

# Clatsop County Master Gardeners —

# CULTIVATOR

April & May 2023

## Inside this Issue

Inaugural Yeon House Meeting.....	1
Upcoming Events.....	2
Scholarship Announcement .....	3
Into the Garden Shed.....	4
April Garden Tips.....	5
May Garden Tips.....	7
Libraries Help us Grow Event.....	9
Native Plant Walk Highlights.....	10
Mini-College Announcement.....	11
9th Annual BEEvent Pollinator Conference.....	12
Spring Sale Flyer! .....	15

As you can see from Len's smile, we had an amazing time at the first meeting for the Yeon House project. Carla Cole from the NPS provided an overview of the beautiful grounds and goals of the project! The property is expansive and full of incredible plants!

We hope you are able to join for the next meeting!



# Save the Date!



## Meetings

### Master Gardener Board Meetings

- April 16, 2023 | Sunday | 2:00 - 4:00 PM | OSU Extension Office
- May 18, 2023 | Thursday | 5:30 - 7:30 PM | Location TBD

Join us as we discuss upcoming events, new programs, and other Master Gardener business. Agendas will be shared in advance on the website's calendar event. All are welcome to join!

### Spring Seminar Planning Meeting

- May 3, 2023 | Wednesday | 2:00PM | OSU Extension Office

Our final meeting before the big event! Please join if you can! For more information, reach out to Joanie Chapel (joanie97103@gmail.com) and Nancy Bouse (nancysinthegarden247@yahoo.com)! You can sign up to volunteer on the website!

## Weekly Volunteer Opportunities

### Demo Garden Weekly Work Party

**Wednesdays in April & May | 11 AM-1PM | 92937 Walluski Loop, Astoria, OR 97103**

Tools will be provided but you're welcome to bring your rakes, pruners or any other tools you have around! Contact Marlene House with any questions 503-325-4423

### Plant Clinic

**Tuesdays from 9AM - 12PM and Thursdays from 1PM - 4PM | OSU Extension Office**

Starting May 16 through October 12 help answer the public's question about local plant and insect identification! We are excited to add a microscope to our tools to better serve the community! Reach out to Mitra Rado for more information 509-947-9096

### Alderbrook Learning Garden Weekly Work Party

**Tuesdays from 1 - 3PM and Saturdays from 10AM - 12 PM | Alderbrook Park**

Starting April 11 through summer join us at the learning garden to plant and maintain the garden. Additional activities include: Planting and general garden maintenance, composting, watering, pollinator garden, seed to supper. Contact Susan Bowe 503-440-6466 or Diane McKenzie 503-298-9926 with any questions!

For details about all of our events please see the calendar on our webpage

<https://www.clatsopmastergardeners.org/eventCalendar>

# Annual Scholarships Available!



Did you know the Clatsop County Master Gardeners offer scholarships to graduating seniors?

Established in the fall of 2001, this scholarship recognizes an outstanding Clatsop County student(s) who expresses an interest in horticulture. Future fields of study can include but are not limited to forestry, plant biology, agriculture, landscape architecture/design, floristry, landscape maintenance technology, education, and earth sciences. Scholarship value: \$2000

Application for 2023 is due by Tuesday, April 25, 2023. Requirements:

1. Application must be legible and completed in full
2. Application must be accompanied by:
  - a. A brief typed or written essay, no more than two pages in length (see essay questions on application)
  - b. A copy of your high school transcripts
  - c. Two letters of reference
    - i. From a teacher or counselor
  - d. From an employer or a community leader (scout leader, 4-H leader, youth group leader, etc.)

Application at <https://www.clatsopmastergardeners.org/CCMGA-Scholarship/>, from local high school counselor, or by phone: 503-325-8573 (OSU Extension Office)

# INTO THE GARDEN SHED

by Janet Willoughby

Here is a great way to start 2023 with the promise of a NEW GREEN HOUSE.

**Day One:** Ground Breaking! This little beauty will be 6" x 12" front facing west, one half mile from the Mighty Pacific Ocean in Gearhart.

The contractor is Rick Hawkins, many of you may recognize his name, as Rick has deep roots in Master Gardeners. The plan is to follow progress with regular updates of progress.



---

## HELPFUL HINTS

When puzzling what to do with bulky garden equipment consider putting them on display. Choose a centrally located area for ease of access. It is all in the name: "Garden Shed": "a simple roofed structure, typically made of wood or metal, used as a storage space, shelter for animals, or a workshop: a bicycle shed / a garden shed." (Thank you Webster)

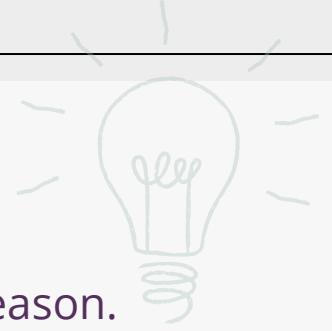


Space is often at a premium!

