

# North Country Gardeners

Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Co.

UW-Extension Cooperative Extension

Issue 14 , August 2004

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**Area Agricultural Agents Office**

**Spooner Ag Research Station**

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**Toll Free 800-528-1914**

## Greetings!

Another growing season is here and halfway gone. While the season got off to a slow start with the cool wet weather, the crops and gardens seem to be catching up some with the warmth. Let's hope for continued good weather so we can enjoy the fruits of all our labors.

I hope folks are finding time to garden and share that interest with others. Over the years I have gotten to know so many wonderful gardeners and I am amazed at the knowledge and experience I see. Don't be afraid to share some of those secrets with others, especially those tidbits you might get from this newsletter.

There are two upcoming garden meetings at the Spooner Ag Station Demonstration Garden, one on Aug 4<sup>th</sup> and the other on Aug 18<sup>th</sup>. If you have time, please stop on out and bring a friend. If not, I would like to remind gardeners that the demonstration garden at the Spooner Ag Station is open to the public, so stop by and see what's growing. I hope to see or hear from many of you in the future.

Happy Gardening,

Kevin Schoessow  
Area Ag Development Agent

## Garden flowers workshop offered

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

The Gardening public is invited to learn more about annual and perennial flowers on Wednesday, August 4 from 6 p.m. until 8 p.m. at the Spooner Agriculture Research Station demonstration garden. This outdoor, hands-on workshop will be held rain or shine. The demonstration garden is located on Orchard Lane one mile east of Spooner on Highway 70. Watch for garden meeting signs.

UW-Extension Horticulture Specialist Dr. Helen Harrison will walk participants through the gardens and discuss annual and perennial flower culture, care and characteristics. Participants will also have the opportunity to hear from local Master Gardeners as they describe how they incorporated roses into a mixed landscape setting using perennials shrubs and trees. This new display includes eight garden beds each with different rose varieties--from the low maintenance

*(Continued on Page 2)*

rugosa type shrub roses to the high maintenance hybrid tea roses. Beds were designed to work together as a whole or be considered as a complete and unique individual garden. It a wonderful teaching display that incorporates design features, plant selections, variety and even a few unusual plants.

The demonstration garden is also an official All America Selections Display Garden which includes AAS award winning flowers and vegetables from 2000-2005. The garden is looking wonderful. Come on out and smell the roses!!

This event is sponsored by the UW-Extension Area Agriculture Agents Office in Spooner and the North County Master Gardener Association of Burnett, Sawyer and Washburn Counties. The event is open to the general public and free of charge. For more information call 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

## Harvest Hints

*Lee Daniels*

*Summer Horticulture Assistant*

*Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

When your onion tops start to fall over and dry up, this means it is time to harvest them. Pull with tops on and let them dry. Some say to let them dry in a protected place, but last fall I tried doing like the commercial growers do. I just pulled them and left them lay on top of the ground for two weeks to dry. This worked fine. When the tops are completely dry, cut the tops off one inch from the bulbs. Cure the bulbs for another week or two in a dry, well-ventilated location before placing them in storage. Onions store best in a dry, well ventilated room where the temperature can be kept near 32°F.

It is a lot more difficult to determine when to harvest watermelons. When fruits are full-sized and the portion touching the soil (ground spot) turns from greenish-white to creamy yellow, they are ripe and

ready to harvest. The tendril nearest the melon should be curling and drying up if it is ripe. The melon should have a dull sound when slapped. It will keep for a week or two in a cool spot in the kitchen, but it will decay if it is stored below 50° F for more than a few days.

While working on this article, I learned something new from publication A2727. For cabbages, it suggested the following: harvest when heads become solid. Excessive water pressure causes splitting of solid heads (we've all seen that). To avoid splitting solid heads that you don't want to harvest immediately, pull plants upward enough to break a few roots. This reduces the inflow of water from the soil. This should come in handy at home. When you are ready to harvest, remove the loose outer leaves and the roots close to the base of the head. Place heads in plastic bags that have a few holes for escape of excess moisture. If kept cold (close to 32° F) and moist, they should keep for three to five months.

