In this issue...

In the Vegetable Garden
Curbside Landscaping
Pink Hibiscus Mealybugs
New Grow Green Landscape Booklets
Book Excerpt
President’s Message

Guest Presenter...

Remarkable Plants of Texas: Uncommon Accounts of Our Common Natives with Matt Turner
Inside this Issue....

• June Meeting Speaker — Matt Turner
• The President’s Message
• In the Vegetable Garden
• Pink Hibiscus Mealybug
• Book Excerpt
• Curbside Landscaping
• Grow Green Landscape Template Booklets
• Coming Events
• 2010 TCMGA Board

May Meeting Speaker — Matt Turner, Ph.D.

Remarkable Plants of Texas: Uncommon Accounts of Our Common Natives

With some 6,000 species of plants, Texas has extraordinary botanical wealth and diversity. Dr. Turner will share with us some of the little-known facts — be they archaeological, historical, material, medicinal, culinary, or cultural — behind our everyday botanical landscape. He spins a good tale with facts which might astonish you!

Matt is a market researcher at the University of Texas, McCombs School of business, as well as a teacher, naturalist, and free-lance writer. He has published several articles on botany in scientific journals, has given various lectures and nature walks at the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. He is a former President of the Austin Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Texas.

*Remarkable Plants of Texas* is a plant person’s book with a twist. Copies of the book will be available for purchase after the meeting. The cost is $30.00 (cash or check made to Matt Turner). Matt will be happy to sign books which people have already purchased.

Meeting information:  Wednesday, June 2nd, 2010 starting at 7 pm.
Zilker Botanical Garden
Hello Master Gardeners:
A Message From Your President

Becoming a Master Gardener

Each of us has their own special story as to how and why they decided to take the Master Gardener classes and become certified with this special program. My own story started while reading an article in “Southern Living” magazine regarding the Master Gardeners of San Antonio. Pictured were several ladies in a beautifully restored garden with their County Extension Agent.

I phoned our County Extension Office and asked if Travis County offered such a program. To my delighted, they said “Yes, but the spring class was already filled.” Told that I could apply for the upcoming fall class, I explained it would not work for me. Being the office manager and travel agent for the University of Texas’s 400 member Longhorn Band, meant fall time I basically did not have a personal life. I calmly begged to be allowed into the upcoming spring class. Finally, our then County Extension Agent, Skip Richter, agreed to let me in for one reason and with one stipulation.

The reason was the year before the tragic bonfire accident had claimed the lives of several young Aggies and during the annual U.T. vs. A & M half-time show, the Longhorn Band had presented one of the most sentimental and heart felt showed ever and dedicated it to the fallen Aggies. They had even, for the first time in Longhorn Band history, taken off their Stetsons, put them over their hearts, while lowering all the Big 12 flags, except the A&M flag, which stood tall. It still brings tears to my eyes!

The stipulation was that I would promise to finish my certification hours and remain active within the program. Seems he didn’t wish to make room for someone who was just going to take the classes and disappear! I promised I would and that he would not be sorry for his decision.

My question is, did Skip win that promise? The answer is “NO”.....I did!! It is 10 years down the road as a Master Gardener for me and I am not only the winner, but so much the better person for being so.

I took those classes while working full time and found that I loved the new found knowledge. Even though I had gardened most of my life, I learned new information each week. I found the time to carve out places to volunteer a little here, a little there, and became certified. Five years later I decided to retire and knew I was going to enjoy having more time to participate in the MG program.

Again, my story is not special to anyone but me. Your story (hopefully) is special to you and life’s circumstances that brings you to the Master Gardeners is something you have earned and enjoyed.

I have found three things that I have in common and share with each of you; the love of gardening, volunteering to benefit the Travis County community and beautiful friendships.

Thanks to all of you and the spirit of volunteering you give so freely, we have a winning organization!

Carolyn
In The Vegetable Garden
By Patty Leander

June in the vegetable garden is the culmination of the spring season, the pay-off for the time, money, effort and faith that we invested in our seed and soil during March and April. This is our main harvest month, and the rewards come, by the armload, in the form of homegrown, nutritious vegetables. I imagine that if the pilgrims had settled in Central Texas, we would be celebrating Thanksgiving in June instead of November!

