

North Country Gardeners

Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Co.

UW-Extension Cooperative Extension

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University of Wisconsin-Extension

Area Agricultural Agents Office

Spoooner Ag Research Station

W6646 Highway 70

Spoooner, Wisconsin 54801

(715) 635-3506 or

Toll Free 800-528-1914

Greetings!

Will spring ever get here? That's my thought as I look out my window at the ice covered trees and grass, just another reminder of living in Zone 3. Speaking of zone 3, I think this past winter will be a good test for cold hardiness. Although it's a bit to early to determine what has survived and what has not, I would suspect tender perennials and non-zone 3 plants will be put to the test. This year's winter and current weather conditions are precisely why we recommend proper winter protection and planting zone appropriate plants.

I hope you find this newsletter informative and useful. There are several Horticulture events highlighted in this issue. There are the apple grafting workshops, home composting workshops, and North Country Master Gardener meeting events. If you're looking to donate or purchase plant materials, don't forget the Master Gardener Plant Sale on May 17th. I would also like to thank all the Master Gardeners who are helping by contributing articles, organizing workshops, and helping with other projects.

If you have any questions about upcoming workshops or trainings, please give me a call at 1-800-528-1914 or 635-3506. As always I welcome comments, suggestions, and contributions to this newsletter.

Happy Gardening,

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent

North Country MG Plant Sale May 17th

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Mark your calendar now for the second annual Master Gardener Plant Sale. This year's sale will be held Saturday May 17th at the Spoooner Ag Research Station. The sale starts at 8:30 a.m. Available at the sale will be selected heirloom tomato transplants, long day onion transplants, quality perennial and annual flowers, native grasses and wild flowers, and special Master Gardener selections of flowers, bulbs and houseplants.

This sale is the only fund raising event for North Country Master Gardeners. The proceeds go to help support educational events and other projects sponsored by local Master Gardeners.

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If you would like to donate plant materials for the sale, or would like to help set up and work at the sale call plant sale committee members Tony Webber at 469-3411, Sharon Tarras at 635-3593, Candy Schiminsky 866-7830, or Linda Berg at 866-7096.



Horticulture workshop on using and growing annual flowers offered

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Flower gardening is perhaps the most popular of all gardening activities. In addition to perennial flowers many gardeners rely on annual flowers to provide a wide range of shapes, colors, and textures to their flower gardens. In addition to the many old time favorites, there are many new annual flower varieties that have been introduced in recent years. Dr. Helen Harrison, UW-Madison Horticultural Specialist, will present a program on Using and Growing Annual Flowers in Landscape Gardens on Thursday May 1, 2003 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Spooner Ag Research Station located one mile east of Spooner on Highway 70.

Dr. Harrison will present information on the care and culture of annual flowers and will give an update on the latest annual flower introductions.

There is no cost; however, pre registration is welcome. For more information and to pre-register call the Spooner Area UW-Extension Office at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

May Tips -- VEGETABLES

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

- Tomato cages are an inexpensive way to support your long-stemmed perennials.
- If you plan to can, plant determinate tomatoes so the fruit will ripen all at once. If you prefer your tomatoes fresh from the vine, plant indeterminate tomatoes so the ripening will be staggered.
- When it is time to plant lettuce (early spring, about one month before last frost), the climate is also appropriate to plant chives, mint, oregano, parsley, sage, sweet marjoram, tarragon, and thyme.
- Allow more space for pumpkins than for cucumbers or melons. When the desired number of fruit have set, the end of the vine can be pinched off to prevent additional fruit production and encourage large fruit size. Harvest when rind is hard enough so it can't be penetrated with a fingernail.
- Cabbage loopers and imported cabbage worms are green worms that eat large holes in the leaves of plants in the cabbage family. They are difficult to see, but the holes and green "frass" or excrement on the plants are tell-tale signs. For control, caterpillars may be hand-picked or sprayed with Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), a natural, non-toxic preparation available by various trade names.
- Slugs love cool, moist weather and succulent, leafy crops, especially lettuce and cabbage. Debris in the garden provides them with a place to hide and should be removed promptly. To see if your garden is under attack, put out a board or invert a flower pot in the garden. The next morning, see if there are any slugs clinging underneath. If so, begin removing

them by hand every few days to decrease their population.

