

**2010**  
**Central Oregon**  
**Master Gardener**  
**Scrapbook**

**Created by**  
**COMGA Historians**  
**Sue Martin**  
**Zannie Saw**



Modified into digital format  
by COMGA Historian  
Kris Knoernschild in 2014



# Central Oregon Master Gardener<sup>TM</sup> Association 2010

## Oregon Master Gardener<sup>TM</sup> Association

A non-profit organization  
that supports the  
Oregon State University  
Extension Service



Promoting effective  
Master Gardener<sup>TM</sup>  
county chapters in Oregon

### *Our Four Main Functions*

*To enhance and supplement the Oregon State  
University Home Horticulture Program.*

*To assume responsibility for performing  
special tasks and engaging in continuous  
activities related to the program.*

*To promote a wide dissemination  
of information available as a result of  
University study and experimentation.  
Such information shall be in accordance  
with Oregon State University standards.*

*To work with other gardening  
organizations to enhance gardening  
in Oregon, when appropriate.*

Visit our website for  
gardening information:

[http://extension.  
oregonstate.edu/  
deschutes](http://extension.oregonstate.edu/deschutes)

Weed, insect, or disease  
problem?

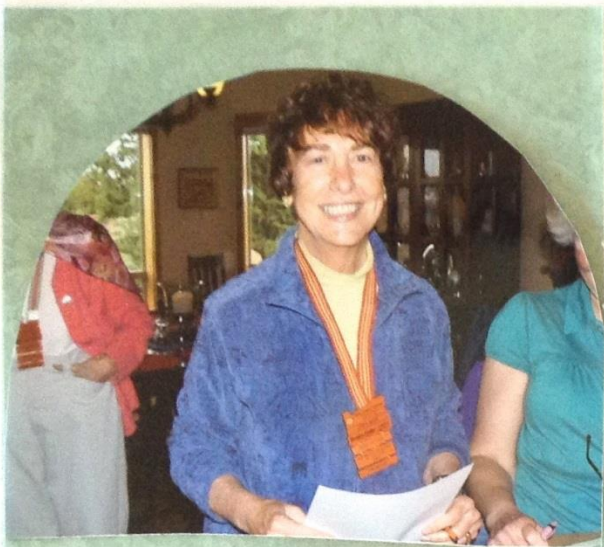
**Ask an  
OSU Master  
Gardener<sup>TM</sup>**

Call Monday—Friday

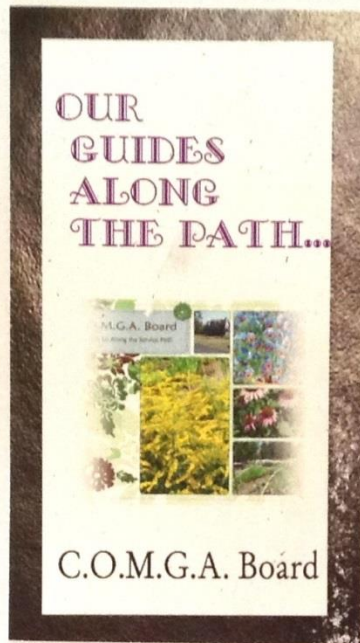
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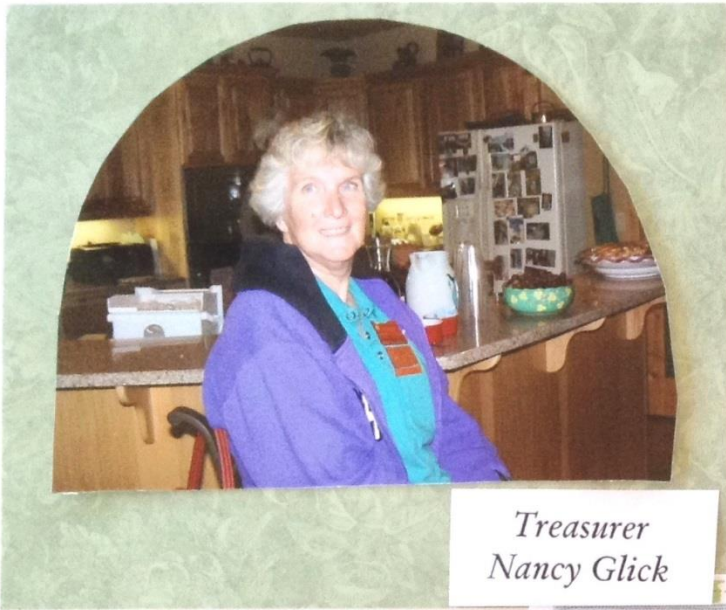
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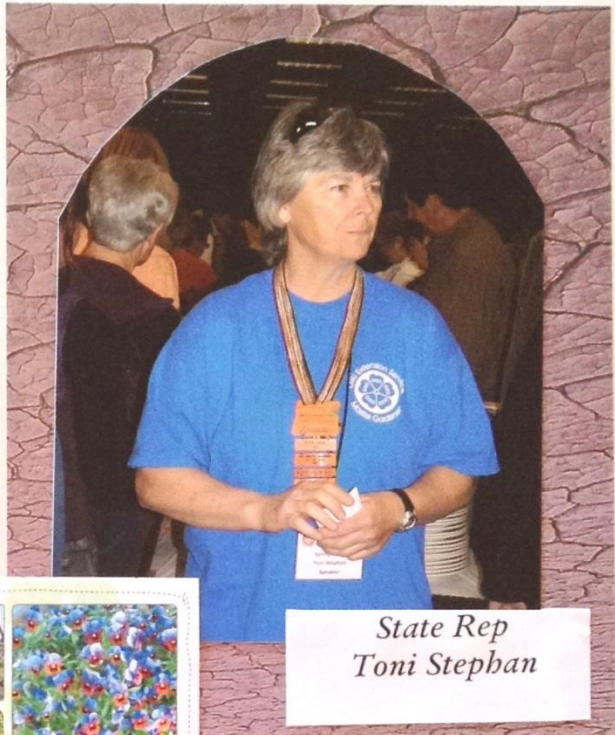
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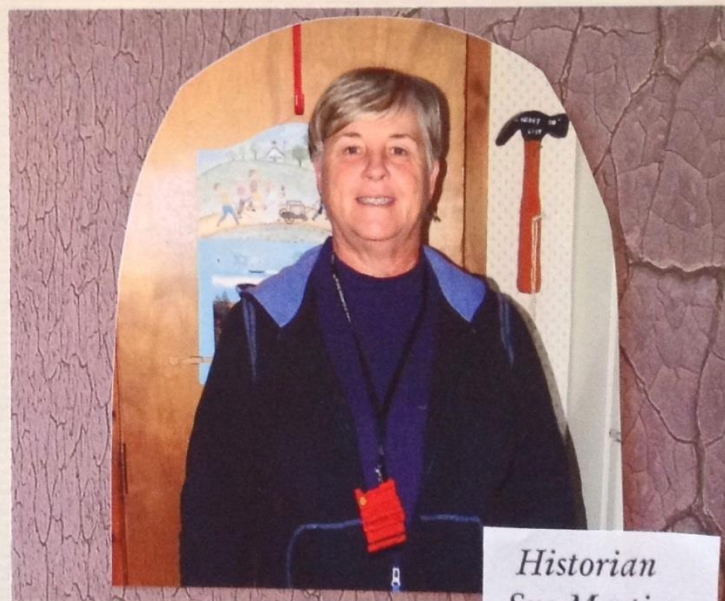
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Master Gardeners in the making

# Off to a Great 2010

Master Gardener Training  
January 16th - April 3rd



Central Oregon Master Gardener Association™



Soils lab was interesting and fun



COMGA February 2010 Hoedown

## Master Gardener Training Class 2010



Alejandra Sanchez Ashley Preece-Sackett Aubrey Kimble Cathy Platin Ellen Glen Gail Hill Gideon King



Ginger Cocco Jan Davidson Jane Bowerman Jane Grimm Janie Molvar Joy Burns Judy Minnich



Kathleen Sutton Kathleen Stockton Kathy Benitez Kelly Hughes Kiki Ongard Kris Knoernschild Linda Gregory



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Rose Makena Sharon Golden Tania Crawford Terry Kolseth Toby Bayard



## OSU Master Gardener™ Program

The OSU Master Gardener™ Program in Central Oregon is entering its 28th consecutive year, serving Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson Counties. Over the years, this program has trained hundreds of volunteers and they, in turn, have reached thousands of clients within our communities. The program targets individuals interested in learning and sharing research-based gardening information. Currently, the program has over 50 active volunteers who find the program educational, fun, and very rewarding. OSU Master Gardener™ trainees receive 60 hours of intensive classroom training followed by 60 hours of experiential learning. The OSU Master Gardener™ Program consists of two parts: part one is classroom training, part two is experiential learning in the plant clinic and community outreach activities. An individual must complete both parts to successfully become an OSU Master Gardener™.