Every time I walk through the produce section at the grocery store, or even as I meander past the booths at the farmer’s market, I can’t help but do a quick mental calculation of the value of my own backyard “gardener’s market.”

In early May, as I began to harvest potatoes, beans and squash I kept detailed records of my harvest. After only 2 weeks I had picked

18 pounds of squash from 8 squash plants (6 varieties), 8 pounds of green beans from an 8’ double row of ‘Contender’ and 28 pounds of potatoes (7 different varieties).

Based on vegetable prices at my neighborhood grocery store, my local, organic harvest during two weeks in May was worth about $130, and the tomatoes, cucumbers, okra, butterbeans and corn
hadn’t even started producing yet.

So what’s not to love about a vegetable garden?! Yes, there were some input costs; the biggest expense for the spring garden was probably the potatoes I ordered from Ronnigers (~$40), but that was well worth the investment. And I will keep 1 or 2 pounds of small potatoes from my summer harvest for planting in fall, and presto — more free potatoes! The most productive varieties for me every year are the ‘Red La Soda’ and two fingerling varieties — ‘Austrian Crescent’ and ‘Russian Banana.’

If you have a sunny spot with room to grow some vegetables it is not too late to plant okra, Southern peas, sweet potatoes and melons. And if you didn’t get a garden planted this spring do not be discouraged, late August/early September is a great time to put in vegetables for the fall season.

Spider mites like it hot and dry, so as the days heat up and the rain tapers off, watch for infestations on beans, squash, tomatoes and cucumbers. The leaves will have a stippled or bleached appearance. Organic controls for spider mites include horticultural oils and sulfur dust. Washing the underside of the leaves with a strong spray of water every few days can also help prevent mites from becoming established.

As the temperature rises over the summer be sure to replenish the mulch in your garden to help add and/or conserve organic matter in the soil. Even after spider mites and early blight have ravaged your tomatoes, beans and squash and you have to pull them up, mulch the fallow soil so it will be ready to receive your plants in the fall. The life in the soil will thank you!

Top: Stippled leaves on beans indicating spider mite infestation. Bottom: Sweet potatoes planted 1-1 1/2’ apart and mulched well before they begin to vine.
Pink Hibiscus Mealybug
By Wizzie Brown

Mealybugs are a type of unarmored scale insect. They are sexually dimorphic (males & females look different). Males have wings while females remain wingless and nymph-like throughout their life. Females are oval, soft-bodied and covered with a white waxy powder.

Pink hibiscus mealybug female adults are about 3 mm long, wingless with reddish bodies covered in whitish wax (Fig 1.). When the insects are squashed, they exude a reddish body fluid which can help differentiate from other mealybug species. Egg masses and crawler nymphs are pinkish in color while older nymphs look similar to the adult. Adult males have wings and two long waxy tails.

Pink hibiscus mealybug has a wide host range, but common host plants are hibiscus and senna. This pest is known to infest more than 300 plant species. For more hosts, please go to http://ncipmc.org/phmb/

Infested plants will have heavy, cotton-like waxy build up on branches and stems. Mealybugs have piercing-sucking mouthparts and feeding causes new leaves to curl and stunts the growth of new stems, causing "bunchy top" (Fig 2.). Mealybugs excrete honeydew as a by-product of feeding. Honeydew first creates a shiny appearance to the leaves, and can lead to growth of sooty mold*. High populations of pink hibiscus mealybug can lead to plant death.

* Sooty mold is a fungus that grows on honeydew excretions. Sooty mold can indirectly harm the plant by covering plant surfaces and reduce the amount of sunlight that reaches plant tissues, resulting in reduction of photosynthesis.
Pink Hibiscus Mealybug

Dispersal of pink hibiscus mealybug is by wind currents, crawling from plant to plant, sticking to clothing or transfer of plant material from one location to another. Cultural control is simple—prune off heavily infested parts of the plant. Double bag the clippings before disposal.

Natural enemies have been used with success in infested areas. Two parasitic wasps have been able to reduce and maintain populations below economic thresholds. Another insect used has been a ladybird beetle.

