



Master Gardener Newsletter



WSU EXTENSION
Cowlitz County

JULY 2024

REFLECTIONS FROM THE GARDEN

Gary Fredricks

You matter!

Xvxn though my typxwritxr is an old modxl, it works quitx wxll, xxxcpt for onx of thx kxys. I wishxd many timxs that it workxd prxfctly. It is trux that thxrx arx forty-onx kxys that function wxll xnough, but just onx kxy not working makxs thx diffxrncx. Somxtimxs it sxxms to mx that our organization is somxwhat likx this typxwritxr. You say to yoursxlf wxll, I am only onx pxrson...I won't makx or brxak a program. But it doxs makx a diffxrncx, bxcaxs any program, to bx xffctivx, nxxds thx activx participation of vxvry mxmbxr. So thx nxxt timx you think you arx only onx pxrson, and that your xfforts arx not nxxdxd, rxmxmbxr my typxwritxr and thx story it txlls.

“Anonymous”

It was last year when we finally reached over 100 WSU Master Gardener volunteers in Cowlitz County. Each one bringing some level of skill, knowledge, time, leadership, and effort to the organization. Like every organization, we have individuals that shined and were well known for their ability. Unfortunately, there are some that sit in the back feeling like they can't offer much or are not needed, so they never raise their hand to help. I hope that after reading the above paragraph, they realize that the success of this organization is not because of a few, but from all WSU MG volunteers working together. It doesn't matter how much a person gives, just that you gave something. For example:

It was two and half weeks before Cowlitz County Fair when the Floral superintendent stepped down. At that point, nothing had been done to get the Floral Building including a flower show, ready for fair. The role of the WSU MG has been only to host the building during fair. It would have been easy to walk away saying the rest isn't our job. Instead, in short time, many WSU MG stepped forward to plan, to decorate, to host, to provide flowers, to paint, to clean, and help with a 100 different jobs to make it happen. The Floral Building opened during fair to welcome 3,111 people. I heard many comments from the public on how great the building looked, how much fun their children had, thanks for answering our garden questions and wow I didn't know the WSU MG did all that. Thanks to the many volunteers that gave, it was a success.

For some of the WSU MG, they work a job, care for a family member, have health problems, lost a family member, belong to other volunteer organizations, or have one of many other reasons why they only can volunteer limited hours. Please never feel like you don't give enough or matter. You are important to our organization and any time you give serving others as a WSU MG is very appreciated. You matter to all of us!

WSU Extension Office
304 Cowlitz Way
Kelso, WA 98626
Phone: 360-577-3014

Gary Fredricks, WSU Cowlitz County Extension Director,
360-577-3014, Ext. 3
E-mail:
FredricksG@cowlitzwa.gov

Stephanie Bjerke
Administrative Assistant
360-577-3014, Ext. 0
Email:
BjerkeS@cowlitzwa.gov

WSU Gardening Websites
[mastergardener.wsu.edu/
resources/gardening-in-
Washington-state](http://mastergardener.wsu.edu/resources/gardening-in-Washington-state)

HortSense Fact Sheets
hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/

PestSense Fact Sheets
pestsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/

WSU Educational Pubs
pubs.extension.wsu.edu/gardening

WSU Cowlitz Co. MGs
extension.wsu.edu/cowlitz/mg/

Master Gardener Foundation
www.cowlitzcomg.com/

Reasonable accommodations will be made for persons with disabilities and special needs who contact the office at least two weeks prior to the event. Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension office.

Announcements

Plant and Insect Clinic is OPEN!

In-clinic visits, calls, and emails.

In office: 10am-Noon

- April-October: Mon., Wed., & Thu.
- November-March: Wed. Only

Call: 360-577-3014, Ext. 1

Email: cowlitzmastergardener@gmail.com

All of our workshops slides, handouts, and videos:

cowlitzcomg.com/workshops-videos

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- ◆ [FAIR—Floral Building](#) Lori Martinson
- ◆ [FAIR—Children’s Space](#) Patricia Bosh
- ◆ [FAIR—Demo Garden Tours](#) Jane Yahrmart
- ◆ [FAIR—Youth Floral Design Class](#) Kristen Buchanan
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- ◆ [Foundation Mtg. Minutes](#)

Log your Volunteer Hours



wsu.givepulse.com/group/453100-WSU-Cowlitz-County-Master-Gardeners

wsu.givepulse.com/group/453100-WSU-Cowlitz-County-Master-Gardeners

- Article Opportunity -

If you specialize in a specific type of gardening, then why not share your knowledge by writing a short article for the newsletter? It’s a great way to contribute, and help inspire fellow gardeners. Not to mention that the time spent writing can be turned in as volunteer hours!

If you have an article you’d like to share, please email them to: Alice Slusher: alslush@gmail.com

Articles for June issue due August 20, 2024

Meetings & Events

Foundation Meeting

Tuesday, August 20th

10am

EXTENSION OFFICE and

Zoom



**MASTER
GARDENER
CALENDAR**

Upcoming Workshops:

Tuesday NOON Zoom;
except where noted

Aug. 6	Kids-bee friendly water gardens	Tracy Morgan
Aug. 13	Composting for kids	Tracy Morgan
Aug. 20	Mini greenhouses for kids	Tracy Morgan
Aug. 27	Making a bug hotel for kids	Tracy Morgan

Master Gardener

Directory

On members’ page of website

MGs Reporting: Fair—Floral Building

Fair Floral Building Submitted by: Lori Martinson

This year's Floral building was a blank slate with no flower show, ribbons, premiums, or judges. However, it was an opportunity for Master Gardeners and the public to showcase their flowers and plants.