Winter squash and pumpkins should be mature when harvested. Fruits should be full-sized, the outer skin firm and glossy and resistant to fingernail pressure, and the portion of the fruit touching the soil is cream to orange. They should be harvested before frost. To prevent rot, leave part of the stem on each fruit. After harvest, the winter squash and pumpkins should be "cured" by exposing them to warm temperatures (70 to 80° F) in a well-ventilated area for seven to ten days. This will toughen the skin for long term storage. Then they should be stored in a dry location at 50 to 55° F.

For information on harvesting and storing these and many other vegetables and herbs, see UW-Extension publications A2727, *Harvesting Vegetables from the Home Garden*, and A1135, *Storing Vegetables at Home*.

## Wisconsin Poison Center aims for poison prevention

*Tom Syverud*

*Extension and Outreach Educator*

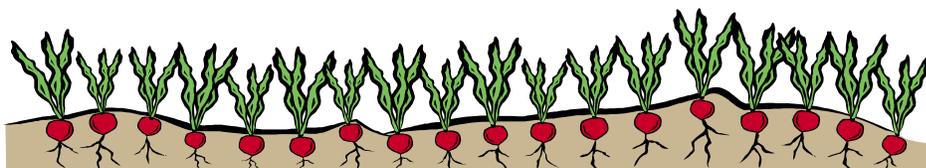
*Ashland & Iron Counties*

UW Hospital and Clinics hosts a Poison Prevention Education Center (PPEC), which provides poison prevention outreach and education statewide, in cooperation and collaboration with the Wisconsin Poison Center. Staffed by a poison specialist, the PPEC responds to requests for educational materials and presentations aimed at poison prevention.

You can contact Wisconsin's Poison Center 24 hours a day, seven days a week by calling **800-222-1222**. This toll-free phone line allows individuals with questions about poison exposures to speak with specially trained poison information specialists based at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Callers also may use this line for questions regarding potential plant or medication toxicity or other poison-related questions.

### *Common Harmful Plants*

Caladium, Dieffenbachia, Monstera  
Castor Bean, Rhubarb  
Lantana, Foxglove, Delphinium,  
Rhododendron, Azalea  
Lily of the Valley, Sweet pea  
Morning Glory, Hyacinth  
Holly, Iris, Oleander  
Narcissus, Daffodil  
Bird-of-paradise, English Ivy  
Japanese Yew, Wild plum, Chokecherry  
Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Bunchberry, Mayapple  
Water hemlock, Virginia creeper, Hydrangea  
Datura Moonflower, Datura Jimsonweed,  
Nightshade



# Annual Twilight Garden Tour August 18th

*Kevin Schoessow*

*Area Ag Development Agent*

*Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

I would like to extend an invitation to everyone to attend the annual Twilight Garden Tour in the demonstration garden at the Spooner Agriculture Research Station. This year's event is scheduled for Wednesday, August 18<sup>th</sup> from 5:30 p.m. until dusk, and will be held rain or shine.

This is the sixth year I've help organize this event, and it seems each year the garden has something new to offer. Perhaps the most significant change has been the addition of the new landscaped perennial display garden. This display consists of eight garden beds that incorporate roses, ornamental grasses and other perennial flowers and shrubs. There are 25 rose varieties and over 65 other perennial varieties included in this landscape display, compete with benches, rock lined paths, arbors and edging. The entire display is mulched with an under layer of newspaper and cypress and cedar wood chip mulch. This display was made possible by the time and talents and financial support of the North County Master Gardener Association and by generous donations from other garden enthusiasts and local businesses.

As in years past, participants can get an up-close look at over 75 different varieties of annual flowers, and over one hundred different varieties of vegetables and vine crops. They can see heirloom tomatoes, an assortment of melons, onions and other vegetables and The All America Selections Award Winners for bedding plants, flowers and vegetables. There is also an assortment of perennials including landscape plants, grapes, apple varieties, and other small fruits.

UW-Extension Horticulture Specialist, Bob Tomesh, UW-Extension Fresh Market Vegetable Specialist Karen Delahaut, and area

Master Gardeners will be on hand to answer questions about insects, diseases, weeds, and gardening in general. Guests are welcome to tour the garden on their own or join in more formal group discussions with UW-Extension Specialists or area Master Gardeners. A free guide listing all varieties in the garden and seed sources will be available.