- Newly transplanted plants should be protected from cutworms with collars. Cut strips of cardboard 2 inches wide by 8 inches long and staple them into a band which is placed around the plants. Press the collar about one inch into the soil.
- Lettuce, tomato, bean, and pea are self-pollinating annual vegetables from which seed can be easily saved. Make sure the plants are open-pollinated (not hybrids) or next year's plants probably will not resemble the parent plants.
- Stay out of the garden when foliage is wet. Walking through a wet garden spreads disease from one plant to another.
- Deep transplanting is good for tomatoes. Tomato plants can be set so deeply in the ground that only a little tuft of leaves shows above the surface. Remove all leaves that would be under the soil. New roots will sprout along the stem. Don't try deep transplanting with other vegetables or flowers.
- Frequent picking of cucumber, summer squash, bean, pea, lettuce, and greens while they are small and tender will improve the quality of the produce and increase the yield of each plant.
- After planting seed from this year's packets, store leftovers in a tightly sealed jar in the refrigerator. Add a desiccant such as a layer of tissues in which 2 tablespoons of powdered milk have been wrapped to absorb excess moisture from the air.
- Four to five layers of newspaper will serve as an effective mulch in the garden. Cover it with sawdust or straw to reduce the white glare and prevent it from blowing away.



Display garden to feature All-American Selections

Sandy Hoecherl
Master Gardener

The Demonstration Gardens at the Spooner and Ashland UW-Research Stations have recently been selected to be an AAS display garden. There are only five display gardens in Wisconsin. The purpose of a display garden is to promote the designated plants by giving the public an opportunity to view the selected cultivars. As a display garden, the Spooner Demonstration Garden will grow winners from the past five years.

What is the AAS? All-America Selections were started in 1932 - over seventy years ago. The judges are involved in the horticulture industry. The purpose of the organization is to recognize and promote newly developed varieties that display real improvements in flowers and vegetables available to the consumer.

What kinds of plants become AAS winners? Judges look for significantly improved qualities such as earliness to bloom or harvest, disease or pest tolerance, novel colors or flavors, novel flower forms, total yield, length of flowering or harvest or overall performance. Generally, an entry needs to have at least two significantly improved qualities to be considered by the judges for AAS designation. AAS winners, past and present are often designated in catalogs with the red, white and blue logo with AAS across the label. Both vegetables and flowers are selected. The flowers selected are generally annuals, but perennials are sometimes included.

The organization selects winners through the use of trial gardens. Trial gardens grow the possible selections and vote on possible winners. At the end of the season, trial gardens score each of the possible selections. Wisconsin has one trial garden - the Boerner Botanical Garden which tests possible flower selections. There are no trial locations for vegetables in Wisconsin. This

probably explains the fact that not all selections do that well in our area. It is helpful to be able to see these selections grown in our area before we try to grow them ourselves. For this reason, display gardens are used throughout the US and Canada to help us determine if the selections are cultivars we want to grow.

The winners are generally introduced in the fall of the year. The winners for 2003 include 2 vegetables and 7 selections of new flowers. Winners are unusual because this year's list includes an herb and an ornamental millet. The herb is Agastache "Golden Jubilee" named in honor of the 50 year reign of Queen Elizabeth. This herb has chartreuse foliage that adds color to the garden in full sun or partial shade. The dense lavender-blue flowers attract bees. The ornamental millet, Purple Majesty adds purple foliage and seedheads that will make an excellent annual tall cultivar in the back of the border.

The vegetable winners include a creamy yellow melon named Angel. This melon is ready to be harvested 60 days after transplanting. The other winner is a summer squash called Papaya Pear. If you want a zucchini shaped like a pear that matures about 42 days from sowing seed, you may want to try this one.

The seven flowers include two petunias, Blue Wave and Merlin Blue Morn, neither of which needs to be deadheaded to obtain continued bloom all summer. A new rudbeckia, Prairie Sun and another gaillardia, Sundance Bicolor, will look good in native plantings.

A vinca, Jai Dark Red, an eustoma, Forever White, a dianthus, Corona Cherry Magic, and a carnation, Can Can Scarlet, round out the list. Can Can Scarlet did very well at the Spooner Demonstration Garden last year.

A July field day is planned to showcase the display garden and give everyone a chance to view these varieties. Plan to take advantage of this unusual and most welcome opportunity for local gardeners.