Adding a work space: Hinge a shelf and cantilever the shelf with a wall attached underneath swing arm and VOILA! A Work Space when needed and out of the way the rest of the time.



# APRIL GARDEN TIPS



## Planning

- Write in your garden journal throughout the growing season.
- Prepare garden soil for spring planting. Incorporate generous amounts of organic materials and other amendments, using the results of a soil analysis as a guide.
- Prepare raised beds in areas where cold soils and poor drainage are a continuing problem. Incorporate generous amounts (at least 2 inches) of organic materials.
- Use a soil thermometer to help you know when to plant vegetables. When the soil is consistently above 60 degrees Fahrenheit, some warm season vegetables (beans, sweet corn) can be planted.

## Maintenance and cleanup

- Allow foliage of spring-flowering bulbs to brown and die down before removing.
- Apply commercial fertilizers, manure or compost to cane, bush (gooseberries, currants, and blueberries), and trailing berries.
- Place compost or decomposed manure around perennial vegetables, such as asparagus and rhubarb.
- Cut back ornamental grasses to a few inches above the ground.
- Cover transplants to protect against late spring frosts.
- This is an optimum time to fertilize lawns. Apply 1 pound nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn. Reduce risks of runoff into local waterways by not fertilizing just prior to rain, and not overirrigating so that water runs off the lawn and onto the sidewalk or street.
- De-thatch and renovate lawns. If moss has been a problem, scratch the surface before seeding with perennial ryegrass.
- Prune and shape or thin spring-blooming shrubs and trees after blossoms fade.

# APRIL GARDEN TIPS CONTINUED



## Planting and propagation

- Plant gladioli, hardy transplants of alyssum, phlox and marigolds, if weather and soil conditions permit.
- It's a great time to start a vegetable garden. Among the vegetables you can plant, consider:
  - Beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chard, slicing cucumbers, endive, leeks, lettuce, onion sets, peas and potatoes.

## Pest monitoring and management

Use chemical controls only when necessary and only after thoroughly reading the pesticide label. First consider cultural, then physical and biological controls. Choose the least-toxic options, and use them judiciously. Some examples include insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, botanical insecticides, and organic and synthetic pesticides.

- Clean up hiding places for slugs, sowbugs and millipedes. Least toxic management options for slugs include barriers and traps. Baits are also available for slug control; use caution around pets. Read and follow all label directions prior to using baits or any other chemical control.
- Monitor strawberries for spittlebugs and aphids; if present, wash off with water or use insecticidal soap as a contact spray. Follow label directions.
- If necessary, spray apples and pears when buds appear for scab. See *Managing Diseases and Insects in Home Orchards*.
- Cut and remove weeds near the garden to remove potential sources of plant disease.
- Use floating row covers to keep insects such as beet leaf miners, cabbage maggot adult flies, and carrot rust flies away from susceptible crops.
- Help prevent damping off of seedlings by providing adequate ventilation.
- Manage weeds while they are small and actively growing with light cultivation or herbicides. Once the weed has gone to bud, herbicides are less effective.
- Spray stone fruits, such as cherries, plums, peaches and apricots, for brown rot blossom blight, if necessary.

# MAY GARDEN TIPS

## Planning

- Prepare and prime irrigation system for summer.
- Use a soil thermometer to help you know when to plant vegetables. Wait until the soil is consistently above 70 degrees to plant tomatoes, squash, melons, peppers and eggplant.
- Place pheromone traps in apple trees to detect presence of codling moth. Plan a control program of sprays, baits or predators when moths are found.

## Maintenance and cleanup

- If needed, fertilize rhododendrons and azaleas with acid-type fertilizer. If established and healthy, their nutrient needs should be minimal. Remove spent blossoms.
- When selecting new roses, choose plants labeled for resistance to diseases. Fertilize roses and control rose diseases such as mildew with a registered fungicide, either organic or synthetic.