So far, pink hibiscus mealybug has not been confirmed from Travis County, but that does not mean that it is not present within the county. Please keep an eye out for this pest and report and concerns to Wizzie Brown (512-854-9600 or ebrown@ag.tamu.edu).
Book Excerpt

Remarkable Plants of Texas

An Excerpt from Remarkable Plants of Texas by Matt Turner

Ashe Juniper (*Juniperus ashei*)

One of the dominant woody plants of the Edwards Plateau, Ashe juniper blankets many of the steeper hillsides and canyons of the Texas Hill Country, such that the shrub and the region are almost inseparable in the mind’s eye. Groves on the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau were noted for their growth in the nineteenth century, and the current National Champion Ashe juniper, at 41 feet high with a spread of 49 feet (as of 2007), is found in the same area in New Braunfels. Ashe juniper commonly has a gray-white fungus, possibly a lichen-forming fungus, growing in splodges on its branches (especially on younger specimens of 20-40 years old). This phenomenon has led some to believe the tree’s name comes from the ashen color of the fungus instead of the forest researcher, Mr. Ashe.

Among the Anglo settlers of Texas, *Juniperus* wood (a.k.a. cedar) was favored for housing construction in the mid-nineteenth century, even in east Texas towns that were surrounded by pines. Although log buildings were constructed in Texas out of almost every native timber tree, cedar was used preferentially wherever it was available. Many of the early houses of New Braunfels and Fredericksburg and the crude huts, or jacas, of San Antonio were constructed of cedar. The main reason for this preference lies in cedar wood’s durability and fragrance. The wood of both species contains a high level of cedrol and related compounds; these aromatic oils naturally inhibit rot and repel insects, such as termites and moths.

Ashe junipers, usually shorter, more branched, and with higher levels of cedrol in their wood, lent themselves to slightly different purposes. Their wood made especially excellent fence posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, house blocks, and pier materials. Old-growth Ashe junipers, however, can also attain tall heights (50 feet) and are generally single-trunked. So the many houses, barns, and smokehouses built by early settlers along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau, where the distributions of the two species of *Juniperus* approach each other (*J. virginiana* being the other), probably also contain Ashe juniper. Generally, Ashe juniper wood was utilized for ties and fence posts, since contact with the soil would not cause it to deteriorate, in many cases even after a century of use. In the late nineteenth century, central Texas was one of the main exporters of this wood for these purposes throughout the western United States. Ashe juniper wood was also used historically for fuel (not surprising, given its abundance and the great heat generated by its charcoal). Even as late as the early twentieth century, communities such as Austin were largely dependent on this wood for warmth in winter months.

Cedarwood oil, obtained from both species (but especially Ashe juniper), is commercially important as a fragrance. It is used to scent soaps, room sprays, disinfectants, cosmetics, and especially perfumes, where it is a standard additive not only for its smell but also for its ability to prolong other fragrances. The Texas cedarwood oil industry began in Rock Springs in 1929. There are now several extracting factories in the Hill Country, and cedarwood oil is shipped all over the world.
Remarkable Plants Of Texas

Native Americans have used juniper wood, bark, and foliage for a variety of purposes over the millennia. The wood of a juniper species was identified from a 7000 BCE hearth in Baker Cave (Val Verde County). Interesting finds in the Shumla caves of the same area included limestone and reed pipes with juniper foliage (instead of tobacco) still within the bowls, as well as a pouch (made from prickly pear pads) stuffed with juniper foliage, which still retained its aromatic fragrance centuries later. The Kiowa and many other Plains Indians have used the smoke of various species of juniper for purification and cleansing, usually placing cedar twigs and leaves on coals to produce the smoke. The long bark of Ashe juniper was also incorporated into softer baskets, cradles, or mats, and it is reported that the Lipan Apache mixed the smaller twigs of cedar foliage with grasses to form a bedding material, on which hides were laid.

There are reports that juniper berries (technically they are fleshy cones) were eaten by Native Americans, but it is likely that these were the fruits of western species of *Juniperus* and only rarely those of the two species under discussion, which are frequently bitter to the point of being unpalatable, if not inedible. That having been said, German immigrants used Ashe juniper berries very sparingly (one or two berries to a pot) to flavor sauerkraut, sauces, and stews, and current suggestions include crushing a few berries on salmon just before grilling. In larger numbers, the berries are claimed to be an excellent diuretic.