Berry Growers Field Day June 10th

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Commercial and Market Garden Berry Growers are invited to attend the annual Summer Berry Grower Field Day. This year Dr. Brian Smith, UW-River Falls Fruit Specialist, will be on hand to update growers on the latest varieties and research for strawberries and raspberries. This year's field day will be Tuesday, June 10 starting at noon. The host farm for this event has not been selected yet. It traditionally has been held in the Shell Lake area. For more information, contact the Spooner Area UWEX Office at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

Farmers market vendors needed

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

For the past several years, I have gotten several inquiries about farmers markets. They mostly come from consumers and local officials who are interested in seeing a farmers market in their community. If you have a large garden or know someone who is interested in growing and selling produce or flowers at a farmers market, an informational meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 30, at 7 p.m. at the Spooner Ag Research Station. This meeting will focus on the requirements for establishing a farmers market. Currently there are no established markets in Burnett, Sawyer, or Washburn Counties.

Even if you do not wish to sell at a market, I would still like to hear from you. There are more and more people asking about locally grown foods and it is important that they know where to find it.

Heirloom tomatoes make a comeback

Kevin Schoessow

Area Ag Development Agent

Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

There has been an increased interest in growing heirloom plants recently. Much of this has come about as gardeners recognize the value that heirloom plants provide. With vegetable this is often unique flavors and culinary characteristics that standard hybrids don't provide. Heirloom plants also have many unique fruit, leaf, or flower colors and textures that have not been favored by commercial hybrids. Heirlooms also help keep the history and biodiversity of plant materials alive.

This past summer, with the help of local Master Gardeners, an ethnic heirloom tomato variety trail was conducted at the Spooner Ag Research Station. This trial was part of a statewide study to help determine which heirloom tomatoes would be best suited for fresh market growers. To determine this, 41 ethnic heirloom tomato varieties were grown and evaluated for fruit size, quality, earliness, and texture. Plant vigor and disease susceptibility were also considered.

To accomplish this, data was collected on individual varieties and all fruit was counted, weighed, and rated. In all over 3,655 tomatoes were harvested for a total weight of 1093 pounds. The table below summarized the potential of these varieties based on production potential for fresh market, earliness, canning, and flavor. The selections for flavor are subjective and the results of individual choice.

Potential-Fresh Market Production

Brandywine
Crnkovic Yugoslavian Pink
Druzba
Italian Heirloom
Neptune
Opalka
Peché
Peron Sprayless
Russian Persimmon
Rutgers VF
St. Pierre
Stupice
Tartar from Mongolstan
Tomate Pomme Rouge
Valiant
Viktorina
Zarnitsa

Flavor

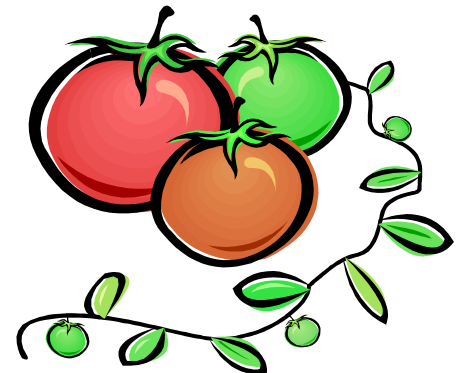
Brandywine
Crnkovic
Yugoslavian Pink
Druzba
Eureka
German Johnson
Hungarian Heart
Italian Heirloom
Livingston's Favorite
Opalka
Peché
Russian Persimmon
Rutgers VF
Sophie's Choice
Slodacki
St. Pierre
Stupice
Tartar from Mongolstan
Tomate Pomme Rouge
Viktorina
Zarnitsa

Earliness

Cluster Grande
Early Girl
Enchantment
Eureka
First Lady
Italian Heirloom
Martina
Stupice
Tartar from Mongolstan

Canning

Hungarian Heart
Italian Heirloom
Speckled Roman
Crnkovic Yugoslavian Pink
Stone



As you can see, not all 41 varieties made the final cut. Some varieties were either too disease prone or had poor fruit quality. Also note that this summary represents only one year's worth of data. For this data to be statistically valid, data needs to be collected from multiple years. With that said, we will be continuing this trial on selected heirloom varieties this growing season. We will also begin looking at some of the colored heirloom tomatoes.

If you are looking to growing heirloom tomatoes or other heirloom flowers and vegetables, most must be purchased from seed catalogs. A search on the Internet will give many choices. We purchased our seeds from Seeds Savers Exchange, Southern Exposure Seed Exchange, Cooks Garden Seeds, Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds, and J.W. Jung Seed Co. If you would like to purchase heirloom tomato transplants, several varieties will be available at the North County Master Gardener Plant Sale May 17th.