Classroom  
Training



*gardeners know all the dirt*

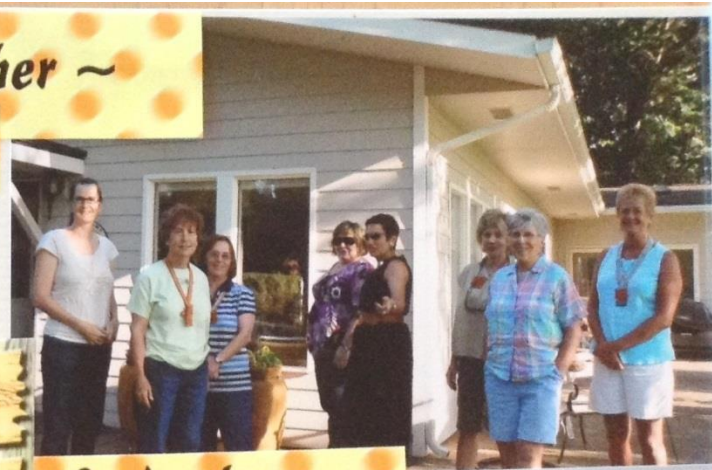


Ready to serve

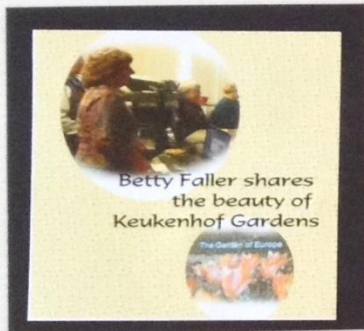
Cathy Platin, Rose MaKena, Ann Bard

*We gather together ~*

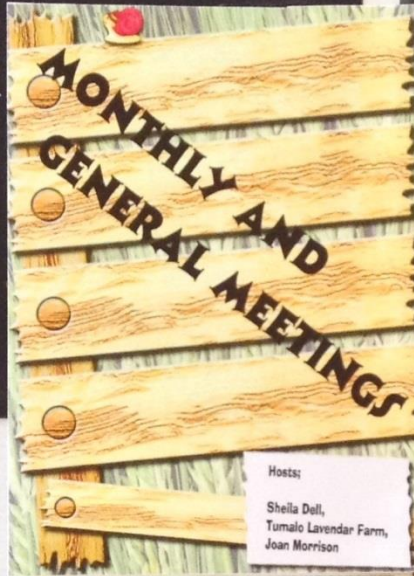
*Planning done...and then the fun...*



*Garden share...*



Betty Fuller shares the beauty of Keukenhof Gardens



Hosts:  
Sheila Dell,  
Tumalo Lavendar Farm,  
Joan Morrison



*Garden talk...*



*Joan Morrison loves to "cut up"!*







## Making scents

Tumalo farmer smells profit in aromatic plants

By Jeff McDonald / The Bulletin

Gordon Knight may look like the typical farmer with his tanned face, squinting eyes and calm demeanor. But the lifelong farmer decided to drop the hay bales and pick up bunches of lavender flowers last summer when he planted 1,000 of the small, aromatic shrubs on a test plot at his 10-acre farm outside Tumalo.



This summer, he will plant 5,000 more lavender plants with the hope of providing the popular herb to the fragrance, specialty-food and alternative-medicine industries.

Lavender's rising demand and high retail price make it an attractive crop for Central Oregon farmers, especially because the region's high elevation compares with the popular lavender-growing region of Provence in southeastern France.

Central Oregon's farmers are looking for new crops to grow as foreign competition and disease have displaced high-income stalwarts such as garlic, potatoes and peppermint oil.

The region's dry climate and sandy soil also provide optimal conditions for the and crop, which requires a heavy amount of capital and labor.

According to Mylen Bohle, an extension agent for Oregon State University, six farms in Central Oregon will produce lavender next year, including farms already in operation at Smith Rock, in Prineville and the Powell Butte area.

"It's still a novelty crop, but more and more small places are looking for something to do other than pasture or hay," he said. "But it's an ideal crop for this region because the higher elevation creates higher quality oil."





Join us for the  
**COMGA General Meeting**  
Tuesday, July 13th  
10 AM to Noon  
at the  
*Tumalo Lavender Farm Tour*

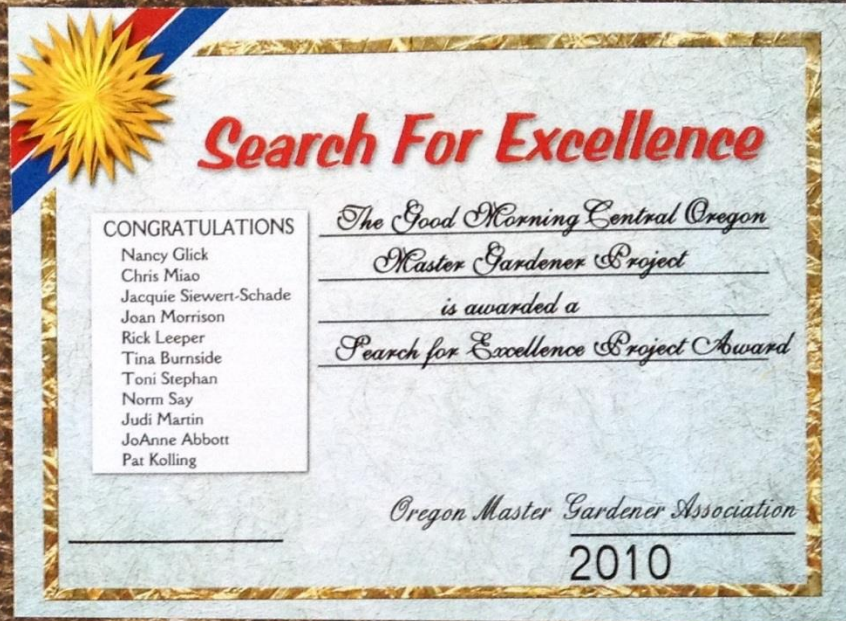


Instructor:  
Gordon Knight

**planting, growing,  
and harvesting lavender**



**"Plant lavender for good luck"**



CONGRATULATIONS

- Nancy Glick
- Chris Miao
- Jacque Siewert-Schade
- Joan Morrison
- Rick Leeper
- Tina Burnside
- Toni Stephan
- Norm Say
- Judi Martin
- JoAnne Abbott
- Pat Kolling

*The Good Morning Central Oregon  
Master Gardener Project*

*is awarded a*

*Search for Excellence Project Award*

*Oregon Master Gardener Association  
2010*

*Congratulations to the TV Stars!*

*The Good Morning Central Oregon Master Gardener segments have received the honor of being a named a Search For Excellence project by OMGA. Search for Excellence projects exemplify the best work done by Master Gardener projects around the state and serve as models for other projects to implement.*

*Nancy Glick, Good Morning Central Oregon Coordinator, will make a presentation at Mini-College summarizing the project and there will be a display so that Mini-College attendees can browse and learn throughout the conference.*

*Congratulations to Nancy and the current and past TV Stars - Chris Miao, Jacque Siewert-Schade, Joan Morrison, Rick Leeper, Tina Burnside, Toni Stephan, Norm Say, Judi Martin, JoAnne Abbott, and Pat Kolling.*





*Educating through...*

## THE DEMONSTRATION GARDEN

Located at the Deschutes County Redmond Extension Office, our garden offers examples of plants that grow and thrive in Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson Counties. The Central Oregon Master Gardeners plant and care for this garden under the direction of Amy Jo Detweiler, OSU Professor and Area Extension Horticulture Faculty and Steve Edwards, Program Assistant.



"The greatest gift of the garden is the restoration of the five senses."

Hanna Rion.



In early June, I wrote that improvements and changes in the garden can be accomplished with small projects that are done well. Reflecting on those words seems appropriate when you realize the changes that are taking place on the grounds of Deschutes County's Oregon State University Extension Service at the Deschutes County Fair & Expo Center.

About five years ago, the extension office took the first step with an application to All-America Selections, a nonprofit garden plant testing organization, to become an AAS Display Garden. The application was approved and the result is a garden officials hope will become a hands-on gardening education center.

The AAS Display Garden is cared for by the Central Oregon Master Gardeners under the direction of Amy Jo Detweiler, an OSU assistant professor and the Extension's horticulture faculty, as well as Steve Edwards, horticulture program assistant.

Each year AAS sends award winning flower and vegetable seeds for planting in the display garden. Seeing the specimen growing in place gives us an idea of the plant's ability to survive in our climate, growth habit and color spectrum. This provides gardeners with information about what works for the next year of planting.

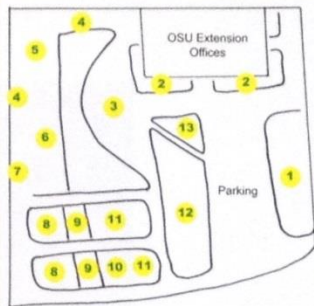
The seedling planting of the 2010 AAS winners was done the third week of June and included the following plants:

- **Gaillardia "Mesa Yellow"**  
Controlled plant habit, prolific flowering, attracts butterflies
- **Snapdragon "Twinny Peach"**  
Double flower, not hinged, blended peach tones

See **Demo garden** / F5



Dean Guernsey / The Bulletin  
**Diana Hardin, of Redmond, practices square-foot gardening during the planting of the OSU Extension display garden at the Deschutes County Fair & Expo Center.**



Welcome to the OSU Demonstration Garden. The garden offers examples of plants that thrive in the tri-county area. Gardening here is both challenging and highly rewarding. We hope your walk through the gardens is educational and inspirational.



1. **NATIVE PLANT GARDEN:** Plants here are native to Central Oregon. They are drought tolerant, pest resistant, and can tolerate strong winds. Native grasses and perennials mix well with other adapted plants in a Xeriscape design.
2. **SHADE GARDENS:** Plants that thrive in shade may be seen along the two sides of the building. Facing the building, on the left are plants that love moisture and on the right are those that do well with less.
3. **FUTURE PERGOLA WITH GRAPES:** Plans for this courtyard area include a pergola painted with varieties of grapes that thrive in Central Oregon. It will offer shady seating on hot summer days.
4. **VINES:** Along the cyclone fence samples of many vines not only add to the design, but also help provide breaks from our frequent strong winds. Along the back fence hope fourth, agricultural plants adapted to the home garden.
5. **FUTURE GREENHOUSE:** Central Oregon's ninety-day growing season can be significantly extended by a greenhouse. Many high desert gardeners have versions designed for the home garden.
6. **FOREST NATURAL AREA:** Native trees, shrubs and grasses demonstrate a naturalized landscape.
7. **COMPOST BINS:** Three bins are used. Materials are moved from one bin to another and tilled with a soil, thoroughly decomposed compost is ready to be returned to the garden. Adding organic materials to Central Oregon's soil is important for successful gardening; composting is a good way to dispose of garden and some kitchen waste.