The pollen of Ashe juniper, produced only on the male trees (the females produce the fruit), is notorious for causing allergies (cedar fever) during pollination season in December through mid-February. Reportedly, a single tree can produce several pounds of pollen (Seiler 2005). Its identification with allergies, together with somewhat exaggerated notions about the shrub’s thirst for water, has given the tree a bad name in certain circles. One should always keep in mind the good with the bad. Surely an evergreen, drought-hardy tree that provides shelter and nourishment for many wild animals as well as a highly useful resource for humans should not be condemned lightly. The Ashe juniper is one of the quintessential trees of the Texas Hill Country, one of its most prominent and very native inhabitants.

The names cedar and juniper require comment. Frequently one overhears discussion—sometimes heated—about whether the eastern red-cedar is a “real cedar.” Some argue that it is not, while others maintain that it is, especially when compared with Ashe juniper of the Hill Country, which allegedly is not a cedar but rather a juniper. The problem here is one of common names. The biblically famous cedars of Lebanon are members of the genus Cedrus, an Old World genus. If this is what is meant by cedar, then neither the Ashe juniper nor the eastern red-cedar qualifies. Following this logic, neither the Pacific red-cedar nor the yellow cedar (both of the Pacific Northwest) is a cedar, since they belong to the genera *Thuja* and *Chamaecyparis*, respectively. Indeed, no tree native to North America is then a cedar, since no member of Cedrus is native to this continent. Such confusion is what led botanists to adopt the Linnaean binomial system. Scientifically, both eastern red-cedar and Ashe juniper are members of the same genus, *Juniperus*, and you can call them informally cedar or juniper or anything you wish. Common names, after all, reflect local oral traditions and hand-me-down metaphors; they are not intended to convey scientific precision.
Curbside Landscaping
By Bob Beyer

This article refers to the narrow strip of lawn area about 4’ wide that runs between the sidewalk and curbside in many neighborhoods. First of all, this is public easement territory, but homeowners are expected to maintain it. To try to keep St. Augustine, or other problematic turf grasses green and looking well along this public walkway requires watering and fertilizing.

There is no watering system (automated or manual) that can water this narrow strip without wasteful runoff into the gutter and eventually into our creeks and lakes. Add to this pesticides and chemical fertilizers applied to maintain a good looking lawn area in this narrow strip which runs off along with the wasted water and pollutes our natural waterways.

There is an easy solution to this that provides attractive curb appeal and avoids environmental contamination and the waste of limited water resources. It’s called xeriscaping the nuisance strip. This can be done by tearing out the turfgrass and replacing it with 100 percent self-sufficient plantings which can sustain themselves in any weather condition without supplemental watering, pesticides or fertilizers. In place of lawn, packed decomposed granite, gravel or hardwood mulch can keep weeds at bay. What a win-win situation!

If your homeowners association or authority doesn't allow this, it's time to hammer hard for change. Avery Ranch in NW Austin recently did just this — adopted a set of guidelines which permit approval of xeriscaping for not only the nuisance strip area but for front yards as well. This doesn’t mean you can plant a “wildscape” or anything, anywhere. But it can work with a team effort between homeowners and their homeowners association to help keep Austin green and we all get to continue to be more environmentally friendly. The benefits to the homeowner are significant in cost savings, less maintenance, and the good feeling from living within the constraints of and respect for our central Texas environment.

Common sense should prevail when designing a curbside (often referred to as “nuisance strip”) landscape. Avoid dangerous plants with thorns, spines or toxicity, choose only plants that are 2 feet or less for visual safety, only use hardscape elements (e.g. rocks, driftwood or other decor), that are less than 1 ft. tall, use only plants that are native or adaptive to the local environment, and avoid sprawling or rapidly growing plants to reduce maintenance. Choose plants that will provide year-round curb appeal (e.g. mix evergreen with perennials that go dormant in winter). Know your soil conditions (drainage and composition) along the strip as well and choose plants that are adaptable to them.

Your “strip” landscaping should be compatible with your front yard landscape as well. Remember, what you create, you must maintain. Also there are City of Austin regulations to ensure public
Curbside Landscaping

safety that need to be complied with regarding public access areas such as sidewalks.

Some suggested plants to consider which are evergreen, full sun, low water tolerant and deer resistant include: Santolina (green and silver varieties), pink skullcap, Hesperaloe (red yucca), Mexican feather grass, bulbine, blackfoot daisy, Calylophus, creeping rosemary, bush or creeping germander, dwarf *Elaeagnus pungens* ‘Hosoba Fukurin’ and evergreen sages (e.g. cherry sage).