Rumor has it that famed vegetable breeder and 'salsa guy' Jim Nienhuis will also be on hand to provide a unique learning and tasting opportunity as he demon-

strates how his selected pepper and tomato varieties can be grilled and made into salsa. Selected ripe vegetables and fruits will also be available for tasting.

The Ashland Ag Research Station will also be having a similar event on Tuesday Aug 17<sup>th</sup> at the Ashland Ag Research station. These events are open to the public and free of charge. For more information contact Kevin Schoessow at the Spooner Station at 1-800-528-1914 or 1-715-635-3506.

## Do you have a green thumb?

King Edward I of Saxon, England was fond of green peas and kept a half dozen churls, carls, serfs, and hinds shelling them during the season. The one who had the greenest thumb won a prize. In time, it became an expression of praise for a skilled gardener.

## Weeding through the Web

*Tom Syverud*

*Extension and Outreach Educator*

*Ashland & Iron Counties*

### *University Websites:*

**[www.ext.colostate.edu](http://www.ext.colostate.edu)** Colorado State University offers hundreds of publications, gardening online.

**[www.hort.cornell.edu/gardening](http://www.hort.cornell.edu/gardening)** Cornell University's "Home Gardening."

**[www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer](http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer)** The North Carolina State University "Hort On the Internet."

**[www.webgarden.osu.edu](http://www.webgarden.osu.edu)** Ohio State University's "Web Garden."

**[www.extension.uiuc.edu](http://www.extension.uiuc.edu)** The University of Illinois "Horticulture & Home Garden."

**[www.uwex.edu/ces](http://www.uwex.edu/ces)** PowerPoint presentations for vegetables are available to view and download on this University of Wisconsin-Extension site.

### *Government Websites:*

**<http://plants.usda.gov>** This national plant database provides standardized information about US plants.

**[www.nbi.gov/disciplines/botany](http://www.nbi.gov/disciplines/botany)** The National Biological Information System site provides many links for topics that include gardening information.

### *References Websites:*

**[www.ahs.org](http://www.ahs.org)** The American Horticulture Society.

**[www.bgbm.org.idb.botgard.html](http://www.bgbm.org.idb.botgard.html)** Internet Directory for Botany site.

**[www.all-americanselections.org](http://www.all-americanselections.org)** The newly designed All-American Selections website.

**[www.ngb.org](http://www.ngb.org)** The National Garden Bureau website "Year Of Plant Selections."

**[www.sustland.umn.edu](http://www.sustland.umn.edu)** The University of Minnesota website for Sustainable Landscape information.



## UWEX Specialists help homeowners with pest problems

*Tom Syverud*

*Extension and Outreach Educator*

*Ashland & Iron Counties*

At the recent Ashland and Spooner ARS Insect and Disease clinics, participants brought in samples to Phil Pellitteri, UW Insect Specialist and Brian Huddleson, UW Plant Disease Specialist for identification and control recommendations. These are the problems and questions area gardeners have had this year.

### **Insects**

Oak and Maple leaf galls  
 Pear Leaf Blister Mites  
 Four-lined Plant Bug damage on basil and other herbs  
 Columbine Leaf Miner  
 Columbine Saw Fly larva  
 Rose Slug

### **Diseases**

Fusarium Yellows on gladiolas  
 Anthracnose on oak  
 Apple Scab  
 Verticillium Wilt  
 Rhizoctonia Canker on potato  
 Potato Scab  
 Rust on corn

### **Other Problems**

Herbicide damage on tomatoes from Weed & Feed

Slug damage on Hosta and rhubarb

Our experts offered the following advice on a couple of the more common problems:

### ***Root Rots in the Garden***

Root rot is a general term that describes any disease where the pathogen attacks and leads to the deterioration of a plant's root system. Most plants are susceptible to root rots, including both woody and herbaceous ornamentals. Root rots can be chronic diseases or, more commonly, are acute and can lead to the death of the plant. Gardeners often become aware of root rot problems when they see above ground symptoms of the disease. Plants with root rot are often stunted or wilted, and may have leaves with a yellow or red color, suggesting nutrient deficiency. Examination of the roots of these plants reveals tissue that is soft and brown. A large number of soil-borne fungi cause root rots. Pythium spp., Phytophthora spp., Rhizoctonia solani, and Fusarium spp., are the most common root rot fungi. These fungi have wide host ranges, and thus can cause

root rots on a wide variety of plants. Most root rot fungi prefer wet soil conditions and some, such as Pythium and Phytophthora produce spores that can survive for long periods in soil.