## Planting/propagation

- Plant dahlias, gladioli and tuberous begonias in mid-May.
- Plant chrysanthemums for fall color.
- Plant these vegetables (dates vary locally; check with local Master Gardeners):
  - Snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cantaloupes, pickling cucumbers, dill, kale, parsnips, peppers, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, sweet corn and tomatoes.
  - Western valleys, Portland, Roseburg, Medford: Snap and lima beans, Brussels sprouts, cantaloupes, slicing and pickling cucumbers, dill, eggplant, kale, peppers, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, onions, potatoes, tomatoes and watermelon.

source <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/techniques/may-garden-calendar>

# MAY GARDEN TIPS CONTINUED

## Pest monitoring and management

The Oregon State University Extension Service encourages sustainable gardening practices. Preventive pest management is emphasized over reactive pest control. Identify and monitor problems before acting and opt for the least toxic approach that will remedy the problem. The conservation of biological control agents (predators, parasitoids) should be favored over chemical controls. Use chemical controls only when necessary and only after thoroughly reading the pesticide label. First consider cultural, then physical and biological controls. Choose the least-toxic options (insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, botanical insecticides, and organic and synthetic pesticides — when used judiciously).

- If an unknown plant problem occurs, contact your local Master Gardener hotline or plant clinic for identification and future management options.
- Manage weeds while they are small and actively growing with light cultivation or herbicides. Once the weed has gone to bud, herbicides are less effective.
- Trap moles and gophers as new mounds appear.
- Leafrolling worms may affect apples and blueberries. Prune off and destroy affected leaves.
- Monitor aphids on strawberries and ornamentals. If present, control options include washing off with water, hand removal, or using registered insecticides labeled for the problem plant. Read and follow all label directions prior to using insecticides. Promoting natural enemies (predators and parasitoids that eat or kill insects) is a longer-term solution for insect control in gardens.
- Spittle bugs may appear on ornamental plants as foam on stems. In most cases, they don't require management. If desired, wash off with water or use insecticidal soap as a contact spray. Read and follow label directions when using insecticides, including insecticidal soap.
- Control cabbage worms in cabbage and cauliflower, 12-spotted cucumber beetles in beans and lettuce, and maggots in radishes. Control can involve hand removal, placing barrier screen over newly planted rows, or spraying or dusting with registered pesticides, labeled for use on the problem plant. Read and follow label directions when using insecticides.
- Tiny holes in foliage and shiny, black beetles on tomato, beets, radishes and potato indicate flea beetle attack. Treat with Neem, Bt or use nematodes for larvae. Read and follow label directions when using insecticides.
- Prevent root maggots when planting cole crops (cabbage, broccoli, collards and kale) by covering with row covers or screens, or by applying appropriate insecticides.
- Monitor rhododendrons, azaleas, primroses and other broadleaf ornamentals for adult root weevils. Look for fresh evidence of feeding (notching at leaf edges). Try sticky trap products on plant trunks to trap adult weevils. Protect against damaging the bark by applying the sticky material on a 4-inch wide band of poly sheeting or burlap wrapped around the trunk. Mark plants now and manage with beneficial nematodes when soil temperatures are above 55 degrees. If root weevils are a consistent problem, consider removing plants and choosing resistant varieties.
- Control slugs with bait or traps and by removing or mowing vegetation near garden plots.
- Monitor blueberry, raspberry, strawberry and other plants that produce soft fruits and berries for spotted wing drosophila (SWD). Learn how to monitor for SWD flies and larval infestations in fruit.

source <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/techniques/may-garden-calendar>



# Libraries Help Us Grow!

Saturday, April 15 | 10am - 2pm | Rain or Shine! All Ages Welcome | Free To Attend

Celebrate spring and check out the new seed library at your local community library 10am - 2pm Saturday, April 15th with the *Clatsop County Master Gardener Association!*



Warrenton Community Library  
160 S Main Ave.  
Warrenton, OR 97121  
(503) 861-8156

We are excited to launch the Warrenton Seed Library on Saturday April 15th at the Libraries Help Us Grow Event! Join for part or all of the event to share your knowledge with the public!

We are looking for volunteers to donate plants for the plant swap, prizes for the kids raffle, and develop education materials related to seed saving! Reach out to Jessica (904) 424-2926 or Tonya (541) 360-1641 if you want to learn more!

# NATIVE PLANT WALK

LEWIS & CLARK NATIONAL PARK

LED BY CARLA COLE

We braved the hail and rain for an incredible day learning about the native plants and more with Carla Cole!

Here she is showing the group an Alder and explaining the symbiotic relationship the tree has with the lichen that grows on its bark!



## MIGHTY HEMLOCK

Carla explained how the hemlock is the defining tree of coastal rainforest ecosystems and is a great source of Vitamin C!