Certain soft leafed Yuccas may be used as well such as *Yucca filamentosa*.

You can start with evergreens and winter condition appeal, then expand into perennials which dieback or are dormant in winter but can be planted among evergreens to add to summer color. Be imaginative and seek out additional plants that meet the requirements. For example, we used a super dwarf crape myrtle ‘Chickasaw’ that never gets more than 2’ tall as a foundation plant. It is deciduous so a supporting cast of evergreen plants are needed for winter appeal. There are many dwarf varieties of plants being introduced every year that might be suitable for this specific area of landscaping.

Beautifying the strip between the sidewalk and curbside benefits both the homeowner and your neighbors who will stroll down the sidewalk and have something much more beautiful than a carpet of grass and weeds to look at — in addition to setting an example of how we can be more environmentally responsible for the little pieces of turf we control.

Who knows what the initial designers of our neighborhoods were thinking when creating these nuisance strips, but we need to rethink and consider correcting that lack of environmental foresight. We all can so something to our own piece of turf to make it environmentally better. If you agree, it’s time to get digging!

Used with permission from the Gardening In Central Texas blog www.centraltexasgardening.blogspot.com
New Grow Green Landscape Template Booklets

The City of Austin Grow Green program has released 9 new landscape design templates

- Child Friendly Design
- Deer Resistant Design
- Pool Friendly Design
- Classic Design
- Drainage Solutions
- Sun and Color Design
- Contemporary Design
- Low Maintenance Shade
- Wildlife Habitat Design

Design Templates Available free online or at strategic locations around the City (including Zilker Botanical Garden).

Live in the City of Austin? Order your free Grow Green landscape design stencil online for your landscape drawing tasks.

http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/growgreen/order_brochures.cfm
Gardens for Birds Workshop  
**Saturday, June 5, 8:45 am -12:30 p.m.**

Mexican American Cultural Center

600 River Street, Austin, TX 78701 (512) 478-6222

Gardens for Birds? Yes, you can make your garden more inviting to our feathered friends with just a few simple steps. Join the Austin Parks and Recreation Department’s Wildlife Austin program and the Travis Audubon Society to discover what it takes to make your garden a bird oasis. Workshop will include an urban bird walk along Lady Bird Lake, backyard bird identification, bird gardening basics, and nest box care and proper bird feeding. For more details visit the www.ci.austin.tx.us/macc or www.keepaustinwild.com website, call 512-327-8181 ext. 29 or email wildlife@ci.austin.tx.us.

Flower and Vegetable Show  
**Saturday, June 5, noon - 5 pm**  
**Sunday, June 6, 10:00 am - 4 pm**

Zilker Botanical Garden

2220 Barton Springs Road, Austin, TX 78746 (512) 477-8672

Presented by the Garden Club of Austin, featuring a beautiful display of plants and cut flowers. Open competition to all nonprofessional gardeners and an eclectic mix of plants for sale. For more details visit the www.AustinGardeners.org website.

Basic Landscape Design Principles  
**Saturday, June 19th, 10:00 am - noon**

Zilker Botanical Garden

2220 Barton Springs Road, Austin, TX 78746 (512) 477-8672

Does your garden need a remodel? Or do you need a landscape design but don’t know where to start? This seminar is the first in a two-part series to teach how to design your garden. Attend one or both to explore the basics of landscape design. The first seminar, Basic Landscape Design Principles, will help get your creative juices flowing by exploring ways to use your space and by looking at various garden styles. We will learn about basic design principles such as texture, color, and function that will help you to create a pleasing environment.
Rainwater Harvesting

Saturday, June 26th, 10:00 am - noon

Zilker Botanical Garden

2220 Barton Springs Road, Austin, TX 78746 (512) 477-8672

Come enjoy a free seminar concentrating on capturing rainwater and lowering water usage in your landscape. This session will teach you all the basics on building a non-potable rainwater harvesting system. In addition, lower your water usage by learning about rain gardens which capture valuable rainwater in your landscape. Vendors representing tank and gutter companies will be available to answer specific questions. City of Austin representatives will be available to answer permit and rebate questions.