### ***How do I save a plant with root rot?***

**REDUCE SOIL MOISTURE!** Only provide enough water to fulfill a plant's growth needs and prevent drought stress, but **DO NOT** over-water. Remove excess mulch (> 3 in.) that can lead to overly wet soils. Buy plants from a reputable source and make sure they are root rot-free prior to purchase. Establish healthy plants in a well-drained site. Add organic material (e.g. leaf litter or compost) to heavy soil to increase soil drainage. **REMEMBER**, root rot fungi grow and reproduce best in wet soils. Finally, minimize movement of root rot fungi in your garden. **DO NOT** move soil or plants from areas with root rot problems. **DO NOT** water plants with water contaminated with soil (and thus potentially with root rot fungi.) After working with plants with root rot problems, disinfect roots and footwear with a 10% bleach or detergent solution, or alcohol.

### ***Leaf Galls Common on Trees and Shrubs***

Strange bumps or growths often appear on leaves of trees and shrubs. These are usually leaf galls. Although they may look like a serious problem, most are harmless to the overall health of the tree or shrub. A gall is actually plant tissue that has developed as the result of feeding or other activity of insects or mites. Plant hormones cause accelerated growth when the pest insect feeds on developing leaves in the spring. There are also galls caused by fungi, bacteria, and other organisms. Once the gall appears on the leaf, there is no way to control it. Preventing most leaf galls is extremely difficult. However, other than being unsightly, most leaf galls are not harming the tree or shrub.

Maple bladder gall is a common example of leaf galls. Small green bumps ap-

pear on the tops of silver and red maple leaves, turning bright red. This is due to eriophyid mites feeding on newly developing leaves. While it may look bad, in reality the health of the tree is not threatened. Control is not practical or necessary. Galls frequently also appear on oaks. They may be small bumps or larger, more visible growths. For example, the oak-apple gall appears as fairly large, round, apple-like growths. These are caused by a very small wasp. Some may also affect twigs, such as the gouty oak gall, and actually cause some dieback. Most leaf galls on oak are not damaging, however. Leaves of hackberry trees often have the hackberry nipple gall, caused by an insect called a psyllid. Elms often get galls such as the cockscomb gall, caused by an aphid. This irregular gall looks like rooster's combs on the leaves.

Other shade tree, shrub, fruit crop, and even perennial flower foliage may also have galls appearing. Treatment is rarely suggested, and would have been needed prior to the gall forming. This usually is not practical. Once the gall had formed, even if the pest is killed, the gall remains since it is actually plant tissue. Many gall makers also have natural predators or parasites that help keep populations in check.

## Consider daylilies for your garden or yard

*Kris Henning*  
Master Gardener

Daylilies (*Hemerocallis*) are one of the easiest, most carefree perennials there are to grow. They grow well in moist, well-drained soil, and do appreciate at least one inch of water per week in the hottest weeks. Fertilize in spring with a complete fertilizer and add compost annually for the best performance. Daylilies do best in full sun, but can tolerate partial sun of at least six hours or more. Mulch around plants to conserve moisture and weeding chores. Daylilies are usually prolific producers, which can be to their detriment, as they can get so crowded that it reduces the bloom. Divide your daylilies every three to four years and plant the increase in other areas of your yard, or share them with your friends and neighbors!

Daylily foliage types do sometimes play a part in hardiness here in our cold Zone 3

gardens. Foliage types are evergreen, semi-evergreen, and dormant. Evergreen foliage does not go dormant in the winter; it is ready to grow in any warm weather, even in January, which may kill it. Semi-evergreen foliage often stays green even after hard frosts, but does die back somewhat and may need winter protection. Dormant foliage dies completely back in the winter and is generally the hardiest type in our area. However, many semi-evergreen and even evergreen types do fine in the North; it just depends on the cultivar

With over 50,000 named cultivars, there are daylilies available in many sizes, colors and forms, offering something for every gardener. Each bloom lasts only a day, but many blooms open each day for weeks. The bloom time varies from early season, mid-season, or late season depending on the cultivar, so to get the longest show you should purchase plants with different seasons of bloom. It is possible to have daylilies blooming in your yard from May to October!

