 7a, 7b and 8a; has beautiful pictures; easy-to-follow 1st and 2nd place ribbon rankings; and recommends complementary plants to go along with each profiled plant. Authors Steve Huddleston and Pamela Crawford have obviously fielded lots of gardeners' questions before and now lay out all the answers in this book. They even take into account our changing climate!



Come hear from Steve Huddleston, from the Ft. Worth Botanical Gardens, at our next meeting. He will speak on EarthKind Landscaping. 🌸

The Not so Shrinking Violet?

By Mary Nell Jackson

That which above all yields the sweetest smell in the air is the violet.

~ Sir Francis Bacon

I was reminded this spring just how much I missed my violets when I was unable to find even one heart-shaped leaf among the mulch. There was a time, not too long ago, that those little purple flowers were abundant in my spring garden and rewarded me with small bunches to snip and scent the air indoors. Guilt was my first emotion when I couldn't find even one of my plants. Had I been so sure they would flourish that I neglected them and they just played out, or was the thick layer of mulch the answer? I was on a mission to understand these little unassuming plants and have them return to my garden.

The Greek writer Theophrastus wrote as early as 320 B.C. of violets sold at the market in Athens. Athens named the violet as a symbol of its city. Today the common blue violet [*Viola sororia*] is the state flower of Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Illinois, and New Jersey.

The Greeks used violets in cookery as a substitute for honey. They also considered the violet a symbol of fertility and love and included them in love potions. Violets are written about in the sixth century in France and the tenth century in Persia. Violets, along with the rose and lily, are among the three favorite flowers of medieval times.

In the Middle Ages and into the eighteen century, violets were used as a strewing herb for churches and homes to ward off unpleasant smells. They were also believed to keep vermin at bay.

In this day and age of pollution, violets can be a good signal for the gardener. Writer Maureen Oram in her article, "The Venerable Violet" says, "Old veteran farmers have told me

that violets won't grow where the air isn't clean."

Some ancient literature claims violets could treat headache, depression and constipation. Pliny recommended that a garland of violets be worn about the head to ward off headaches and dizzy spells.

Violets have a rich history in the plant world and may go by many names: common blue violet, sweet violet, garden violet, heartsease, wild pansy, Johnny jump up, bird's eye, bull weed, pink-eye john, godfathers and godmothers, and Chinese violet. Many of these names should be identified by their botanical name. [i.e. – *V. tri color* [heart ease, wild pansy]] The name 'heartsease' may stem from the flower's old use as a medicine to treat heart disease. People believed God had given the plant heart-shaped leaves to mark it for that use.

Many authors describe the garden pansy as 'nothing but an overblown violet.'

The habitat of the violet was originally in Europe but has since naturalized throughout North America, and can be found growing in most any soil or situation. In many ways this means these little lovely sweet smelling flowers can be invasive. Violets will, however, grow better in a well-drained, moist soil in sun or partial shade.

Identification of the violet is easy even when it isn't in its spring bloom. The plant has dark green heart shaped leaves often with scalloped or slightly serrated edges and grows in a rosette at the base of the plant. Its roots are creeping and send out runners. Its flowers may be deep purple or blue to pinkish or even yellow.



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Violet—(Continued from page 7)

low whitish depending on the soil and light to the plant. The book *The Secrets of Wildflowers* by Jack Sanders describes how “some violet species have hairs near the opening that give the insect something to grab onto while pushing its head inside. Functioning like our eyelashes, the ‘beards’ also prevent rain or dew drops from getting in and diluting the nectar.” Sanders also describes how some varieties of violets turn toward the ground at night or when it is cloudy or raining, another defense against dilution of the nectar. The plant world could teach us a thing or two!

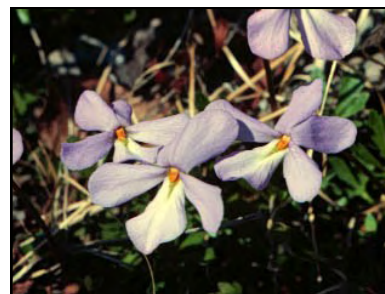
All violets have five petals, which may have a yellow [fur] or beard on the inside of two of the petals. The shape of the petals and placement defines many species, for example, some *Viola* species have a ‘spur’ on the end of each petal while most have a spur on the lower petal. Bloom time may vary but is usually from March to June. Planting time in our area is during our cooler periods of spring and autumn.

In 2005 in the United States, violas [including pansies] were one of the top three bedding plant crops and 111 million dollars worth of flats of violas were produced for the bedding flower market. The plants that are raised for bedding plants are usually discarded after one growing season as they do not ‘come true’ from seed.