# SAVE THE DATE

## the **JOY** of Gardening

**KEYNOTE: TOM KAYE**

**FRIDAY JULY 7, 9-10:30 AM**

**Title: Coping with Climate: How our changing environment is affecting native plants and habitat restoration in the Pacific Northwest and beyond.**



**KEYNOTE: ANDONY MELATHOPOULOS**

**SATURDAY JULY 8, 9-10:30 AM**

**Andony Melathopoulos is an Assistant Professor of Pollinator Health Extension in the Department of Horticulture at Oregon State University.**



## **JULY 7&8, 2023**

**ALUMNI CENTER, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY**

**REGISTRATION DATE TBD**

# 9th Annual BEEvent Pollinator Conference

by **Mary Jo Mosby**

---



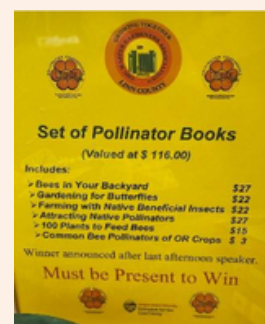
The BEEvent Pollinator Conference is an annual event hosted by Linn County Master Gardeners, and this is the 4th annual BEEvent I have had the pleasure to attend.

Established in 2015, it is now the largest pollinator conference in the Pacific Northwest. In the parking lot you are introduced to a host holding a bright happy bee umbrella that guides you to the event as there are other shows going on at the conference center.

**Hundreds of BEE enthusiasts** and other pollinator fanciers joined the BEEvent Pollinator Conference in Albany on March 4th to enjoy pollinator utopia which included meeting fellow bee enthusiasts, sharing in exciting conversations, and learning from OSU Extension professionals. It was delightful to learn from OSU Extension's Brooke Edmunds, on Adapting Your Yard and Garden for Climate Change, OSU's Sandy DeBano from the Invertebrate Ecology Lab in Hermiston, on A Field of Dreams for Backyard Pollinators: Myths, Facts, and Everything in Between. They both discussed climate change and how you can adapt your garden, and that climate change poses a significant threat to pollinators and *your plant choices may help!*

Master Gardeners Susan Morton and Raneeb Webb reviewed the Blue Orchard Mason Bee life cycle, requirements, pests, and best practices for care which I found very helpful. Rich Little, retired Entomologist and Master Gardener Volunteer closed the conference lectures by discussing the Oregon Berry bee, the Leaf Cutter bee, their behavior, and the best practices for managing them. They may be available to purchase in a couple of years. He also reviewed the challenges of rearing the Mason Bees during this last year's season due to the cold and rain. The speakers and subjects change each year so there are always new learning opportunities about pollinators!

**Experts were on hand in the vendor area**, with organizations that catered to flowers and gardens, honey, books, and native seeds. The OSU Extension Benton Soil and Water District were there, and lepidoptera experts, and many experts from the Oregon Bee Project and Oregon Bee Atlas were there for participants to engage with. Participants also experienced many exceptional choices of bee gift baskets to raffle and a tasty, boxed lunch. Here are a few of them



Some interesting facts that I took away from this conference that benefits pollinators are:

- Nectar from a plant is not available 24/7. Different species will replenish nectar on varying cycles. This means planting a diversity of species of flowering plants and shrubs is important because there will be always something that will provide nectar for the bees.
- Lawns can provide habitat for bees, just mow less, or mow higher, or mow around a patch that can grow taller where some flowers may move in. Mowing higher will make the roots of the grass longer which helps in hotter days.
- Flowering shrubs is an important source to support bees early in the season. Wax current and Hawthorne support diverse pollinators and are resistant to deer and elk browsing.
- Having a variety of flower shapes and forms will benefit bee diversity. So not only include early, mid, and late season bloomers, but also select for differently shaped flower shapes and forms.
- During the heat wave, examples were shown of gardeners shading their sensitive plants, which included umbrellas. Source: Brooke Edmunds



Every year this event accomplishes its objectives, and that is to increase the public's awareness of pollinators and their plight, and how each one of us can make a difference with the choices we make in our urban and rural gardens.

For more information go to the Linn County Master Gardeners website to sign up for their free Bee Notes newsletter that covers how to be a better steward for pollinators, including an emphasis on mason bees and their care, and to be notified about the BEEvent Pollinator Conference next year.

Clatsop County Master Gardeners Association

# Plant Sale & Garden Fair

**May 13, 9 AM - 3 PM**

**Clatsop County Fairgrounds**

Vegetable starts, Organic Tomatoes, Herbs, Perennials,  
Native Plants, Expert Speakers, Educational Booths,  
VENDORS, kids crafts, tool sharpening,  
pH soil testing, raffle & more!



**FREE ADMISSION**

*Non-perishable food bank  
donations are appreciated!*

**Klatskanine River RV Park**



*Thanks to our Sponsors*

**Trails End Recovery**