## COVER STORY

### Demo garden

Continued from F1

- **Viola "Endurio Sky Blue Martien"**

Clear blue flower, unique spreading/mounding growth

- **Zinnia "Zahara"**

Three new additions to this series, proven resistant to diseases

- **Pepper "Cajun Belle"**

Sweet, savory small bell pepper, 60 days to green, container plant

Controlled plant habit, prolific flowering, attracts butterflies

- **Snapdragon "Twinny Peach"**

Double flower, not hinged, blended peach tones

See **Demo garden** / F5

Next step: demo garden

With the display garden established, the next step for the program will be establishing a demonstration garden, where gardeners can view different techniques and maybe learn a few tricks that will make gardening in our area more productive.

Officials have written a first draft of an explanatory brochure that lays out ideas and visions for designated areas on the grounds.

Some of the areas have been in existence for several years, but have gone unappreciated due to lack of plant identification signs.

That is changing, with uniform signs being placed throughout the areas.

Two shade gardens already exist, viewed as you face the Extension Office building. On the left are plants that love shade and moisture. On the right of the entrance are plants that grow well in shade but appreciate drier soil.

Would studying these areas help solve any problems in your landscape?

Much can be learned from the native plant garden, which consists of plants that are native to Central Oregon. They are dis-



Dean Guernsey / The Bulletin  
**Master Gardeners plant the OSU Extension demo garden at the Deschutes County Fair & Expo Center. The Extension Service would like the garden to be part of a larger learning center/demonstration garden.**

played in a manner that makes them acceptable to a home landscape. In general these plants share the qualities of being drought-tolerant, pest-resistant, and tolerant of strong winds.

The cyclone fence that surrounds the grounds is becoming a display of vines that work well

to help provide a wind break, grow an edible crop, soften the look of a metal fence or perhaps add spring or fall color. Hop vines, several clematis and Virginia creeper are in place and doing well.

Already proven to be an asset are the three compost bins built

several years ago. The results prove you don't need expensive equipment to make your own "black gold." The addition of organic material is especially important for our soil, which contains so little natural organic material.

A small group of dedicated

Master Gardeners worked through the very worst of our spring weather building a raised bed with wheelchair access, a square-foot garden following the precise directions from Mel Bartholomew's book on square-foot gardening and a raised bed cover following the instructions

from an Extension Service publication. I heard rumors that there might be some experimentation with hay bale gardening. All are good examples that can bring results to areas big or small.

### Other changes

What changes are in store to get the garden closer to becoming a learning center?

A pergola with grape vines would serve a dual purpose of providing an introduction to viticulture as well as offering a shady seating area on a hot day.

Master Food Preservers would benefit from an herb garden for their public education classes.

A children's garden could be a place for smelling, touching and picking plants, an area where the signs say "Please touch." Basic classes on identifying good bugs and the importance of bees and butterflies would be as valuable to accompanying parents as they would be to a budding gardener.

Wouldn't a tomato tasting judging event be a highlight of the harvest season? Yes, Virginia, we do harvest tomatoes; you just have to know which ones to plant.

I have seen wonderful, creative scarecrow and pumpkin competitions that draw service clubs, artists, garden clubs and schools together in community spirit.

Now take a deep breath. The centerpiece will eventually be a sizeable greenhouse for experimentation, classes and seed germination for the demo and the display gardens. The idea has passed through the dream stage and as the saying goes, "all it takes is money."

Liz Douville can be reached at [douville@bendbroadband.com](mailto:douville@bendbroadband.com).

GARDEN  
**Extension Service's gardens educate**

By **Liz Douville**  
For The Bulletin



## ALL-AMERICAN SELECTIONS DISPLAY GARDEN

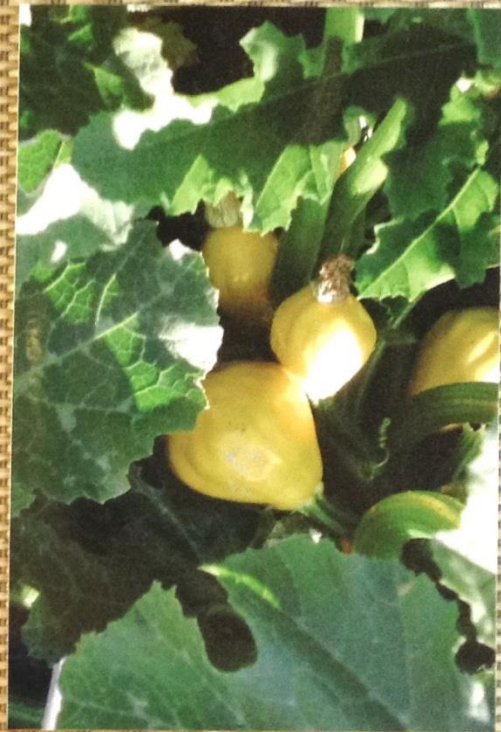
Plants are chosen by the All-American Selections testing program, then planted and maintained by our Central Oregon Master Gardeners. We are the only Oregon Display Garden east of the Cascades.





**Squash  
'Honey Bear'  
2009**  
Cucurbitaceae: Cucurbita pepo  
Culinary uses: Cooked in soups, stews, casseroles, or fried. Also good for pies and breads.  
Plant height: 1 to 2 feet  
Plant width: 12 to 15 inches  
Garden spacing: 3 feet apart

# Hoe, Sow, & Grow



**Summer Squash  
'Papaya Pear'  
2003**  
Cucurbitaceae: Cucurbita pepo  
Culinary uses: Summer Squash  
Qualities: One of the earliest  
This variety requires less garden space  
Plant height: 24 to 48 inches  
Plant width: 12 to 15 inches  
Garden spacing: rows 3 feet apart

scatter seeds  
of happiness



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# 4 more winning flowers (and a fruit!)

By Liz Douville  
For The Bulletin

"News flash from AAS" was the message that popped up when I checked my e-mail recently. I was certainly curious; I had already learned of and written about the new variety winners for 2010, as chosen by the independent garden research organization All-America Selections.

The big news was that the policy for the All-America Selections

changed, and four more flowers were added to the list of top performers — plus one fruit.

## GARDEN

The change in policy will improve the system of getting the new varieties from the seed developers to the marketplace. In some cases in the past, it has taken several years for the public to enjoy the varieties in their own backyard. The new system should speed up that process.

This year, it may be more diffi-

cult to find a seed source than in future years, according to AAS spokesperson Marcie Zorn. Seed companies require six months to publish a catalog, so the catalogs you started receiving in December probably won't have the varieties. Online catalogs are constantly updated and would be the better choice this year. Zorn suggested checking the online catalogs for Harris Seeds, Park Seeds, Burpee, Stoke Seeds or Twilley Seed.

See All-America / F5

## All-America Selections awards on the Web

### All-America Selections

- [www.all-americaselections.org](http://www.all-americaselections.org)
- For a list of seed companies selling award winners, go to [www.all-americaselections.org/PDFs/SeedSource/2010\\_winner\\_seed\\_source.pdf](http://www.all-americaselections.org/PDFs/SeedSource/2010_winner_seed_source.pdf)

The first round of awards for 2010 was published in At Home on Jan. 12. Find the story online



## Area trends

Edible gardens are in (Three cheers to local homeowner associations that are relaxing rules and allowing tomatoes in the front lawn!)



The Bulletin file photo

Home canning has exploded in popularity over the past few years. What other trends have grown in Central Oregon? See Page F5.

## GARDEN

# What's 'in' for outside this year

By Liz Douville  
For The Bulletin

The New Year always brings a plethora of what's in/what's out lists. Old words are banished, as in the annual list of proposed banned words from Lake Superior State University in Michigan. Just when I found out on Jan. 1 that the "app" in the iPhone commercial means the device's various applications, it is banished. What can I say other than apparently I don't travel with a very hip crowd?

The also-shunned phrase "shovel-ready" doesn't have to do with gardening after all. And I suppose someday someone will have the audacity to tell me that Facebook doesn't refer to my old photo albums.

"Out with the old" continues in so many aspects of our lives. Throw out the paint cans from last year. The new color in home decor is turquoise. I haven't seen the new "in" food list, but I am sure one will show up.

The one list I do look forward to is from Susan McCoy, a trend spotter and outdoor living expert for the Garden Media Group who compiles the Garden Trends Report each year.

Trends / F5

## All-America

Continued from F1

So, without further ado, here are the additional All-America Selections chosen for top garden performance:

### Echinacea "Pow-Wow Wild Berry"

This flower was added to the list as an AAS Flower Award winner. Echinacea is commonly known as cone-flower and valued as a hardy perennial. Its original genus is respected as a United States prairie native.

The deep rose-purple flower retains color on the plant longer than other varieties. The basal branching habit results in more flowers per plant. "Pow-Wow" was tested across Canada and the United States, and found to be a first-year flowering perennial hardy to USDA Zone 3. Another plus is that the plants will bloom continually without deadheading.

With all good news, there is a little bad news. For the most prolific bloom the first year, the seeds should have been started indoors the end of January. I am of the



mind that perennial seeds can be started any time of the year as long as your expectation isn't that of immediate gratification.