One of the best information sources on daylilies is the American Hemerocallis Society website, [www.daylilies.org](http://www.daylilies.org). Membership in the society is currently \$18.00/year and you receive four quarterly issues of the Daylily Journal.

### Volunteer Opportunities

Location:	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
Sawyer County Fairgrounds	Fairgrounds Landscaping	Liz Metcalf .....	462-4662
Siren	Capeside Cove Beautification	Diane Medaglia .....	866-4665
Shell Lake	Shoreland Restoration	Dave Vold .....	468-7679
Winter Cemetery	Beautification	Zita Simono .....	266-4705
Draper/Loretta	Park Beautification	Brenda Adler .....	266-5779

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!

# Slugs are hungry garden pests

Tom Syverud

Extension and Outreach Educator

Ashland & Iron Counties

Slugs are ½" to 2" slimy wormlike creatures with stalked eyes. Because these "snails without shells" are much more closely related to clams and oysters than insects, the usual sprays or dusts used to control pests in the garden have little effect on them. Slugs are nocturnal feeders that rasp holes in foliage, remove irregular areas from leaf margin, and may cut or consume seedlings and tender growth tips. They are rarely seen during daylight hours. Slugs live under mulch, plant debris and soil in damp areas. Because they must maintain the slimy layer of mucous on their skin, the sun and dry conditions are their worst enemies. Unfortunately, perfect conditions for slugs equate with our typical cool, damp Wisconsin springs and periods of high rainfall. A common situation where serious problems occur is a Hosta planting that has decorative mulching material applied. Slugs are omnivorous; everything from marigolds to hostas, cabbage to tomatoes, is fair game for their voracious appetites.

## Control:

### 1. Trapping

- A. Sink saucers or jar lids flush with soil surface, fill with stale beer (or yeast, sugar, water mix) and remove drowned slugs daily.
- B. Place a soaked board or folded section of wet newspaper between rows in the evening. Next morning collect the slugs underneath and destroy them (drown in salt water with a few drops of detergent, gasoline, flush down the toilet, etc.)

### 2. Exclusion

- A. Band plants with diatomaceous earth or sharp sand. Renew as needed.
- B. Lime or wood ashes irritate the delicate skin of slugs and act as excellent repellents, but must be renewed after each rain.

### 3. Poison Baits

- A. Commercially available products such as Bug-Geta Plus are based on the attractant metaldehyde and insecticide carbaryl. Liquid or granular formulations are applied to the soil surface.

### 4. Think Sun

- A. Hot, dry summer conditions usually mark the end of serious slug problems.

## Food Shelf Reminder

If you have extra garden produce, or perhaps a surplus of cut flowers, why not share them with the needy. Local Food Shelves and Senior Centers welcome fresh produce to distribute to their clients. Just call ahead to let them know what you have to donate.

## Calendar of Events

**August 3, 2004** Garden Flowers with Helen Harrison, 6:00 p.m., Ashland Ag Research Station.

**August 4, 2004** Garden Flowers with Helen Harrison, 6:00 p.m., Spooner Ag Research Station Demonstration Garden.

**August 17, 2004** Twilight Garden Tour, 5:30 p.m., Ashland Ag Research Station.

**August 18, 2004** Twilight Garden Tour, 5:30 p.m., Spooner Ag Research Station Demonstration Garden.

**August 19, 2004** Potato Growers Field Day, 10:00 a.m., Spooner Ag Research Station.

**September 21, 2004**, All About Potatoes with Chuck Kostichka, 6:00 p.m., Ashland Ag Research Station.

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

**Hayward Garden Club** meets 3rd 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 Thursday of each month. Spooner DNR Fish Hatchery. Tony Webber (715) 469-3411.