Prep: The JDC kids and their mentor washed the vases and moved the tables arranged along the sides of the room with an open area in the middle. This was a new arrangement, but it worked well.

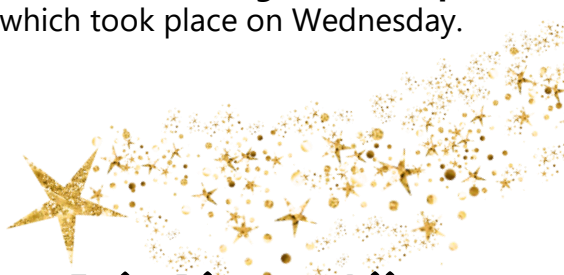


Decorating Committee:

A committee chose patriotic decor to support the fair theme, "Stars, Stripes, and Summer Nights." Glittery stars, banners and streamers were placed around the room. Red and blue paper covered table tops along with white skirts on the side. The Master Gardener banner and posters lined the east wall, providing easy access. We weren't sure how many flowers would come in, but all tables were full.

Garden Club display: The Kelso Garden Club set up their display across the back of the building depicting a night-time campsite complete with two campers and their dog seated by the fire. A large American Flag draped the back wall. They also showcased plants and trees native to the Pacific Northwest.

Kids' Flower Design Workshop: We should also mention the Children's flower arranging class which took place on Wednesday.



Fair Photo Album:
[Fair 2024: Stars and Stripes
and Summer Nights
- Google Photos](#)



MGs Pictured (left to right): Stephanie Bjerke, Kim DeSimone, Marsha Tisdale and Debra Boler having a fun time volunteering in the floral building during fair.



MGs Reporting: Fair—Children’s Space



Floral Bldg. Children’s Space By: Patricia Bosh

The Children’s Space was located to the left of the front door along the wall just before the shadow boxes begin. A table was set at child height with TV plugged into the wall up 7 ft. next to shadow box, plastic multiple page holder for scavenger hunt & word search.

This year we had a TV with a [one minute video showing the life cycle of an apple](#), a scavenger hunt of flowers found in the Floral bldg. on one side and Demo Garden on the other side, 7 sets of flower to fruit matching cards and a double sided word search.

The life cycle of the apple began with a seed falling to the ground, seed coat opening and root growing out into the soil (actual live plant), apple flower blooming, bee pollinating the flower, flower dying and apple growing to maturity.



The scavenger hunt had each side labeled on line photos of flowers which were, when possible, the same colors as the flowers found in the Floral bldg. and Demo Garden.

Each flower picture had the name of the flower under it. The directions said to find the flowers in the Floral bldg. then follow the sign at the back of the building out the door and to the Demo Garden to find flowers there.

The Noxious Weed Control Program table was created by Program Coordinator, Jennifer Mendoza. It featured noxious weeds varieties in sealed containers plus publications about noxious weeds.

Caption: Cool one-minute video of the lifecycle of an apple from seed to fruit and everything in between!

<https://youtu.be/eBzTCbGnlWo?si=7VaiNiJhbooFURRX>



MG Reporting: Fair—Demo Garden Tours

Submitted by Jane Yahrmarkt

Our time spent being “Garden Tour Guides” was a wonderful experience. For four days, we greeted fair goers with hopes of answering questions and listening to their personal garden challenges and victories.

A rough estimate of our visitors was over 300!

Some of the folks commented – “Oh, what is that plant? My Grandma had it growing in her garden”. What we learned from our guests is that, gardening can be a connection with our past.

Some mentioned our roses looked like their mom’s beautiful roses, or the rhubarb made them think of their grandma and those sunflowers reminded them of being a kid and roasting the seeds. Our fun activity for the kids was a scavenger hunt for different flowers in our garden. A picture map was given to them in the Floral building, and from there, they explored our garden for their treasure flowers. All day long, we listened to our guests and shared a love of gardening.

We passed along information on the Master Gardener program, PIC, Mason Bee fostering, Raised Bed Program and “In the Garden” classes.

Our team had 5 volunteers: Jenny Sorensen, Trisha Bonapace, Rhonda Dowling, Jane Yahrmarkt and Brenda Smith.



Caption: DG visitors were invited to take home a sunflower seedling

Of interest—in the upper right foreground is the *Clerodendrum trichotomum*, also known as the Peanut Butter Tree or Harlequin Glorybower. Kids and adults alike are fascinated because the crushed leaves smell like peanut butter! It is a large deciduous shrub, growing 10-12 ft. tall. The ovate leaves are up to 12 cm long, soft, and hairy, with a peanut odor when crushed. The plant has fragrant white flowers on branching stems, and its fruits change color from white to bright blue, eventually turning dark blue as they mature. The fruits contain a unique blue pigment called trichotomine. While this pigment is notable for its distinctive color, there isn't widespread documentation or evidence suggesting its use as a dye for textiles or other materials. However, the plant's vibrant fruit color and pigment might have potential applications in natural dyes, and further research could explore this possibility.