The flower form is a single daisy. Plant height is 20 to 24 inches; width of plant is 12 to 16 inches. Length of time from sowing seed to flower is 20 weeks for June flowering.

### Marigold hybrid African "Moonsong Deep Orange"

When you think there couldn't be room for another marigold variety in the seed catalogs, along comes seed developer Syngetta Flowers with "Moonsong Deep Orange." This AAS Flower Award winner has the unique quality of the intense deep orange, fade-resistant color. The fully double blooms are among the best of the class, ranging in size from 2.5 to 3.5 inches across.

The plants are vigorous annuals that tolerate heat and drought. According to the plant review, over the summer the old blooms will be covered with green foliage, which keeps the plants look-



ing fresh all season.

Marigolds grow best in full sun. Too much fertilizer will produce large green plants with few flowers. "Moonsong" can be grown in 5- to 6-inch pots. Plant height is 12-15 inches; width is 11-14 inches. The length of time from sowing seed to flower is 70-84 days. Seeds can be started indoors four to six weeks before the last frost. Using May 31 as the frost-free date would place the indoor seed starting date about the middle of April.

### Zinnia "Double Zahara Cherry"

This flower received the AAS Bedding Plant Award. Zinnias certainly aren't the flower of our grandmas' cottage gardens. The new varieties that have been developed resulted in more disease resistance, especially to mildew and leaf spot. "Double Zahara Cherry" produces fully double, 2.5-inch blooms in a full-sun location and can be grown in 4-inch or larger pots, making them an excellent choice for container gardening.

Zinnias prefer warm soil and warm growing conditions. Better



success is achieved by starting indoors six to 10 weeks before planting outdoors. Plant height is 13.5 inches; width is 12.5 inches. Length of time from sowing seed to flower is 60-65 days.

### Zinnia "Double Zahara Fire"

This was the third zinnia to win the AAS Bedding Plant Award. "Double Zahara Fire" has also proven to be leaf spot and mildew resistant. Plants will continue to bloom throughout the season with little garden maintenance. The unique characteristics of "Double Zahara Cherry" apply to "Double Zahara Fire" as well.



### Watermelon hybrid "Shiny Boy"

This melon received the AAS Vegetable Award. You can grow the most beautiful specimen of any given vegetable, but if it doesn't pass the taste test, you have wasted your



time. But "Shiny Boy" won taste tests against competing melons. "Shiny Boy" is a globe-shaped melon with dark seeds and a weight of 20 pounds or more. The judges classified the flavor as being sweet and tropical with a crisp texture.

The spreading vine can reach a 13-foot spread, and has good disease and insect tolerance. Seeds should be sown four weeks prior to the last frost date. Length of time from sowing seed to harvest is 90 days from seed, 75 days from transplant.

That was all the good news. Now I need to throw a bit of a wet blanket out with some climatic reminders.

Watermelons are a warm-weather crop that respond best when day and nighttime temperatures are closely related. We may have 90-degree days that dip to 60 degrees or even lower at night. That is a big spread that makes it hard for plants to regain growing power the following day.

With that said and my conscience clear, there will be some of us crazy enough to give "Shiny Boy" a try.

Liz Douville can be reached at [douville@bendbroadband.com](mailto:douville@bendbroadband.com).

Photos and illustration courtesy All-America Selections

## COVER STORY



Home canning has seen a 45 percent increase in popularity over the past few years as gardeners work to preserve the bounty of their labor — evidence, experts say, of a trend to slow gardening.

The Bulletin file photos



The green roof at the new Bend Park and Recreation District headquarters in Bend shows a growing interest in multipurpose spaces. Living green walls, too, are becoming popular.

Community gardens, such as Hollinshead Community Garden in Bend, are sprouting up everywhere.







The Bulletin photo.

The greenhouses and raised beds in Ralph Dow's Redmond garden are good examples of ways to protect tender gardens from low temperatures. Now is the time to plan these kinds of protected cultivation devices.

## GARDEN

# Make the garden in your mind a reality

By Liz Douville  
For The Bulletin

All gardeners have in their possession two gardens: The perfect garden of the mind is creative, artistic and aphid-free, with a bountiful production week after week. The second garden is the reality of our efforts, and most often requires changes and improvements each year.

Longer days and warm rays of sun every now and then make us feel we should be doing something garden related. For the most part, it is too early to prune or plant, so you might as well spend time planning—especially if you have been thinking of some do-it-yourself garden projects. Before you pass it, this downtime will have passed, and you will be wishing you had completed a project. I speak from experience, and I can feel many of you nodding your heads in agreement.

One good garden project to start now is planning to protect your crops.

Johnny's Selected Seed catalog from Albion, Maine, introduces a term and definition that makes sense. Protected cultivation products that moderate the weather have become an essential component of most horticultural production, the catalog says. Hoop houses (high tunnels), low tunnels, row covers and mulches are widely used and offer enormous benefits, it continues.

See Garden /F5



## Garden

Continued from F1

The statement doesn't reference greenhouses, but instead cites simple, much less expensive solutions to a more successful and longer gardening season. As pointed out in the text, the frost-free date becomes less important and the length of the day more important when you practice protected cultivation. I would add that you need to be aware of soil temperatures—the day may be sunny, but the soil hasn't reached the minimum germination temperature of 45 degrees required for most greens.

The longer day length is not an endorsement for starting warmer weather crops such as tomatoes, peppers or corn. They need a soil temperature of around 70 degrees. Given a day length of 10 hours, a low tunnel of hoops covered with greenhouse poly or the construction of a cold frame could support the growth of spinach, Asian greens or some varieties of leaf lettuce. The seed bed in either case could also be covered with row cover for additional temperature control.

The method of protected cultivation you decide on could provide you with fresh greens earlier in the spring. You might also be encouraged to try some late-summer plantings of cold-weather crops.

Maybe one thing you definitely are thinking about but haven't thought about is the time to think about how you will construct them and what material you want to use. They don't have to be fancy, just functional. They shouldn't be any wider than 4 feet if you plan on working the bed from both sides. Concrete blocks or good ol' Central Oregon native rocks piled two or three high, depending on the size of the rocks, help to retain the warmth of the day.

Wood garden boxes are easier



Trellises, such as the one supporting these hops, can be easy to plan and make yourself.

to construct using preformed corner joints available in many garden catalogs. If you decide to construct it raised bed, be sure to provide for drainage.

I have used short lengths of rebar at intervals down the length of the bed and slipped PVC pipe over the rebar to create a hoop tunnel. That system works for weather protection, or with garden netting to protect crops, especially strawberries, from being devoured by birds.

What's tucked in your idea folder? Spring issues fill up with more creative ideas than you can only hope to duplicate in a lifetime. The February/March issue of Organic Gardening features four trellis designs for growing peas. Two feature bamboo, and two feature tree or shrub prun-

*The method of protected cultivation you decide on could provide you with fresh greens earlier in the spring. You might also be encouraged to try some late-summer plantings of cold-weather crops.*

ings 3 to 4 feet tall interwoven and secured with twine, wire or zip ties.

But the trellis design that has me smitten this year is a bur-nished metal trellis, reminiscent of those you see at stylish garden shops. The very big difference is that this one is made from a tomato cage turned upside down, some bronze spray paint, a decorative metal finial, spackle and oxidizing solution. The directions sound simple, and the project time is only an hour plus drying time (or so it says in the fine print). In bold print, the first direction is "In a well-ventilated room or outdoors, so I guess I will have to wait for one of those warm, sunny days in the meantime. I will continue to plan and plant the perfect garden of my mind."





# OUR COMMUNITY GARDENS



## HOLLINSHEAD GARDENS

Established in 1985 with 90 plots and guided by Master Gardener "Garden Angels" using organic practices.



HOLLINSHEAD  
COMMUNITY  
GARDEN  
IN PARTNERSHIP  
WITH  
CENTRAL OREGON CHAPTER  
OF OSU MASTER GARDENERS



Master Gardeners register the garden plot gardeners





*"One of the most  
delightful things about  
a garden  
is the anticipation  
it provides."*

*W.E. Johns*



Hollinshead  
Community  
Garden  
Handbook



*Producing  
Results*



Season  
Row Cover for sale  
7'x25' \$10.00



## NORTHWEST CROSSING GARDENS

Opening May 8, 2010 with 59 raised beds and drip irrigation.  
Our Master Gardener "Garden Angels" assist in educating our enthusiastic gardeners.  
Northwest Crossing is a planned community and has earned many awards for its sustainable practices.



*Our  
Garden  
Angels  
Guide*



Cabbage, mint, peppers and basil grow in the community garden at NorthWest Crossing in Bend. Photos by Jeff Wick / The Bulletin

NorthWest Crossing plot features food, families and community

# A neighborhood grows

## GARDEN

By Leon Pantenburg  
For The Bulletin

The NorthWest Crossing Community Garden looks like something out of an elegant gardening magazine. Even if you don't have a garden plot there, the atmosphere makes you want to sit down at one of the shaded picnic tables just to relax.

The 12,000-square-foot plot, located west of Mount Washington Drive on NorthWest Crossing Drive, overlooks Summit High School and has a stunning view of the Cascades.

The garden features 59 raised, 5-by-10-foot cedar planting beds with drip irrigation and is enclosed by an 8-foot-high wire fence. The beds have built-in seats around the perimeter, so sitting while weeding and tending the garden is

convenient and comfortable. A water feature and a birdhouse, surrounded by blooming flowers, adds to the peaceful atmosphere, and the two picnic tables in the shade invite people to sit and enjoy the setting.