After planting, be sure to remove dead flowers in order to prolong flowering. The more bouquets you pick, the more you will have. Herbalists use the whole plants, leaves and flowers, during the flowering season and dry their harvest for use in decoctions, infusions and liquid extracts. Violets and pansies are used extensively in crafting with pressed flowers.

The French and now many culinary experts around the world candy violets by preserving them in a coating of egg white and crystallized sugar. These decorative flowers

are used in decorating cakes and deserts. Chefs in the U.S. use the violet syrup from the extract of violets to



make violet scones. *Viola* essence flavors the liqueurs Crème Yvette, crème de Violette and Parfait d’Amour. Use only violets that have not been treated with pesticides. High doses of violets cause nausea and vomiting because of the saponins on the digestive system. Use leaves and blossoms only in making a tea—discard the stems. Ingesting any plant material should be done with caution, so follow reliable recipes from known authors.

The beloved fragrance of *Viola odorata* is used as a source for scents in the perfume industry. Violets are rich in vitamins A and C which may make eating these rich confectionaries guiltless.

The bad news for our Zone 7b is that our cool spring turns hot quickly and these little sweet bloomers do not like heat, drought or strong summer sun. One good sign is that the violet does better in our humid conditions than the dry South. Even though the literature says sun, for those of us that understand Texas sun, the ideal site should be under trees or large shrubs. Violets have a deep tap root and the soil should be cultivated deeply before placing your plants. If you grow plants in containers they may be short lived. Be cautious with your fertilizer as it may cause all the energy to go into making large leaves and not producing blooms.

In the “language of flowers,” the purple violet means “you occupy my thoughts,” and so you should think only of violets this spring until you prepare a place in your garden for these sweet smelling additions.

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Violet—(Continued from page 8)

Violets to plant:

Viola x hybrid 'Tiger Eyes' - works well in cool weather
 Viola x wittrockiana
 Sorbet viola series- 'Sunny Royale'
 Viola oblique 'Red Giant'
 Pansy Masterpiece Mix
 Viola sororia 'Confederate' {most common violet in North America}
 Viola sororia "Germantown Blue"
 Viola routdifolia
 Viola 'Purple Showers'

Violet Sources:

Local Garden Centers
 Logee's Tropical Plants- logees.com, 888/330-8038
 Bluestone Perennials- bluestoneperennials.com, 800/852-5243
 Select Seeds, selectseeds.com, 800/684-0395

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 Wikipedia, Viola [plant], Violet, Viola odorata, Sweet Violet, uses and pictures 🌸



About the Author: Mary Nell Jackson, class of 1997, is a herb lover and discovered her love for writing about the garden a few years ago when she penned an article about gardening in her p.j.'s.

Termites

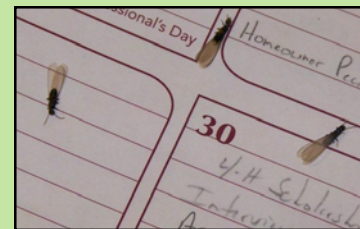
By Mike Merchant, Professor and Extension Urban Entomologist

Just a quick heads up that termite swarming season is on. If you are not familiar with these critters yet, I'm attaching an agent's eye view of some, image courtesy of CEA-Ag Marty Vahlenkamp. These black, long-winged insects are not difficult to identify. If there is any doubt whether what you have on hand is a termite or ant (many species of which also swarm indoors), see the illustration below and remember ants have pinched waists, elbowed

antennae, and unequal length fore and hind wings. Any time a termite swarms inside a home, it's a pretty good indication it's time to call a termite control professional.

For a short explanation of why termites swarm [click here](#).

We have a couple of useful termite factsheets as well, from the [AgriLife Bookstore](#) and the [CityBugs site](#). 🌸



Garden Checklist

Garden Checklist for March-April By: Dr. William C. Welch, Professor & Landscape Horticulturist, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. The following information was compiled from the 2008 updates available at <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/extension/newsletters/hortupdate/tamuhort.html>.