Peanut Butter Tree berries --unique blue pigment called trichotomine



Caption: Rhonda Dowling invites guests to sample the raised salad garden bed.



MG Reporting: Fair—Youth Floral Design

Youths' Floral Design Workshop 2024 Fair
Submitted by workshop presenter:
Kristen Buchanan

For our 2024 Youth Floral Arranging workshop, we welcomed eight bright, excited students to the Floral building at the Cowlitz County Fairgrounds! Flowers brought from DVF Farm in Castle Rock dazzled, along with home grown flowers from attendee's gardens. Students took a tour of the floral displays and the Demo Garden, where they tasted edible flowers and named all the types of flowers they could!

Afterwards, students learned about how to choose bouquet flowers, how to design for someone else, and how to support primary design with complimenting florals and greens. Each student designed two bouquets and had the opportunity to place their work in the Floral display!



MGs Reporting: Understanding Guttation in Plants

Understanding Guttation in Plants By: Carolyn Winchell

What is Guttation?

Guttation is when plants release small droplets of water from the edges or tips of their leaves. This happens when the plant has absorbed more water than it needs.

Is Guttation a Sign of Overwatering?

No, guttation is a natural process and doesn't mean the plant is overwatered. It's a sign of a healthy plant.

How Does Guttation Happen?

Plants draw in extra water through their roots at night when they can't transpire through their leaves. This leads to the appearance of guttation droplets.

Signs of Overwatering and Guttation:

Consistent guttation after watering might indicate overwatering, but it's not a clear sign. Look for other signs of overwatering, like yellowing leaves and soil that's constantly wet.

Precautions and Maintenance:

Monitor the plant's overall health and consider adjusting watering and fertilizing practices if needed. Keep an eye on leaf tips for signs of mineral buildup from fertilizer.

Caption: Look carefully at the leaf margins. These squash leaves are demonstrating guttation at the edges in the form of tiny droplets of water like a necklace around the leaf.



MGs Reporting: Budding Gardener

Budding Gardener By: Carolyn Winchell

It's fun having Aiden here. He's such a cute kid. I am "Grammaw" given his slightly southern accent. He took a tour of the garden this morning and found two immature eggplants, a small cauliflower, a little bit of broccoli, a few peppers, some lettuce, a few potatoes, and a young onion and was very proud of his assortment. He wants to start seeds while he is here so Jerry got out the seeds from the freezer and we're going to be looking them over and deciding which ones we can plant.

Currently, Grandpa is coaching Aiden through canning cherries (after lessons in towel-snapping last night.) I think some more rock exploration in the barrels behind the shop is in the schedule. Yesterday, Aiden enjoyed exploring the garden and brought in a handful of potatoes, a small onion, two very young eggplants, a couple of peppers, and a few other things he gleaned. One of his top agendas is starting some seeds and growing them while they are here so, I think we have a budding gardener.



Aiden starting seeds with his version of a dibble.



Aiden harvested the first cauliflower from our garden. He's never had cauliflower before, but he LOVES mac-and-cheese, so we offered him [vegan cauliflower-and-cheese](#). YUM!!



MGs Reporting: Our Future Master Gardeners



BUDDING GARDENER (continued)

Aiden's gleaned garden assortment; baby carrot, blueberries, and an egg-plant.

Will These Be Our Future Master Gardeners? By: Sue Fardell



Nurturing our next generation of Master Gardeners. Is this how we do it? We bring them into the Demonstration garden to watch us, so they understand what work is, and we let them play, plus give them tools and age-appropriate tasks that fit their abilities.

Jenny Sorensen brought her two grandchildren, Collette and Levi, to the Demo garden on our Thursday workday. Being there for a couple of hours they got to pick spent flowers, check on the red wigglers and even got a little rain shower.

What a great example of letting our next generation see how much fun gardening can be!



MGs Reporting: LV Library Memorial Rose Garden

Update on the Longview Library Memorial Rose Garden By: Michele Thomas



have responded to the care they are now receiving. I want to thank all of you who contributed your time and continue to help with the Longview Library Memorial Rose Garden.

On June 8, 2024 the Rose Garden received its first complete bark dust coverage since sometime between 1989 and 1992. All of the hard work that went into getting to this point was a combination of many dedicated Cowlitz County Master Gardeners and Library Volunteers.

Here in pictures is some of the hard work that went into bringing this garden to where it is today.

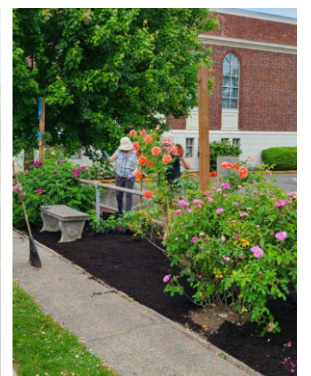
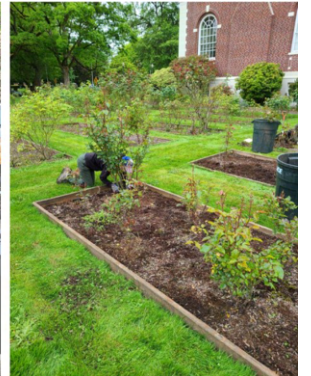
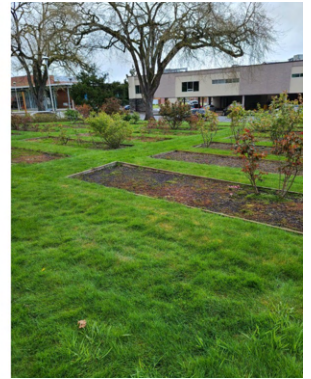
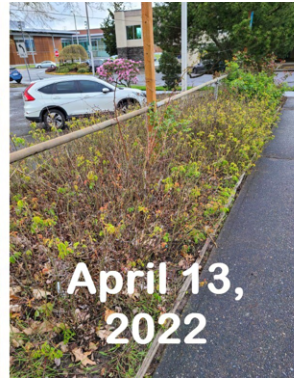
Pictures start on April 13, 2022. Rose Garden has only been weeded and a lot of dead canes have been removed. And the 20 feet of Rosa Galicia, is what happens when a species rose gets off its graft.