To NorthWest Crossing resident Anne Marie Glover, the garden is a great addition to her lifestyle. Glover and her two daughters tend their plot, and the kids enjoy seeing where food comes from, she said.

See NorthWest / F5



"Inch by inch and row by row, gonna make this garden grow"



Karin Boone, 36, of Bend, waters one of her two garden beds at the NorthWest Crossing community garden.

*"The community garden will integrate community, urban farming and education into the heart of the NorthWest Crossing neighborhood. It will take 'local' to a whole new level."*

— Romy Mortensen, vice president of sales and marketing for NorthWest Crossing



## NorthWest

Continued from F1

"Last week, I took a lunch break from work and went to pull a few weeds and do some gardening," Glover said. "It's really nice to be able to go there and relax."

That was always the plan. The NorthWest Crossing community garden concept is the brainchild of Romy Mortensen, vice president of sales and marketing for NorthWest Crossing. The idea came up one snowy January morning in 2009, when Mortensen was brainstorming ways to add amenities to the development while building a sense of community within it.

"There is a move to eat local all over the country, and people realize that growing their own food is one way to do that," Mortensen said. "That trend is a big deal in the more urban areas."

Other considerations included the economy.

"People are looking for ways to save money," she added, "and having a garden and growing some of your own food, literally blocks from your home, is a natural."

The NorthWest Crossing board of directors loved the idea of a community garden, and told Mortensen to proceed.

The community garden was built and is owned by West Bend Property Co., the developer of NorthWest Crossing, and is being managed by the Oregon State University Extension Service Master Gardener program. Plot use is limited to NorthWest Crossing residents and costs \$50 annually for a garden season from May 8 through October 1. The NorthWest Crossing garden is one of two community gardens in Bend managed by OSU Master Gardeners. The garden at Hollinshead Park in northeast Bend has operated for more than two decades.

Before offering the plots to residents, NorthWest Crossing area restaurants were invited to participate. La Rosa and portello winecafe accepted the offer and planted gardens to raise fresh produce for their customers.

A mid-June frost wiped out most of the plants, unfortunately, and both restaurants' gardens got a late start. Both are growing lettuce, herbs, tomatoes, peppers and various other vegetables and leafy greens in their plots.



A row of garden boxes in the middle of the NorthWest Crossing community garden in Bend. The garden features 59 raised, 5-by-10-foot cedar planting beds with drip irrigation.

Photos by Jeff Wick / The Bulletin



Both of Karin Boone's boxes have decorations. This one is also growing swiss chard.

"Our menu is focused on fresh and local products, and being able to grow our own garden, right next to the restaurant, is great," says Lance Newman, co-owner

of portello winecafe. "Fortunately, we have a strong group of gardeners at the restaurant who are excited to work on it."

For Carole DeRose, owner of

*"People are looking for ways to save money, and having a garden and growing some of your own food, literally blocks from your home, is a natural."*

— Romy Mortensen, vice president of sales and marketing for NorthWest Crossing

La Rosa, the garden plot is a pet project.

"I do the work. I like gardening anyway, and the chance to grow fresh produce is wonderful," DeRose said. "We'll make sure the customers know of the local food connection, and we'll probably have salad specials as the crop comes in."

The underlying idea of the community garden, Mortensen said, is to create an agricultural "full circle," while giving people a chance to interact with their neighbors.

"People go to tend their plots,

and it's natural that they visit with the other gardeners there. The waste from the food that is grown can be composted and taken back to area gardens to grow more food," she said. "The community garden will integrate community, urban farming and education into the heart of the NorthWest Crossing neighborhood. It will take 'local' to a whole new level."

Leon Pantenburg can be reached at [lpantenburg@bendbroadband.com](mailto:lpantenburg@bendbroadband.com).

*"The promise  
of spring,  
the beauty  
of summer,  
the fulfillment  
of fall!"*

# Spring Gardening Seminar & Garden Market

Central Oregon Chapter Of OSU Master Gardeners™

## Presents the Annual Spring Gardening Seminar & Garden Market

Special General Session

Gail Langellotto-  
Rhoadback

Statewide Coordinator OSU  
Extension Master Gardener  
Program  
will speak on

*Genetically Modified Foods*



Other classes

- Hardy Perennials
- Vegetable Gardening
- Raising Chickens
- Food Preservation
- Using Conifers in C.O.
- Growing Apples
- Hobby Greenhouse
- and more

Saturday, April 24, 2010

8:00am - 4:30pm \$10.00 per Class (pre-registration)  
(\$15.00 per class on event day)

Title Sponsors:  
Internal Medicine Associates of Redmond  
Coombe & Jones Dentistry

Location

Deschutes County Fair & Expo Center  
Middle Sister building  
3800 SW Airport Way  
Redmond, OR



Welcome seminar students





**Vegetable Container Gardening** - Celia Grayson and Karen Roth, OSU Master Gardener. Learn the advantages and disadvantages of growing vegetables in pots, all about containers, soil, which vegetables work well, best varieties, care of vegetables in pots, and journaling. There will be containers with vegetables to show as well as recommended equipment.



**The Astonishing Promise of a Greenhouse** - Betty Faller, OSU Master Gardener. Learn about greenhouse selection, site preparation, maintenance and tips to make your greenhouse user friendly. The speaker will also cover using your greenhouse to outwit Central Oregon's short growing season.



**Preserving Your Garden Produce** - Bonnie Koenig, Master Food Preserver and OSU Master Gardener. Learn the basics of safe home food preserving and enjoy your garden's goodness all year long. The speaker will cover which vegetables grow well in Central Oregon, when to harvest and the best ways to preserve the nutritious bounty. Nothing's better than your own home grown vegetables. You work hard for a successful harvest so don't let any of it go to waste.

**Knowing & Using Conifers in Central Oregon** – Carol Klemz, *landscape designer*. This class will give you the horticultural understanding of what a conifer is, how they are marketed, and how to use them in your landscape. The speaker will talk, have a slide presentation, and a time for questions. Some examples of plant material will be brought in as well.



**Raising Chickens** – Toni Low, Learn how to raise and maintain a healthy flock of chickens for egg production from someone who has been raising chickens for 30 years.



**As You Sow, So Shall You Eat** – Liz Douville, *OSU Master Gardener*. Learn tips, tricks and common garden practices from a Central Oregon gardener who enjoys corn, cukes and tomatoes every year. From novice gardener to the most advanced there is always something new to learn or to share with others.



**Toxic Plants to Animals** – *Byron Maas, DVM*. Learn about what toxic plants to watch out for in Central Oregon gardens that have an effect on domestic animals including livestock. The speaker will also talk about medicinal plants to have in the garden.

**The Hardest Perennials for Central Oregon Gardens** – *Linda Stephenson, owner of L&S Gardens*. Learn how to grow and select hardy perennials. The speaker will talk about what works and how to get the best growth out of your plants.

**Growing Apples and Patio Blueberries in the High Desert** – *Dr. Roger Mansfield, apple grower. George Snyder, Patio Blueberry grower*. This is a 2 part class. Learn about historical Central Oregon apple growing; selecting appropriate apple varieties; selecting the appropriate rootstock; horticultural requirements of apple trees; disease and insect problems; sources of apple related resources. Learn about the issues involved in growing blueberries in a high desert climate, the reality of microclimates and soil in C. O., care of Patio Blueberries, and most common problems. The speaker will also talk about some informal, local experiments.

**Clematis, Hostas and Peonies** – Ashley Preece-Sacket, B.S. in Horticulture. This class will teach proper planting techniques and growing conditions for clematis, hostas and peonies in Central Oregon.

♥ **Classes approved for Master Gardener recertification**



**As The Worm Turns: Garbage to Gold** ♥ – Toni Stephan, OSU Master Gardener. Learn how worms can convert your kitchen scraps and organic debris into a wonderful, soil stimulating amendment. Find out how to keep worms in a bin, which you will build at class (if desired) or how to keep them in your garden. Worms are also wonderful additions to a compost pile. **\*Material Fee: \$25 if building a worm bin.**



**Insect and Plant Interactions: Butterflies and Moths and Beneficial Insects** – Ralph Berry, Professor Emeritus, Entomology. Learn about some of the physical and chemical attributes of plants that attract insects (butterflies and moths) along with some of the plants that have been shown to attract beneficial insects. The speaker will also have a brochure for sale that lists the plants and beneficials that are attracted: "Plants That Attract Beneficial Insects".



Garden Market Success!



General Session Featured Program  
"Genetically Modified Foods"  
Gail Langellotto-Rhodaback  
Master Gardener  
1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022



# Extending our short season

Free Flyer Hills my soul  
gardening Hills my soul

**By Leon Pantenburg**

*For The Bulletin*

Every spring, many Central Oregonians plan their gardens twice.

The first planting generally occurs during the first nice week end of April. The sunshine and warmth trigger an irresistible response in some; they must plant something to get that gardening fix and the accompanying euphoria associated with dirt under their fingernails. Inevitably, these nice days will be followed by a cold snap and frost that kills everything.

The second planting is gener-

ally something in June, and with a little luck and good weather it will be a successful, if short, growing season.

Central Oregon's garden season is short and the challenges are many. But for people with greenhouses, the gardening season starts sooner and lasts longer. Here's how you can use your greenhouse to ease into and extend the gardening season.

Master Gardener Betty Falter, of Turnalo, uses her 8-by-12-foot greenhouse mostly for starting seeds and getting plants ready to put in the ground.

See *Season* / E3



Leon Pantenburg / For The Bulletin  
Seed-starting trays are full of plants in Betty Falter's Turnalo greenhouse, which allows Falter to start gardening earlier in the year.