Heirloom flower varieties become popular again

Sheri Snowbank
Master Gardener

I'm sure you've heard the saying, "Everything old is new again." Now it is becoming true in our gardens as well. The informal cottage look has become one of the latest sought after trends. While a closely planted informal garden may provide a passable appearance to many people, for a purist keeping accurate heirloom flowers is essential. An heirloom or antique plant is defined as a plants that are open-pollinated varieties that originated 50 or 100 (depending on which authority you would like to believe) years ago. Open-pollinated flowers are fertilized by insects, hummingbirds or wind, and the resulting seeds will produce plants that are identical or very similar to the parent plant. Heirlooms are becoming more popular for a variety of reasons:

- Sentimental – Your mother or grandmother always grew the plant or the sight / smell stimulates pleasant memories.
- Uniqueness – Many heirlooms are unlike any others giving your garden individuality.

- Fragrance – Many hybrid varieties are bred to attain a certain size, flower color or larger blooms. During this process they have lost fragrance. Heirlooms in general are larger and smell wonderful.
- Vigor – Many heirlooms needed to be tough to survive as long as they have. Most are hardy and have high germination success.

I recently attended a presentation to learn more about heirloom flowers. I was amazed at the number of flowers I was already familiar with.

Annuals

Cleome - Cleome or Spider Flower was introduced from the West Indies to England in 1817.

4-O'Clocks - Discovered by Conquistadors in the 16th century they were also called Marvel of Peru. A wide variety of colors are acceptable.

Marigolds – Heirlooms have single flowers or loose, double flowers. The dense pompon types are new varieties

Nasturtiums –The nasturtium was reportedly grown in the 16th century in the King's Garden in Paris. The variegated leaf Alaska Mix or Golden Emperor are considered heirloom.

Sunflowers – Single flowered and multi-flowered plants were grown during the Elizabethan era.

Perennials

Anemone – Anemone or windflowers have shown little change in appearance over the years.

Columbines – The forms of the flowers is unchanged, many colors were traditionally grown.

Lilly of the valley – There has been little change in appearance. Both pink and white varieties date back to the 1600s.

Hollyhock – Purple flowers with double blossoms were popular in the Victorian garden.

Phlox – Heirloom varieties are the tall fragrant varieties. White was an early color found.

Sedum – Autumn Joy has been around long enough to be considered an heirloom.

Violets – Many heirloom varieties are found with variegated leaves.

There are many other varieties of flowers to admire. If you want to learn more there are sources available on the web: the flower and herb exchange <http://www.seedsavers.org> and Flowers for an Elizabethan Garden <http://home.netcom.com/~janeabbt/flowers/welcome.html>.

Volunteer Opportunities

Help is needed to assist with tree and shrub planting at the new Sawyer County Fairgrounds. A generous donation of plant materials is waiting to be installed. If interested, call Master Gardener Liz Metcalf at 715-462-4662. This is a great community service project.

Also, we are in need of volunteers to man the horticulture information desk at the Area Ag Agents office at the Spooner Ag Research Station. If you would like to help answer home horticulture questions from area residents, please call Kevin to schedule your availability.

| Additional Opportunities: | Project | Contact | Phone |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Spooner Fish Hatchery | Shoreland Restoration | Sheri Snowbank | 635-2101 |
| Spooner Ag Research Station | Demo Garden | Kevin Schoessow | 635-3506 |
| Webster | Fort Folle Avoine Garden | Kevin Klucas | 866-8890 |
| Grantsburg | Community Beautification | Kris Henning | 463-5247 |

Don't forget about helping young and old with gardening projects. Consider working with 4-H, boys & girls clubs, church groups, or senior citizens. Share the bounty by planting an extra row of vegetables and donating it to a local food shelf or senior center. Once you've been certified, you need 24 hours of volunteer time per year plus 10 hours of continued education. You need not be a Master Gardener to volunteer!

Pruning oaks now may cause oak wilt

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

STOP! We're now in the time period in which you should not



prune or wound oaks because of oak wilt. Oak wilt fungus will begin fruiting soon under the bark of trees that were infected and killed last year.

The sticky sweet fungal mat attracts beetles which can transport the spores of the fungus to other trees. If you prune or wound a tree you may be attracting beetles to that fresh wound. If those beetles have recently been feeding on an oak wilt fungal mat, they can bring oak wilt spores to your tree and infect your tree.