May 27, 2022. First Major Clean Up with the Master Gardeners: That dump truck was full when it left. We removed rootstocks Dr. Huey and Rosa Canina from the garden (there were a lot of them.)

March 18, 2023 First Pruning Class for Master Gardens, Friends of the Library, and the Community. We also planted a lot of new roses that day, so there was also a planting demonstration done by Mary Hoover, our other Co-chair who is an American Rose Society Consulting Rosarian. Many Master Gardeners also watched.

June 8, 2024. First Bark Dust Project and the Master Gardeners showed up in force. We moved and spread 14 yards of bark dust. It was an amazing day. It took 2 1/2 years to get to this point. Pink Roses in the background of the second pictures are the ones planted at the Spring Pruning Class.

The garden is showing all the love that has gone into bringing it back. The foot traffic in the garden has increased 5-fold. People are amazed at how the roses



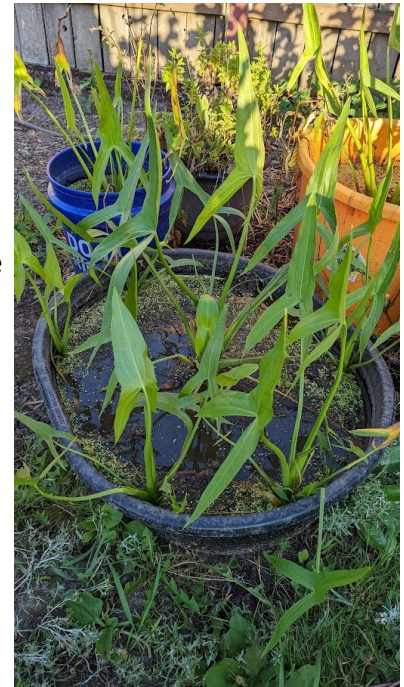
MG Reporting: Native Microbiomes

Native Microbiomes to Attract Beneficial Animals and Insects By: David May

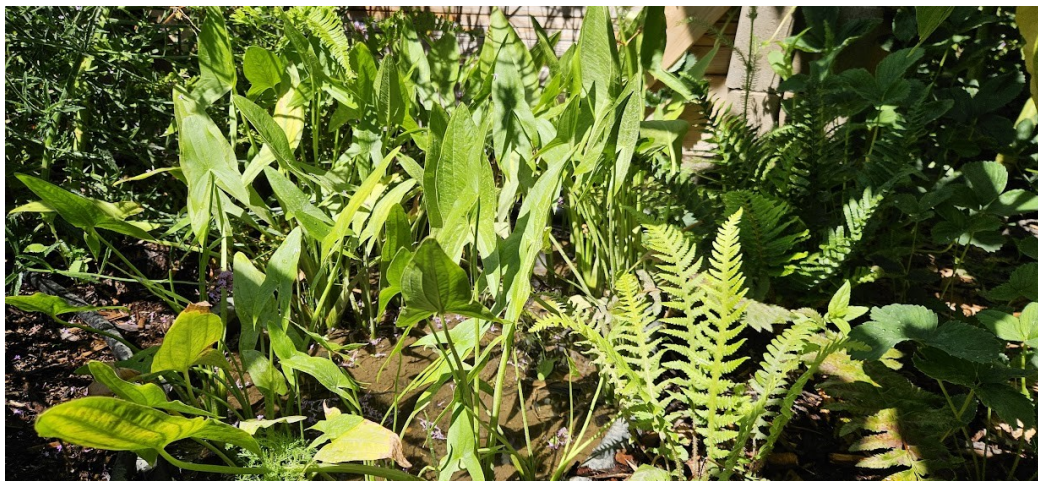
Native plants and fauna are a vital part of sustainable and beneficial gardening practices. Because of ignorance early on in my gardens I would spray chemicals all over. I then wondered why aphids and caterpillars would rage out of control shortly after I sprayed. Thanks to blogs, vlogs, YouTube, and master gardener training I've learned the ways of IPM (integrated pest management) and using nature to regulate itself.



A few years ago, my daughter sent me a small set of [Wapato tubers](#) from a native nursery. I used a couple 15-gallon stock tanks and 5-gallon buckets filled half full with layers of gravel, clay soil, and sand. Then I planted the Wapato and topped it off with water. In the summer they began to flourish and flower. The next year I noticed the [Pacific Tree Frogs](#) were using my Wapato beds to call from and before I knew it there were eggs and tadpoles in each container. Dragonflies, wasps, bees, and other insects would stop to rest or catch a drink too! This gave me an idea.