## Season

Continued from F1

She'll use the greenhouse up until she plants the seedlings in her fenced-in garden plot.

But there are other tasks to occupy your time while waiting for planting weather, she says, and she starts hands-on gardening sometime about the middle of March.

"I make lots of lists. I have a rotation chart for the garden so I'll know how to plant," Falter says. "I look at my chart, and I know how to take care of the beds."

One of the first things to consider when planning the planting, she says, is when the last frost date will be for this area.

"I just pick the first or second of June, because frost is possible around here 12 months a year," she said. "The Central Oregon growing season is about 60 days, which is less than that of Fairbanks, Alaska."

Falter, who has been a Master Gardener for 11 years and was the 2009 Oregon Master Gardener of the Year, works backward from the last frost date. She adds up the germination time of individual plants and how long she wants the seeds to grow before they're planted outside. That gives her a date to plant the seeds in the greenhouse.

Starting in mid-April, Falter starts weeding, preparing beds and getting the drip irrigation systems ready. She doesn't refill the beds in her garden any more, she says, because she doesn't want to destroy the soil structure. In the greenhouse, Falter will have seeds of the cold-season crops, such as broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower, started, and they will be ready to plant sooner than other garden crops.

Some of the cold crop seed packs say to plant as soon as you can wear the suit," Falter said. Regardless of the timing, or when the cold-season vegetables are prepared, she added, you must be prepared to cover the young plants in the event of an unexpected temperature drop.

Some plants, such as garlic and onions, are very hardy and may come up on their own, starting around mid- to late April.

But if you buy plants from a large box store, Falter advises ac-

climating them before planting.

"The plants come from another climate and they need some time to get used to this area," Falter said. "You can start by putting them outside for a few hours dur-



LEFT: Falter checks a cold frame for plant starts near her greenhouse in Turnalo.



**Betty Falter checks her garden journal** to inform her planting decisions for this year's garden. "I make lots of lists," she says. "I have a rotation chart for the garden so I'll know how to plant. I look at my chart, and I know how to take care of the beds."

ing the day and bringing them in at night. It may take two to three weeks."

Before planting, the soil has to be prepared. Central Oregon's poor soil means that just about everything has to be added to it.

get plants to grow.

"The rule is amend, amend, amend the soil," Falter says. "Most of the dirt is punice and there is hardly any nutrients or body to it."

Falter does a lot of compost-

In Central Oregon, "the rule is amend, amend, amend the soil. Most of the dirt is punice and there is hardly any nutrients or body to it."

— Betty Falter,  
Master Gardener

ing for her garden, but that consists mainly of burying the organic materials in the beds.

Using a greenhouse as part of the overall gardening effort allows Falter to start earlier and extend the growing season another month, she said.

"I like to stretch the avenue and try growing different things every year. Like birdhouse gourds," she says. "If you use the greenhouse with your garden, you get a lot more flexibility."

Leon Pantenburg can be reached at [lpantenburg@bulletinonline.com](mailto:lpantenburg@bulletinonline.com).



ABOVE: Betty Falter works in her garden. Falter, of Turnalo, has been a Master Gardener for 11 years and was the 2009 Oregon Master Gardener of the Year.





Submitted photo

**A group learns about local gardening** at the Oregon State University Master Gardeners demonstration garden in Redmond in 2008. The Master Gardeners offer their annual garden seminar April 24 in Redmond.

## Gardening

Continued from F1

### Master Gardeners seminar

The OSU Master Gardeners Spring Seminar & Garden Market is always a day in April to look forward to. This year the seminar will be at the Deschutes County Fair & Expo Center on April 24 (see "If you go"). You'll need to make your class selection quickly as preregistration ends Friday.

Thirteen 90-minute classes are being offered by instructors ranging from college professors to local veterinarians to maybe your neighbor down the street. Each year, certain classes are considered "must haves." The seminar wouldn't be the same without learning about hardy perennials or worm composting, or a general overview of vegetable gardening in ground or in containers. But specialty classes will appear on the schedule as well.

Central Oregonians are becoming more and more interested in fruit production. This year, Roger Mansfield, who is the only organic commercial apple grower in Central Oregon, will present a class on growing apples in Central Oregon. George Snyder will also present information on growing patio blueberries in Central Oregon.

### If you go

**What:** OSU Master Gardeners Spring Gardening Seminar & Garden Market

**When:** April 24, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Where:** Deschutes County Fair & Expo Center, 3800 S.W. Airport Way, Redmond

**Cost:** Classes \$10 each, or \$48 for a full day with lunch. If you register by Friday, Classes \$15 each the day of the event.

**Contact:** 541-548-6088 or [extension.oregonstate.edu](mailto:extension.oregonstate.edu)

Do you know what a conifer? Landscape designer Carol Kienzler will explain all about them and why we should use them in our landscape.

Toni Low's class on raising chickens will probably be packed with those wanting information on backyard chicken raising. Along with growing blueberries, chicken raising has become one of the most popular backyard garden topics.

My favorite bug guy, Ralph Berry, professor emeritus of entomology at Oregon State University, will make you take down the bug zipper, and appreciate the hum and drone of insects in your garden. The interaction of beneficial insects and host plants is a fascinating study.

Local veterinarian Byron

Maas will talk about plants that are toxic to animals. This is a new topic on the class roster and one that animal owners/gardeners should be aware of. His topic will cover medicinal plants to have in the garden, along with toxic plants to watch out for in Central Oregon.

This year's guest speaker will be Gail Langgellato-Rhodback, an assistant professor of horticulture and statewide coordinator of the OSU Extension Master Gardener Program. Her presentation will be an unbiased, apolitical overview of genetically modified organisms.

The seminar will also include information on greenhouse selection, site preparation and how to outfit our weather, plus the basics of safely preserving the food we grow. The event will also include a garden market with vendors of numerous products.

### Home garden

What's happening at my house, you ask? I learned that patience is definitely a virtue when attempting to germinate parsley seed.

I did two things wrong to begin with. Actually maybe three when I think about it: I bought the seed, I didn't soak the seeds as recommended on the seed packet and although the seeds were covered with a seeding mix, I put them under grow lights.

According to Nancy Babel's "The New Seed-Starting Hand-

book," parsley seeds and several other related plant seeds contain furanocoumarins — compounds that block germination, especially in the presence of sunlight. Poor guys got a double whammy, no soaking and 12 hours of grow lights.

I duped the first no-show containers after five weeks and started over following an old routine that I cul from Organic Gardening in 1997.

The process was to fill water and seed containers in the usual way, then wrap the trays in aluminum foil and put them in the freezer. After a few days, or when you remember a week later, move the trays to a warm spot but leave the foil covering on until the seeds have started to germinate, then remove the foil and place in full sunlight. It worked — that's when I decided to buy Babel's book.

According to Babel, soaking the seeds for 48 hours, changing the water, twice will speed the approximate 21-day germination time.

There's an old saying that parsley has to go to the devil and back seven times before it will germinate. Why did I bother? Why does a mountain climber scale a mountain? Because it is there, and for me the seed packet was right at eye level on the seed rack — and it was such a pretty bright green on an overcast day.

**De Douville** can be reached at [laville@bendbroadband.com](mailto:laville@bendbroadband.com).



## *COMGA's annual Community Service Project*

*Partnering with United Way's of Days Caring  
May 21, 2010  
Landscaping and planting flowers  
at Grandma's House of Bend*







"Many things grow in the garden that were never sown there."

Thomas Fuller





## Plant Sale

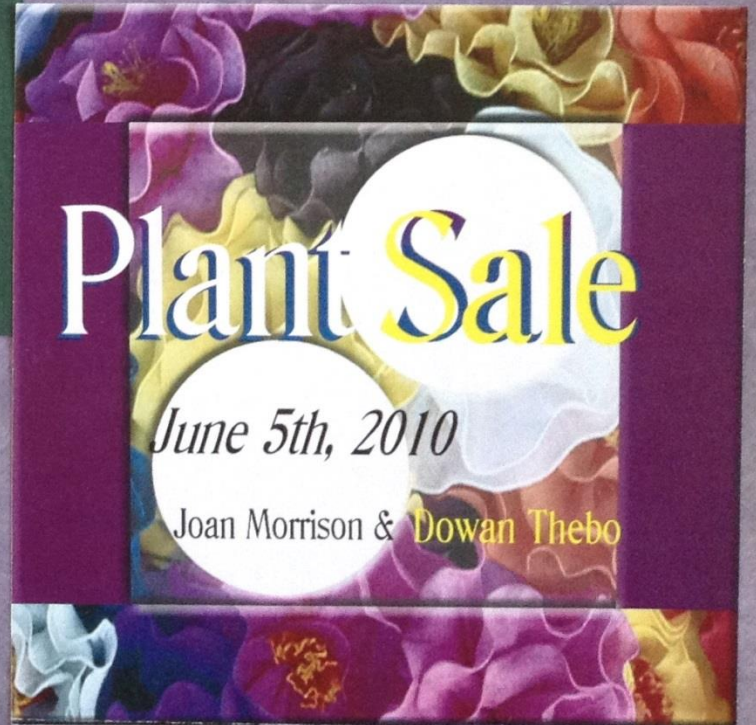
by Joan Morrison

Summary of the results of all our hard work ~ washing pots, planting seeds, transplanting twice, hauling, watering and driving hither and yon, planting the demo garden, building beds ~ yes, a good income from the sales \$2,396.35 but, even more importantly, we are meeting and teaching many about planting, growing and other ins and outs of gardening. There was a good turnout at last Saturday's plant sale and seeing many folks walk through the garden was certainly rewarding in itself.