May

- It is not too late to sow directly into the soil seeds of sunflower, zinnia, morning glory, portulaca, marigold, cosmos, periwinkles, and gourds. Achimenes, cannas, dahlias, and other summer-flowering bulbs can also be planted in May.
- Allow foliage of spring-flowering bulbs to mature and yellow before removing.
- Pinch back the terminal growth on newly planted annual and perennial plants. This will result in shorter, more compact, well branched plants with more flowers.
- Time to plant caladium tubers, impatiens, coleus, begonias, and pentas in shady areas.
- Replace or replenish mulch materials in flower beds and shrub borders to conserve moisture and reduce weed growth.
- Make cuttings of your favorite chrysanthemums and root them in a mixture of sand and peat moss. Cover cutting box with plastic and place in shaded area for 5 or 6 days to prevent wilting.
- Prune climbing roses as they complete their spring bloom season. Remove dead or weak wood as needed.
- Take a critical look at your landscape while at the height of summer development. Make notes of how you think it can be better arranged, plants that need replacement, overgrown plants that need to be removed, and possible activity areas that can be enjoyed by family members.
- Check for insects and diseases. Destroy badly infested plants. Spider mites can be especially troublesome at this time. Select a chemical or organic control, or use insecticidal soap.
- During the summer, soil moisture becomes extremely important and essential for good plant production. Because continual watering is oftentimes costly and time consuming, it pays to conserve the moisture around plants. This is best done by mulching. A good mulch will retain valuable moisture needed for plant growth, and improve overall gardening success. Mulches are usually applied 2 to 6 inches deep, depending on the material used. In general, the coarser the material, the deeper the mulch. For example, a 2-inch layer of cottonseed hulls will have about the same mulching effect as 6 inches of oat straw or 4 inches of coastal Bermuda hay.



June

- Take a critical look at your landscape at the height of summer development. Make notes of any plants that need replacement, overgrown plants that need to be removed, better

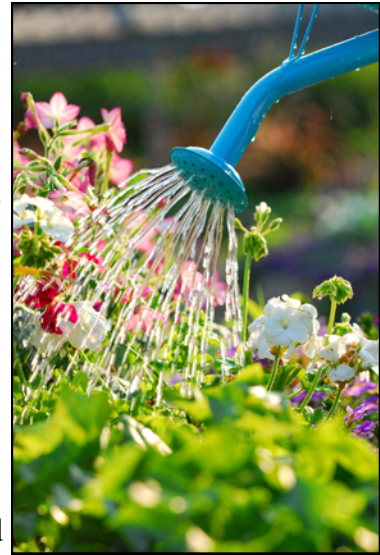
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Garden Checklist

(Continued from page 10)

arrangements for your landscape, and possible activity areas that can be enjoyed by family members. These are good projects for next winter.

- Check for insects and diseases. Spider mites can be especially troublesome at this time. Insecticidal soaps or labelled miticides can be helpful in their control.
- The best way to conserve garden moisture is mulching. A good mulch not only retains valuable moisture needed for plant growth, but also improves overall gardening success.
- Hand pull or hoe weeds before they mature and produce seed.
- Mulches are usually applied 2- to 6-inches deep, depending on the material used. In general, the coarser the material, the deeper the mulch. For example, a 2-inch layer of cotton seed hulls will have about the same mulching effect as 6 inches of oat straw or 4 inches of coastal bermuda hay.
- Removing faded flowers from the plant before it sets seed will keep plants growing and producing more flowers. A light application of fertilizer every four to six weeks will also be helpful.
- Houseplants can be moved outside this month. Sink the pots in a cool, shaded garden bed to prevent them from drying out too quickly. Water pots, container plants and hanging baskets often. Monthly feeding with a household fertilizer encourages continued growth.
- Now is the time to plan for next spring. Consider digging and dividing any crowded spring bulbs. Once bulbs have matured and the foliage has turned brown, it is time to spade them up and thin out the stand. Crowded bulbs produce fewer and smaller blooms. They usually need thinning every three to four years. Replant immediately in prepared soils.
- June is the month to select day lily varieties as they reach their peak bloom.
- Fertilize rose beds every four to six weeks. Apply small amounts of fertilizer high in nitrogen immediately after a flush of bloom or every four to six weeks.
- There is still time to plant some of the heat-tolerant summer annuals. You can direct-seed zinnias and portulaca, and purchase periwinkle, salvia, marigold and purslane plants for transplanting. Be sure to water transplants adequately until roots become established.
- Pinch back chrysanthemums, Mexican marigold mint, autumn asters and other late summer and fall blooming annuals to prevent the necessity for staking.
- Reblooming salvias such as *Salvia greggii* and *S. farinacea* should be pruned back periodically during the summer. To make the job easier use hedging shears and remove only the spent flowers and a few inches of stem below. Fall blooming perennials such as Mexican marigold mint (*Tagetes lucida*), chrysanthemums, physostegia, and *Salvia leucantha* (Mexican bush sage) should be pruned in the same manner during the summer to keep them compact, reducing the need for staking. This type of pruning should be completed prior to September 1st, since flower buds begin forming about that time. 🌸



Thanks to ECHO Newsletter contributors:

Kathleen Brooks
Greg Church
Renee Ferguson
Candace Fountoulakis
Mary Ann Hicken
Mary Nell Jackson
Mary Means
Dr. Mike Merchant
Katherine Ponder
Diane Poston
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The submission deadline for the July/August 2009 issue of the ECHO Newsletter is June 10, 2009. Send submissions, comments and suggestions to:

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