This seminar is free and open to the public. It is presented by the Travis County Master Gardeners Association, a volunteer arm of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service in Travis County. www.tcmastergardeners.org or call the Travis County Master Gardener’s help desk at (512) 854-9600.

Finding Butterflies in Austin

Monday, June 28th, 7:00 p.m.

Zilker Botanical Garden

2220 Barton Springs Road, Austin, TX 78746 (512) 477-8672

Where do you go in Austin to find Butterflies and how do you find them? Join Dan Hardy, Programs Chairman for this presentation where he will share his favorite areas close to Austin, when to visit them and what to look for. For details on this event and upcoming meetings and field trips, see http://www.austinbutterflies.org/Calendar.
Coming Events

**Designing Your Landscape**

**Saturday, July 10th, 10:00 am - noon**

Zilker Botanical Garden

2220 Barton Springs Road, Austin, TX 78746 (512) 477-8672

Does your garden need a remodel? Or do you need a landscape design but don’t know where to start?

In this second landscape design seminar, we will explore the step-by-step process of creating a landscape plan. We will discuss the creation of drawings from site analysis through concept to a final planting plan. Learn how to measure your yard and draw a base plan to scale. This seminar will introduce the tools you need to create the garden you have always wanted.

This seminar is free and open to the public. It is presented by the Travis County Master Gardeners Association, a volunteer arm of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service in Travis County. www.tcmastergardeners.org or call the Travis County Master Gardeners’ help desk at (512) 854-9600.

**Better Photography in the Garden**

**Saturday, July 24th, 10:00 am - noon**

Zilker Botanical Garden

2220 Barton Springs Road, Austin, TX 78746 (512) 477-8672

This class will help you capture the beauty of nature with your camera. Learn tips on capturing plants and insects in the garden to get the most impact. Discussion will include how lighting, focal length and aperture interact in composing photographs and how to use your camera's programs (landscape, portrait, etc.) effectively. After the presentation, we’ll go out into the Botanical Garden to practice our new skills. Participants must bring their own camera, and have an understanding of how to work it. All types of cameras welcome.

Prerequisite: Study the owner’s manual of your camera. Bring your camera for some practical exercises.

This seminar is free and open to the public. It is presented by the Travis County Master Gardeners Association, a volunteer arm of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service in Travis County. www.tcmastergardeners.org or call the Travis County Master Gardeners’ help desk at (512) 854-9600.
TRAVIS COUNTY MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION
2010 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carolyn Williams, President
Manda Rash, Immediate Past President
Rosalie Russell, Vice President for Programs
Vicki Blachman, Co-Vice President for Education
Bonnie Martin, Co-Vice President for Education
Vacant, Volunteer Coordinator for Projects
Sherrill Nilson, Co-Volunteer Coordinator for Trainees
Pat Mokry, Co-Volunteer Coordinator for Trainees
Susan Jung, Secretary
Marty Berdan, Treasurer
Becky Waak, Membership Director
Dorothy Akin, Greenhouse Manager
Chris Giaraffa, Greenhouse Manager
Vicki Olson, Greenhouse Manager
Joe Posern, Austin Area Garden Council Representative
Jo Kautz, State Council Representative
Tommie Clayton, State Council Representative
Vacant, Director of Publications

Past Presidents (Non-voting):
Bill Baldwin
Bill Boytim
Susan Cashin
Tommie Clayton
Susan Decker
Don Freeman
Manda Rash
Peggy Stewart
Becky Waak
Will Walker

Ex Officio Member of the Board (Non-voting):
Texas AgriLife Extension Travis County Horticulture Agent
Daphne Richards
1600-B Smith Road, Austin, Texas 78721
512-854-9600 drichards@ag.tamu.edu
This issue of the Compost Bin has been published thanks to the contributions of the following Travis County Master Gardeners, and Wizzie Brown - Texas AgriLife Extension Service.

Contributing Writers:

Bob Beyer
Patty Leander
Rosalie Russell
Anne Van Nest
Carolyn Williams

Editor and Layout:
Anne Van Nest

Webmaster:
Paula Middleton

© 2010 Travis County Master Gardeners Association
512-854-9600

Visit the websites: www.tcmastergardeners.org and http://travis-tx.tamu.edu

The End...

Time to Get Gardening!