Thank you each and every one who gave so willingly of your time, effort, ideas and just plain hard work to make everything happen both for the plant sales and the demo garden. Now if it doesn't freeze . . . we'll be able to enjoy more results, but that's an "IF" this year! Dowann and I feel truly blessed to work with so many great Master Gardeners, both vets and trainees. You are the greatest and we are the luckiest! J&D



Washing pots  
driving  
planting seeds  
labeling  
driving  
watering  
watching  
driving  
transporting  
educating  
selling  
celebrating



# Plant Sale

June 5th, 2010

Joan Morrison & Dowann Thebo









GARDEN



Photos by Rob Kerr / The Bulletin

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Flowers and boulders border stairs in a Bend garden managed by Maureen Klecker. The garden is maintained so as to have points of interest year-round, including blooming perennials and annuals all summer. \* Collette and Nick Gilroy's Bend garden includes honeysuckle growing on a lattice. \* Flowers and ferns grow near each other in the garden managed by Klecker. \* Klecker also makes use of many native and desert-tolerant plants. \* Flowers and rocks coexist in the Gilroy garden.

# GROW inspired

The 17th High Desert Garden Tour provides a host of intriguing ideas

By Liz Douville • For The Bulletin

**A**nother High Desert Garden Tour, the 17th to be exact, is over, and many gardeners are again filled with renewed spirit and exciting ideas. There is a common thread that runs through many of the garden descriptions written by the homeowners in the tour guide book: perseverance and dedication to create an environment that is totally theirs; a welcoming space where spirits are calmed and renewed at the end of a day; a special place where children learn stewardship of the land, responsibility and creativity.

I read through past statements from homeowners recounting the tons of rocks moved, the yards and yards of soil amendments hauled and spread, trees removed, trees planted. This year, the stories of garden evolutions weren't any different. One pair of homeowners brought in 200 tons of dirt to create different levels of interest on a steep hillside. Others lost plants to bad weather. Treasured trees came down or suffered so much damage they had to be taken out.

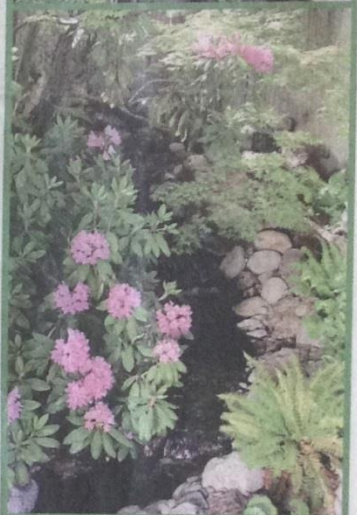
Six gardens were on the tour, and those who still had energy checked out the progress at Hollinshead Community

Garden and the new Northwest Crossing Community Garden. The lessons learned at these gardens were many and varied.

### Garden rooms

Collette and Nick Gilroy's garden has been an ongoing project since 1994. They are the creative gardeners who brought in 200 tons of soil to create the level areas on their hillside property. Add truckloads of gravel and juniper bark mulch and you have the beginnings of little garden rooms, each with its own purpose.

See Tour / F5



## Tour

Continued from F1

A grouping of three boulders is titled Dog-Head Rock and the Puppies. The Pow-Wow Circle is a ring of sizable, local rocks surrounding a fire pit. It certainly had a calming aura about it. Fort Ponderosa, Blue Cedar Hideout and an old-fashioned tree swing delight the grandchildren.

With no lawn to care for, the homeowners are free to enjoy the park benches placed in the shade of trees. Friends gather in the evening at the cafe tables under the antique-style streetlights to enjoy the fountain, waterfall and good conversation. A variety of perennials, flowering trees and shrubs provide color from early spring through late fall.

## Making a space



Collette and Nick Gilroy brought in tons of soil and truckloads of gravel to create level areas and "garden rooms" on their hillside property. At left, rock lines one such room at the Gilroy home that features a firepit in its center. At right, rocks and plants form another room around three chairs.



Photos by Rob Kerr / The Bulletin

## Year-round interest

The transition from no lawn to lush lawn occurred within a few blocks. The contrast of the garden selections is one of the elements that I think makes the annual garden tour so outstanding. Each garden stands alone in its own beauty and uniqueness.

Maureen Klecker has managed this Awbrey Butte garden for its owner since its beginning 11 years ago and has focused her plantings on year-round interest. Massive plantings of deer-resistant annuals are concentrated in a large circular bed in the front landscape, with the less deer-resistant plants in extensive beds in the enclosed backyard. The goal of year-round interest is accomplished with the use of evergreens and garden art that become the winter focal points. Mass plantings of tulips and other spring-blooming bulbs gradually give way to annuals

and perennials. The deer may not be a problem in the enclosed back garden, but the rockchuck didn't get the message and was convinced he had grazing rights.

## Streams and greenhouses

How many times have you driven Highway 97 north and wondered what was beyond the covered bridge on Bowery Lane? I was thrilled after 30 years of wondering to find out. Since 1998, when Duane and Dina Barker purchased the property, they have implemented many changes to fully develop the natural beauty of the landscape. With the help of a stream and trout pond designer, seven waterfalls and four smaller water pools meander through the property. The greenhouse made of recycled materials and regu-

lated by a solar heating system allows the Barkers to grow most of the flowers and some of the shrubs for the landscape. The envy of many was the hydroponics greenhouse, complete with a heating and cooling system designed for growing tomatoes.

## Front-yard produce

I stand up and cheer when I find homeowners who are so dedicated to fresh vegetables they will replace the front lawn with raised garden beds. That was the choice of Kim and Tony Sarao when they realized the front yard was the only area that received daylong sun. I asked about deer problems, and although they are fairly close to open areas in northeast Bend, they don't have deer. The garden beds are kept productive with organic amendments and

organic fertilizers plus compost from their bins and their worm castings.

## From sun to shade

Gardens never remain exactly the same year after year. Frank Serbus's garden started out being a full-sun garden that over the years has transformed itself into a shade garden. Now the garden offers a secluded, cool retreat complete with the relaxing sounds of a water feature, with many plants tucked into the rocky slope and crevices in the side yard. Sun-loving container plantings and hanging baskets are accommodated on the sunny side of the large wraparound deck.

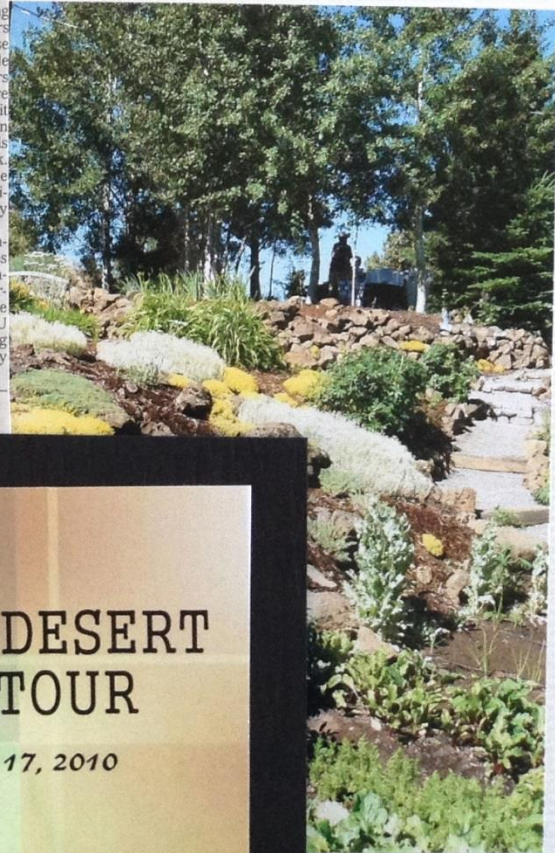
## Conifer love

Carol Klemz is a landscape

designer who has been working in Bend for more than 20 years and is known for her expertise in conifers. Her front and side yards reflect her love of conifers and her conviction that they are underused in our area. Again, it is another "ah-ha" moment when you view the unique raised beds constructed of our natural rock. This garden is another example of a property that was once ordinary and boring, and now a truly interesting and inviting retreat.

Many thanks to the homeowners who shared their treasures with the public and our appreciation to the Oregon State University Extension Service and the Central Oregon Chapter of OSU Master Gardeners for continuing to offer this great gardening day for our enjoyment.

Liz Douville can be reached at [douville@bendbroadband.com](mailto:douville@bendbroadband.com).

17th HIGH DESERT  
GARDEN TOUR

Saturday July 17, 2010



## Six Gardens

Collette and Nick Gilroy  
Maureen Klecker  
Duane and Dina Baker  
Kin and Tony Sarao  
Frank Serbus  
Carol Klenz







LES SCHWAB PRESENTS THE

# DESCHUTES COUNTY

## Fair & Rodeo

DANCING WITH THE STEERS!



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RODEO • GAMES

# Deschutes County Fair

"Despite the gardener's intentions, Nature will improvise."

July 26th - August 1st

# GARDEN

COVER STORY



Alice Klenski, left, of Bend, and Alice Coffman, of Redmond, admire the floral entries on display during the Deschutes County Fair.



Norm Say and Wanda Curl at Crook County Fair

## GARDEN

### In county fair's produce, glimpse what's growing

By Liz Douville  
For The Bulletin

WHAT? No zucchini this year at the county fair? Surely you jest.

Not according to Carl and Ginger Vertrees, superintendents of the Deschutes County Fair's Land Products division.

Seven gardeners had preregistered in the squash category, but as we know, growing weather wasn't good, and the zucchini never showed at the fair, where home gardeners compete each year to see who has raised the best produce.