Many communities have oak wilt ordinances for when you can/cannot prune. Be sure to check with your city or township to see if they have an oak wilt ordinance. If they do not please follow the old saying "do not prune in April, May, and June." To be absolutely safe, do not prune or wound oaks during the entire growing season.

Spooner Garden Club meets 4th Thursday of every month. Merle Klug (715) 635-6239.

Hayward Garden Club meets 2nd Tuesday of each month. Carol Alcoe (715) 462-3213.

Burnett Garden Club meets 2nd Thursday of each month. Kris Henning (715) 463-5247.

North Country Master Gardeners meets 4th Tuesday of each month. Spooner DNR Fish Hatchery. Sue Donatell (715) 635-9676.

Home composting workshops offered in area

Julie Hustvet
Master Gardener

Will a compost pile stink? Does it matter whether it's in the sun or shade? How can composting be speeded up?

While compost happens naturally in nature, gardeners are always looking for ways to get more of it – faster – with the least amount of work. How to do that will be explored in a workshop presented this spring by the University of Wisconsin-Extension.

Compost's benefits are legendary. Composting turns yard trimmings and food scraps into an organic material that loosens clay soil and improves sandy soil's ability to hold nutrients and water. It feeds plants and helps them fight off some diseases. It can be mixed into garden beds or used as a mulch, lawn dressing, or potting soil additive.

While composting is simple, a greater understanding of the process and how to help it along can net gardeners a greater abundance of the "black gold." Toward that end, Master Composter instructors will present a workshop four times this spring that will cover the advantages of composting, what to compost, how to compost, and how to use the finished product.

The workshop will be held at the following times and places:

- Spooner: 6:30-8:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 13, Spooner Agricultural Research Station.
- Siren: 9-11 a.m., Saturday, May 31, Burnett County Government Center.
- Winter: 6:30-8:30 p.m., Wednesday, May 21, Winter High School.
- Rice Lake: 6:30-8:30 p.m., Thursday, June 5, WI Indianhead Technical College.

Space is limited, and pre-registration is required by calling 635-3506 or 1/800-528-1914. Cost is \$5 or \$3 with a non-perishable food item for the food pantry.

Calendar of Events

May 1, 2003 Using and Growing Annual Flowers in Landscape Gardens, 6 - 8 p.m., Spooner Ag Research Station.

May 7, 2003 Apple Grafting Workshop, 6 - 7:30 p.m., Spooner Ag Research Station.

May 8, 2003 Apple Grafting Workshop, 6:30 - 8 p.m., Workforce Development Center, Hayward.

May 10, 2003 Spring Gardening Workshop, 1 - 4 p.m., Rice Lake Public Library, \$5 registration.

May 13, 2003 Home Composting Workshop, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m., Spooner Ag Research Station.

May 17, 2003 North Country Gardeners Plant Sale, 8:30 a.m., Spooner Ag Research Station.

May 17, 2003 Barron County Master Gardeners Plant Sale, 8:30 a.m., Barron County Fairgrounds.

May 21, 2003 Home Composting Workshop, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m., Winter High School.

May 31, 2003 Home Composting Workshop, 9 - 11 a.m., Burnett County Government Center.

June 5, 2003 Home Composting Workshop, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m., WITC Rice Lake (cement shop on side of the school).

June 10, 2003 Berry Growers Field Day, details to be determined.

Wisconsin Gardener TV (5:30 p.m.)

April 27 - Sex and Roses

May 25 - Spring Games

June 26 & 29 - The Root of the Problem

July 27 - Uncommon Gardens

August 31 - Weep No More

In honor of containers

RaNae LaBelle
Master Gardener

It's a beautiful sunny day, and like many of you, I'm becoming a bit anxious to see something green besides pine trees. A few garden catalogs have been dog-eared and the envelopes of seeds I harvested last summer are spread before me. Sometimes, being on the precision side of doing things—as Martha Stewart abundantly states—is a good thing.

The plot of space I have to work with is limited, and leased, so the peonies and oriental poppies I love so much are reserved in a folder of pictures and hybridized names. Like my seed envelopes, labeled with common name, height, characteristics, and bloom time. I've found that the only feasible way to garden with limited investment into someone else's property is containers.

Container planting and window boxes have been not only economical, but has also provided me the condensed version of micro environmental gardening. I've grown exterior plant combinations much like houseplants: containers of coleus and cyclamen, pansy and herbs, and a host of scented geranium with sweet alyssum. Lavender, grown with geranium, mint, and potato vine. How to grow them all in one large container is, of course, not possible with one growing medium, so I grow them in pots and set them in a container lined with gravel and a couple of inches of soil. After all the pots are set, I'll pack soil around the pots and it becomes a very unique arrangement. If something isn't doing well, I can remove the pot and replace or fill the gap with additional soil and plop in an annual from the nursery.