### Wisconsin Gardener TV

August 22 - 2 p.m., Personal Spaces, Public Places

August 29 - 2 p.m., Gourds, Ponds, & Herbs

August 29 - 5:30 p.m., Pretty Enough to Eat

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## Watch out for these tomato diseases

*Tom Syverud*

*Extension and Outreach Educator*

*Ashtland & Iron Counties*

### **Blossom End Rot**

Blossom end rot is a disease found throughout Wisconsin. Early symptoms include water-soaked spots at or near the blossom end of the early fruits of tomato, pepper and zucchini. Spots enlarge rapidly and may coalesce to form extensively damaged areas. As the damaged tissue dries and shrinks, the lesion surface becomes shrunken, leathery, and dark brown to black. Tomato fruits turn brown to black, while the ends of peppers usually become light brown or tan. Affected areas are commonly infected by secondary fungi and bacterial that cause soft rot and fruit decay. Internal discoloration and tissue collapse may be present without the characteristic symptoms visible. Blossom end rot is a disease associated with a temporary shortage of available calcium in the fruit. It is aggravated by soil moisture fluctuations. If water is limited, plant growth slows and subsequently, nutrient uptake is reduced. This reduces calcium concentrations in the plant since calcium is carried through the plant in the water flow. Because calcium is carried along in the water stream, those plant parts that are transpiring most rapidly will receive the most calcium. This is often the oldest leaves since they are the largest. Developing fruit is least likely to receive calcium it needs. Moisture stress that result in even partial wilting of the crop is enough to cause a calcium deficiency. Once moisture is available, the plant resumes regular growth but calcium uptake continues to lag and the rapidly expanding plant doesn't have enough calcium to develop properly. Applying nitrogen as a fertilizer containing ammonium also appears to directly affect calcium uptake by tomato plants. This produces a reduction in calcium ab-

sorption and accumulation in the tomato leaf tissue. Applying lime and/or mulching can help, however this disease is really due to uneven soil moisture.

### **Leaf Diseases**

Two common leaf diseases of tomato are Septoria leaf spot and early blight. Both are fungus diseases that spread rapidly during periods of high moisture and moderate temperatures. They begin around flowering; however, they are most obvious after the plants have set fruit. Usually they infect the lower leaves spreading up through the center of the plant, causing the leaves to turn brown, shrivel and drop.

Since there are no tomato varieties resistant to these diseases we must control them culturally, if possible. Set out clean, healthy plants in the spring without fruit on them. Transplants with fruit have stunted growth and do not yield as well. Rotate within the garden; don't plant tomatoes after tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, or eggplant. These plants are in the same family. Prune out much of the lower leaves and the suckers in the center of the plant. This opens up the plant to sunlight and air movement aiding in good drying conditions. Don't ever water the plants from above. Water only the base of plants in the morning. Stake or cage the tomatoes to keep them off the damp ground. If you are on a dry soil, mulching may help. Staking also allows for an earlier harvest. Keep weeds under control. Be sure to remove or plow down

all plant residues this fall, since these diseases over winter on plant debris. There are several fungicides to apply that provide good control, such as Maneb and Zineb. There are also organic products to use as well, like copper-based soap materials.

Tomatoes will not set fruit below 58° or above 85° F; however, they ripen at 68° F. Pick only fully ripe tomatoes for juice or canning to insure full flavor, good color, and maximum sugar content. Fruits will ripen indoors if picked at a mature green stage or when some color is showing. Light will increase the color somewhat but it is not required for ripening. Tomato vines containing the fruit can be hung in a warm place to ripen for fresh use. (Thanks to Karen Delahant for information.)

### **Did you know?**

Tomatoes are native to the Americas and were initially cultivated by Aztec Indians as early as 700 A.D. The European conquistadors discovered them when they arrived in Mexico and Central America in the 16th Century. They carried the seeds back to Spain, Italy, and Portugal, where tomatoes soon became popular. The British believed the food to be poisonous, a belief that persisted among colonists in the New World until the early 19th Century. *The California Tomato Board.*

## **Fall Master Gardener training offered**

*Kevin Schoessow*

*Area Ag Development Agent*

*Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

While all the details have not been worked out yet, the General Master Gardener Training will be held this fall in Spooner. The training will include a combination of live speakers, video tapes, and slide presentations. The tentative start date is September 14<sup>th</sup> and the tentative end dates is November 30<sup>th</sup>. Classes will be on Tuesdays from 5:30 p.m. until 8:30 p.m.; however, to accommodate speaker schedules some classes may be scheduled on a Thursday or Wednesday. The cost of the course is \$125 with \$25 refunded upon successful completion of 24 hours of volunteer requirements. For more information, contact Kevin at 1-800-528-1914 or 1-715-635-3506.

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# North Country Gardeners Newsletter

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



**Spooner Area Ag Agents Office**  
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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>

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