I took one of the stock tanks, dug it into the ground in an area between two large raised beds and planted native plants all around it: a couple native fern varieties to provide shade and cover over and around the water (frogs live in the fronds,) [Achillea Millefolium](#), [Verbena Hastata](#), and some [Lupinus Polyphyllus](#). This small feature, or micro-biome, contained within my garden is a constant buzz of activity. I see many small birds, such as the [Willow Goldfinch](#), [chickadees](#), and [juncos](#) at various times through the spring and summer. Pollinators of all kinds stop by and right now, in late July, the tadpoles from the earlier batches are starting to graduate, frogs of all sizes can be found around the garden eating slugs and other things. The benefits of the increased wildlife activity keeping the insect life in balance around the garden is invaluable.



MG Reporting: Herbalicious & MG Photos

Herbalicious By: Heidi Hubler

I don't know about you, but I absolutely love being able to harvest something every week out of my garden. I have done several harvest of cilantro, rosemary, oregano, sage, and chives. Usually, I let my oregano and cilantro go to seed after, and I use those seeds for the next year.

It's definitely herbalicious right now!



Photos from Master Gardener's Gardens



Sara Clark--first tomato! Early Girl



Caption: July harvest from Mark and Janelle's garden.

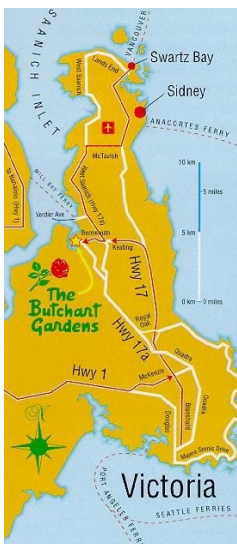


MG Reporting: Bucharth Gardens, Victoria BC

Buchart Gardens, Victoria BC By: Tricia Bonapace

We visited Victoria recently during the spring extravaganza, and naturally toured Butchart Garden.

If you haven't gone to Victoria yet, please go. The beautiful harbor, unlimited choices of great restaurants, the extremely friendly people and many, many wonderful gardens to visit, are a feast for the soul.



A nice benefit depending on when you go, is the exchange on the U.S. dollar. When we went, it was .67 of American money bought \$1.00 of Canadian goods & services. That savings really adds up.

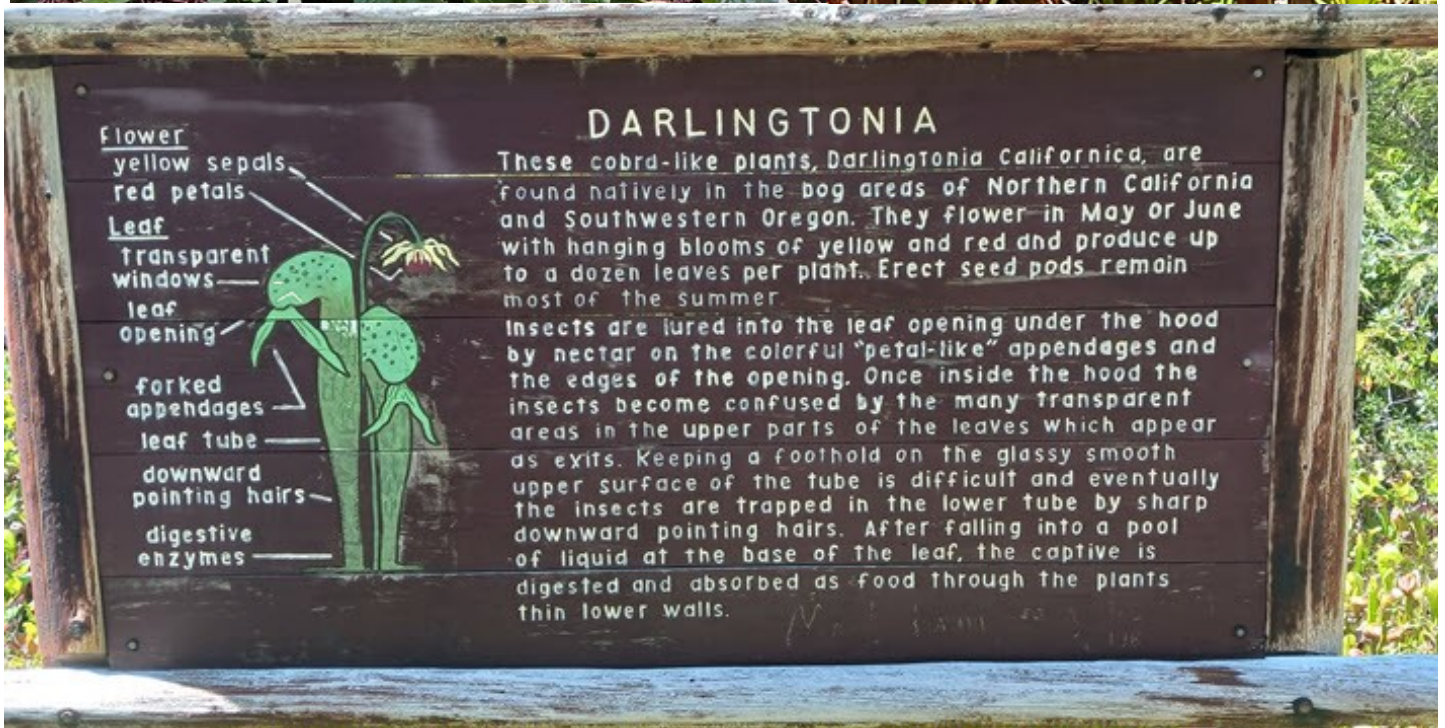


MG Reporting: Darlingtonia State Natural Site

Visit to Darlingtonia State Natural Site (Near Florence, Oregon) By: Gary Hinderman

The California Pitcher plant is native to Oregon and California. Found in and around bogs and other water sources. It supplements its nitrogen needs with the capture of insects in its name-sake pitcher.