I've done this quite successfully with window boxes and use the same method with window boxes and use the same method for houseplants, substituting the soil packed around the pots for moss, statice, or silk ivy.

A very soothing and useful window box contained spearmint, marjoram, oregano, pansies, and sweet alyssum around the edge. It's scent always put a smile on my face after snipping some mint for lemonade or a pitcher of ice water. I had enough herbs in six pots to flavor more sauces, marinades, roasts, and such for the entire season.

Admittedly, there are some plants that will not produce well in containers, and a large half whiskey barrel filled with clay and soil can weigh in excess of 100 pounds, so location at the start is vital. One year, I planted a lovely crop of french radishes in a container, lusting for those sweet crispies to fully mature. One week shy of the 24-day maturity, a large rainstorm hit and I came out of the house to one-inch pink and white "candies" scattered in a five-foot circumference of a now-empty container. Never plant near a roof runoff!

Graph paper in hand and visions in mind, I'm anticipating the nurturing of soil and seed. Happy planning.

Grafting apple trees workshops offered

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Two apple tree grafting workshops will be offered in May. Dr. Bob Tomesh, UW-Extension Horticulture Specialist, will conduct the first workshop on Wednesday evening, May 7, from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. at the Spooner Ag Research Station headquarters building. Kevin Schoessow, UW-Extension Area Ag Agent for Burnett, Sawyer and Washburn counties, will conduct the second workshop on Thursday, May 8, from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. at the Workforce Development Center behind Hayward High School.

These hands-on workshops will allow participants to learn the art of combining bud wood (scion) with a branch or rootstock. Grafting has long been used to propagate

trees with desirable characteristics such as fruit quality, disease resistance, dwarfing, or hardiness. Grafting techniques can also be used to save an old apple or plum variety that has served many generations and may not survive much longer.

The cost is \$15 per person, which includes materials and three hardy apple rootstocks. Each participant will graft his or her own scion twig to a hardy rootstock, which can then be taken home and planted. Apple scion wood from different varieties will be available for grafting or participants can bring their own scion wood.

If you wish to bring your own scion wood for grafting purposes, the best time to collect scion wood for grafting is late March through early April while trees are dormant. Scion wood is the twig or branch from last year's growth containing buds which developed last growing season. Buds from one-year-old water sprouts about 1/4 to 3/8 inch in diameter (pencil diameter in size) have the best vigor.

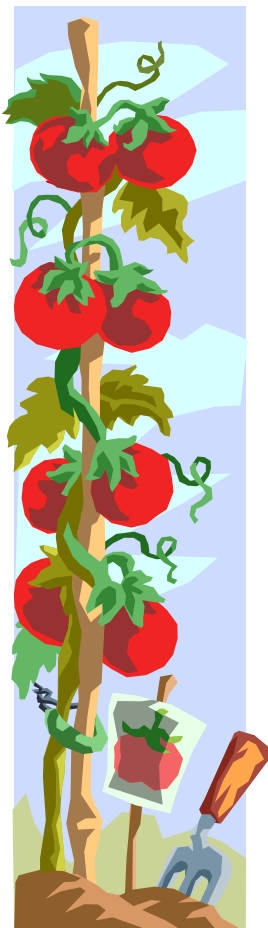
To keep the scions in a dormant condition after collecting and until needed, store them in moistened newspaper, wrapped in a plastic bag, and stored in a refrigerator at 35 to 39 degrees.

If interested in participating with on-site grafting activities, please bring a pair of leather gloves and a sharp knife. Utility knives work well for this too.

Space is limited. You must pre-register. To register for the Spooner site, call the Spooner Area Ag Agents Office at 635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914. To register for the Hayward site, call Joey at the Workforce Development Center at 715-634-2619, Ext. 1664.

This program is sponsored by UW-Extension and by 21st Century Community Learning Center Programs Community Education.





North County Gardening Newsletter

A publication for gardening enthusiasts from the
Tri-County area of Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn

UW
Extension

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Cooperative Extension
United States Department of Agriculture
University of Wisconsin Extension
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Madison, WI 53706

Official Business

Visit us on the web! You may find this newsletter and other useful information by visiting the website of the Spooner Ag Research Station.
<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/sars/index.htm>