[Darlingtonia State Natural Site - Oregon State Parks](#)



MGs Reporting: Safeguard Your Home

Safeguard Your Home: Top Tips for Wildfire Protection By: Alice Slusher

The Pacific Northwest is on the verge of a new season - not officially declared, but increasingly evident: wildfire season. While we've been fortunate this year, the looming specter of smoke and nearby wildfires in recent years has underscored the constant threat under which we live. Experts in the PNW emphasize that wildfires are not a matter of 'if' but rather 'when' they will occur. This urgency makes it essential for homeowners to be prepared.

Homeowners play a crucial role in safeguarding our homes from wildfires. It's our responsibility to establish a defensible space by clearing flammable materials within 30-100 feet of our homes. This proactive measure prevents fires from encroaching too close to our houses and provides firefighters with the necessary space to combat the blaze effectively.

The type and placement of vegetation near homes can make the critical difference between survival and devastation. Homes surrounded by dense, dry vegetation face a heightened risk of catching fire. Conversely, a well-maintained landscape featuring fire-resistant plants, appropriately pruned trees, and sufficient spacing between plants can be a natural barrier, reducing the likelihood of the fire spreading to the property.

Steps to Protect Your Home:

- Keep all plant material at least 5 feet away from your home. Remove flammable brush near your house and under trees, replacing it with a well-irrigated flower bed and fire-resistant plants. Also consider hardscape options, such as stone pathways and pavers, rock gardens with boulders, metal or stone benches, statues, or planters, and decorative pebbles or crushed stone mulch
- Leave at least 10 feet between groups of plants, and even more space if your home is on or near a slope. Avoid planting in rows to prevent a continuous path that could allow fire to spread.
- One simple yet effective measure to hinder the rapid spread of fire is to maintain a well-mowed lawn. This, along with trimming low-hanging branches, dead limbs, and dense tree stands, can prevent fires from using trees as a ladder.
- Properly anchor propane tanks. Place the tank, firewood, and other flammable materials at a safe distance from your home.
- Clear leaves and debris from your roof, gutters, and deck, and prune back overhanging branches from your roof. Properly dispose of yard debris instead of burning it.
- While these measures may evoke the image of creating a desert landscape around your home, the key lies in replacing highly flammable plants with fire-resistant alternatives to create an aesthetically pleasing and colorful environment.



MGs Reporting: Safeguard your Home (cont.)

Characteristics of Fire-Resistant Plants:

Fire-resistant plants have particular traits that make them less likely to catch fire and help reduce wildfire intensity. While they might get damaged or even killed by fire, they generally produce fewer embers, a significant cause of homes burning during wildfires.

- **Resistance to Ignition:** These plants do not catch fire easily. They might get damaged, but they produce fewer embers, which helps prevent fire spread. Avoid tall ornamental grasses--they act as tinder. Climbing vines should not be planted close to a structure or under trees.
- **High Moisture Content:** Properly water your plants, including trees and shrubs. Plants with higher moisture levels are less likely to ignite.
- **Deciduous trees and shrubs** shed their leaves each year and are generally more fire-resistant than evergreens. Their leaves contain a lot of moisture, and their leafless branches in winter make it more difficult for fires to spread. Examples are maple, poplar, oak, and alder trees.
- **Open Structure:** Pruning or thinning shrubs and trees to create a more open structure can make them more resistant to wildfires.
- **Low Resin and Watery Sap:** Plants with leaves with low resin content and watery sap are more fire-resistant. You can still have high-resin trees and shrubs in your landscape, but keep them outside your safety perimeter. For example, eucalyptus, Douglas fir, juniper, and cypress should not be planted within 30-100 feet of your home.
- **Minimal Dead Material:** Choose plants that don't accumulate a lot of dead leaves and branches inside, because dry litter can fuel fires. Many conifer trees and eucalyptus fall into this category.
- **Slow-Growing with Minimal Pruning:** Slow-growing plants that need little pruning are suitable for fire-prone areas. Ginko, redbud, crape myrtle, bottlebrush, yucca, lavender, sedum, and creeping thyme are options to consider.

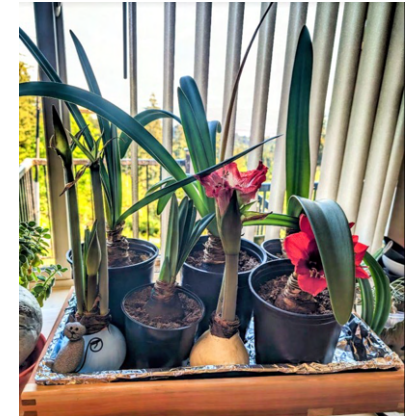
For in-depth information, see OSU's publications [Fire-resistant Plants for Home Landscapes](#) and [Living with Fire: A Guide for the Homeowner](#).

As we approach fall, now is the opportune time to start planning for next year's plantings. Stay prepared and stay safe!



MG Reporting: Reblooming Amaryllis

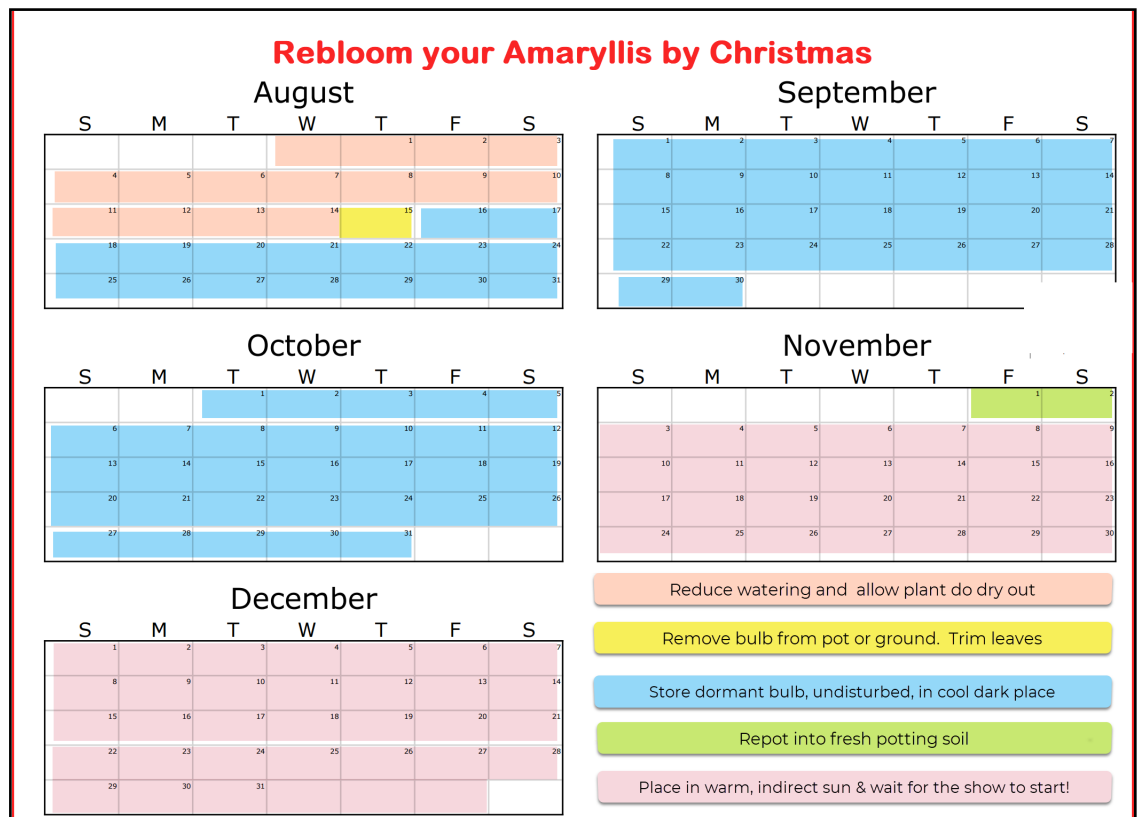
It's time to dig up your Amaryllis bulbs!
By: Alice Slusher



I had some waxed Amaryllis plants last Christmas—I know some of you did, too. After they bloomed, I removed the wax from the bulbs and repotted them. In early June, I planted them in my garden to soak up rays so the bulb could store food for this year's blooms.

To get Amaryllis to bloom for Christmas, you should dig up the bulb in August and put it into dormancy so it can rebloom in late December or early January:

- In early August, begin withholding water and fertilizer** and let the foliage die back naturally. If it's in a pot, let the soil dry out completely.
- In mid-August, dig up the amaryllis bulb** from the garden and let the foliage die back naturally. Use a garden fork to carefully lift the bulb and roots so you don't damage the bulb. You can remove any dry scales and leaves, but leave the roots intact. Brush off any loose soil.
- Store the bulb** by putting it in a paper bag in a cool, dry, and dark place, like a basement or garage, for a *minimum* of 8 weeks; longer is fine, too. Leave the bulb alone and don't water it.
- Plant the bulb in the first week of November** if you want to have Amaryllis blooms on December. If you're not particular about the exact timing, you can start them at any point in November. If the roots are healthy, don't remove them—only remove rotten or visibly sick roots. Remove any bulblets. Place the roots in water to soak for half a day before planting, as this will make it easier for the bulb to grow new roots. Repot the bulb in fresh potting mix. Leave about a third of the bulb exposed in the pot.
- Give it a healthy drink of water and place it in bright, indirect light.** Resume watering sparingly at first, and once new growth is visible, increase watering to encourage upcoming flower show.



MGs Reporting: Plant Bullies

Is Your Garden Harboring Botanical Bullies?

They may be pretty, but some non-native garden ornamentals are known for their habit of escaping cultivation and invading natural areas.



Policeman's helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*) invades wetland and riparian areas.*



Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) spreads by rhizomes and runners.*



Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) invades forest understry.



Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) forms dense monocultures in wetlands. There are no sterile cultivars.*



Bighead knapweed (*Centaurea macrocephala*) is also sold as lemon fluff and globe centaury.*



Butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) displaces native vegetation required by butterflies for reproduction.



Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) invades wetlands.



Invasive cultivars of English ivy (*Hedera helix*) invades parks and forests



Garden loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) invades wetlands.*



Clary Sage (*Salvia sclarea*) invades pastures and rangelands.*

Are Weeds Hiding in Your Water Garden?

Some popular and attractive water plants are extremely invasive and damaging to our aquatic ecosystems.

These plants often form dense mats of vegetation on the water surface, affecting water quality, native plants and wildlife, and recreational use. These plants can all be spread by plant or root fragments, making them extremely difficult to control. They can escape water gardens when transported by wildlife or flood waters.

Never dispose of unwanted aquatic plants by releasing them into other water bodies.

Do not put these plants in water gardens with any connections to other water bodies.



Fragrant Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) is native to eastern North America but invasive in the west.



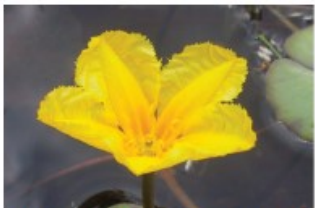
Water primrose (*Ludwigia hexapetala*) creeps from shoreline out over water.*



Giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) can double its numbers in 2 to 10 days, forming 3' deep mats on the water.



Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) is considered one of the world's worst aquatic weeds.*



Yellow floating heart (*Nymphoides peltata*) looks like a miniature water lily. Flowers are 1" in diameter.



Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) is sometimes transported as a contaminant on water ornamentals.*



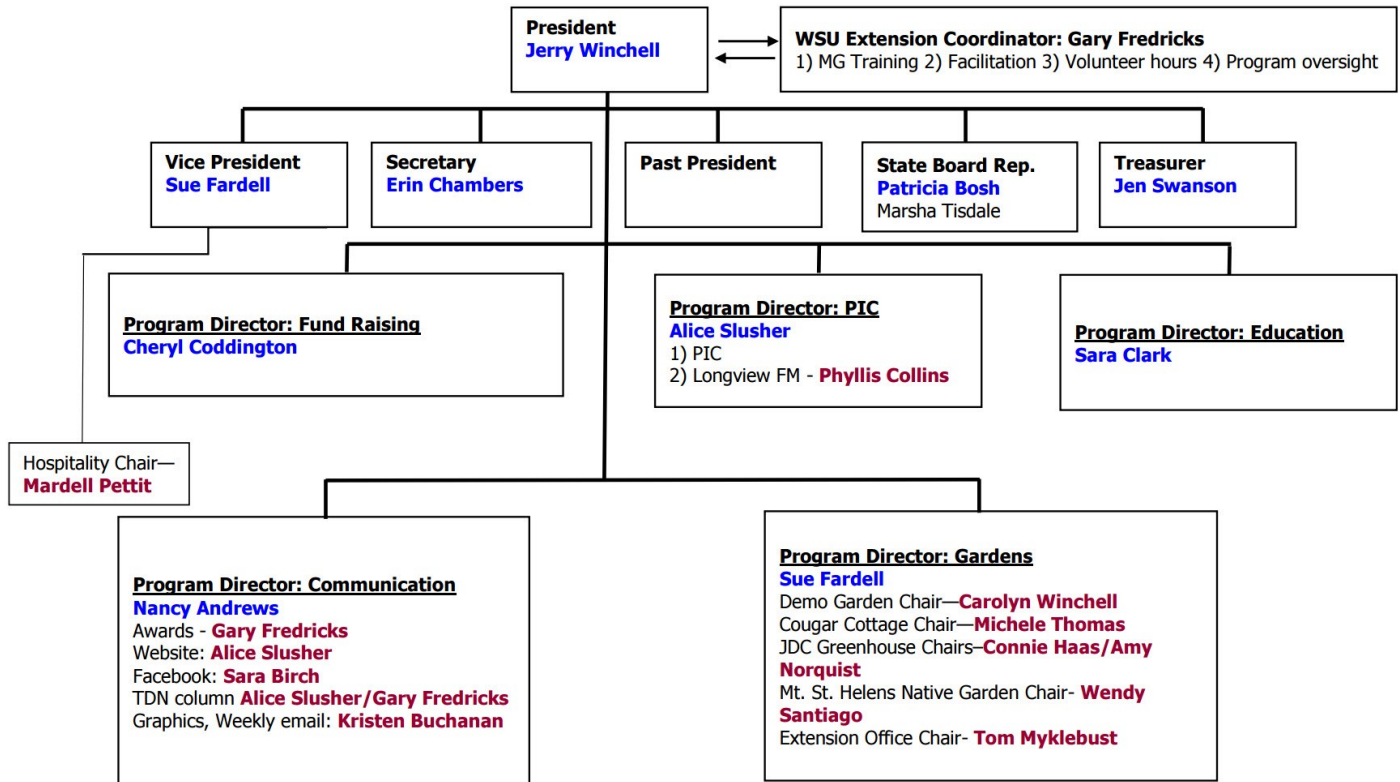
Parrotfeather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) looks like small fir trees growing on top of the water*



The Foundation meeting minutes are available in the Members Section of the website—see Foundation Documents.



Cowlitz County Master Gardener 2024 Foundation Board



Foundation Officer
Program Chair