Ryan Bronnecke / The Bulletin  
Vegetable entries were down overall at the Deschutes County Fair this year, but normally early-season crops such as peas fared well.

There were also no beans, cabbage, cucumbers, kohlrabi or peppers, and very few tomatoes grown outdoors or in a greenhouse. The big surprise was a presentation of radishes; usually they have long since bolted by fair time.

See Fair / F5



LY 28-AUGUST 1 • 4-H Horse

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## Fair

Continued from F1

In all fairness, I did count 11 potato entries in three different classes. Surprisingly, two entries were purple potatoes. The next highest entry class was rhubarb, with six entries.

The herb entries were definitely higher this year, with excellent examples in all categories. More gardener-cooks are becoming interested in growing and using the culinary herbs, and our di-

plain how vegetables and flowers are grown, and lengthy explanations in the Fiber Arts Department on how animal fleece is spun into yarn. The Oregon State University Master Gardeners distributed hundreds of gardening-related pamphlets at the fair. If you missed picking some up, you can find them at the OSU Extension Office.

That's all the good news. The bad news is that fair entrants often didn't pay attention to the criteria and requirements for judging, which means their entries

The 4-H Vegetable Contest Guide is extremely valuable as a guide to correct presentation, with tips on how to keep your entry fresh and possible faults that could disqualify the entry. The guide applies to the open class entries as well.

The food preservation entries were equally as many and as beautifully presented as last year. The display is always a reminder that with the efforts expended in the harvesting season of summer, the pantry or freezer can be full of quality food for the

dish garden for entry in the fair. Leave it to the creativity of Julie Schiedler of Celebrate the Season to add whimsy and an unexpected giggle.

Let's hope that next year, the early growing season will be more stable, and there will be many vegetable entries. I must admit I did miss seeing the usual overgrown, monstrous zucchini that we all hope won't land on our doorstep.

Liz Douville can be reached at



## GARDEN

# For top tomatoes, learn the secrets of pruning

By Liz Douville

For The Bulletin

I have a different view than most of a long light, perhaps because I do it only once a year. This year's trip took me to Toronto, and such a long trip is a good excuse to purchase a spendy gardening magazine. The best part is I can read the magazine from cover to cover without interruptions; every paragraph, every article, even all the ads.

Little did I realize at the time I purchased "Grow a Fine Gardening's Guide to Vegetable Gardening" that I was going to find some answers to the age-old question of to prune or not to prune tomatoes?

See **Tomatoes** /F5



### Insider

- When and how to prune and stake, **Page F5**



## Tomatoes

Continued from F1

With county fairs just around the corner, and considering all the unpredictable weather we can get.

The article was written by Frank Ferrandino, an associate scientist at the Connecticut Agricultural Station in New Haven, Conn. Ferrandino refers to a tomato plant as being a solar-powered sugar factory with all the sugar produced in the first month going to new leaf growth.

Tomato plants double their size every 12 to 15 days, according to Ferrandino. Eventually the plants make more sugar than the main leader can use, which triggers the plant to produce new branches and to start flowering. The plants usually have 10 to 13 leaves and are 12 to 18 inches tall at this point. Within a few weeks, the plants will undergo massive changes, with side branching, increased flowering and the formation of the "sucker" leaf between the main stem and the side branches.

It is especially important at this stage of growth that the plants be supported, especially if you are growing indeterminate varieties (climbing types, usually cherry tomatoes). Because of their multi-stemmed growth habit, indeterminates are usually staked rather than supported in a tomato cage. A vigorous indeterminate plant can easily cover a 4-foot-square ground area and become an unsightly, disease-ridden mess at season's end. An unruly plant produces fruit two to three weeks later than a pruned and staked plant, plus the fruit is smaller.

Although indeterminate tomatoes can have many stems, Ferrandino recommends limiting the branching to four. For a multi-stemmed plant, let a second stem grow from the first node above the first fruit. Allow a third stem to develop from the second node above the first set fruit, and so forth. Keeping the branching as close to the first fruit as possible means those side stems will be vigorous but will not overpower the main stem.

"I know eyebrows are going up, and I am with those of you who don't prune. My tomato has always been, 'I want all I can get and don't care about the size.' However, after reading the article, I think I will do some trials and compare the results.

The leaves of a properly pruned and supported determinate (single-stemmed, bush variety) have better access to the sun, and most of the sugar produced goes directly to developing fruit. If secondary stems are allowed to develop, some of the sugar production goes into the new growing tips at the expense of ongoing developing fruit. Consequently, the fruit will be smaller, and it will be produced later in the season.

Usually we don't have to worry about too much moisture, but who knows what the summer will bring. The leaves of a pruned and supported plant dry off faster, reducing the risk of bacterial and fungal diseases.

As a tomato plant grows, suckers form in the axils between the

## COVER STORY

### Pruning and staking indeterminate tomatoes

There are two main types of tomato plant, determinate and indeterminate. Determinate plants have a predetermined number of stems, leaves and flowers programmed into their genetic structure. Pruning will eliminate fruit-producing limbs that will not be replaced by the plant, limiting your harvest. Indeterminate plants continue to produce and grow new limbs, leaves and flowers as long as they are alive. Pruning weak or extra limbs results in a stronger plant and a fruitful harvest.

#### Staking tomatoes

Pin a soft twine such as jute to the stake first, then loop around the vine loosely and tie close to the stake. This allows the tomato vine to grow upward without restricting it.



#### Pinching or cutting suckers

Tomatoes will produce an extra limb in the crotch between the stem and a main limb. Pinching or cutting these "suckers" off will encourage stronger fruit production on the main limbs.

#### Cutting off limbs that are too close to the ground

Although limbs that are close to the ground may produce fruit, the fruit will usually be rotted by contact with the ground or host to insects.

main stem and side branching. These suckers grow just like the main stem and produce flowers and fruit. The farther up on the plant a sucker develops, the weaker it is because the sugar concentration gets lower the higher up you go.

To encourage a strong main stem, Ferrandino keeps tomatoes free of suckers below the first flower cluster on both determinate and indeterminate varieties. The only method of removing suckers that I am familiar with is called "simple" pruning. It is the method of grabbing the base of a small and succulent sucker

between the thumb and forefinger and snapping it off. Avoid using a knife or scissors unless the sucker is too large and thick to snap off easily.

In the "Missouri" pruning method, which is favored by Ferrandino, you pinch out just the tip of the sucker, letting one or two leaves remain. The advantage to this method is that the plant has more leaf area that helps protect developing fruit from sunscald.

In addition to initiating a pruning practice, I need to think differently about the end-of-season process. That is really hard to think about when you have yet

to savor the first ripe tomato. The article stresses the importance of the last pruning late in the season, but before the last frost. Pruning directs the carbohydrates to the fruit rather than to the growing tips. That final pruning will make the difference between hard, green fruit left to ripen or sometimes rot in a paper bag or a few more tasty ripe ones.

Isn't it amazing? There is always another tidbit of gardening information to learn from and share.

Liz Douville can be reached at douville@bendbroadband.com.

Greg Cross / The Bulletin

## In Deschutes, concern over future of OSU agricultural support

By Hillary Borrud and Lauren Dake / *The Bulletin*

Last modified: August 24, 2010 4:50AM PST

Officials in counties where voters have approved taxes to support 4-H and extension services are worried they might end up paying for other counties' programs.

"There are counties such as Deschutes that have local taxing districts or are putting general fund money into their 4-H programs," said Deschutes County Administrator Dave Kanner. "If you regionalize it, I think there's a legitimate concern about disparate funding of extension/4-H services."

Oregon State University Extension Service provides agricultural expertise on the ground in all 36 Oregon counties for ranchers, gardeners, food preservers and kids raising livestock. State money generally pays for faculty, experts on small farms and other subjects, while counties pay for office space, supplies and administrative employees.

Kanner said he has not seen any plan to specifically take money from counties with extension tax districts, but he is worried that Oregon could be headed that way.

A group of Oregon State University extension faculty made recommendations earlier this year for how the service can cut administrative costs, raise revenue, move more information online, and better assess the public's needs. The proposal came in response to a long-term decline in revenue, which sharpened over the summer due to state budget cuts. Kanner is concerned that regionalizing the extension service could lead to more mingling of money and ultimately result in Deschutes County taxpayers' money funding programs in other counties.

Scott Reed, OSU's vice provost for university outreach and engagement, and director of the OSU Extension Service, said he understands concerns voiced by Kanner and other officials. Faculty members already provide



Ryan Brennecke / *The Bulletin*

Amy Jo Detweiler, a horticulturist with the Oregon State University Extension Service, left, checks the soil and discusses the possible reasons for poor plant growth last week during an educational meeting with gardeners at the NorthWest Crossing community garden. The OSU Extension Service provides agricultural expertise to gardeners and others in all 36 Oregon counties.



Ryan Brennecke / *The Bulletin*

Amy Jo Detweiler, a horticulturist with the Oregon State University Extension Service, left, checks the soil and discusses the possible reasons for poor plant growth

OSU Extension Service has reduced staff over the past decade by the equivalent of more than 30 full-time employees, or about 15 percent of the work force, according to a March OSU faculty report on the extension web site. "Traditional state and federal funding is not sufficient to sustain the level of staffing currently in place," according to the report.

Reed said he is still waiting to find out whether the next state revenue forecast will lead to more budget cuts, to determine whether the extension service will have to lay off employees.

Laura Cleland, communications manager at the Association of Oregon Counties, said the county official and OSU faculty task force have met several times, and had spirited discussions.

"What the task force is all about is looking at a long-term change in how extension functions in Oregon," Cleland said. "They do seem to be settling on at least one or two (OSU faculty) in each county, then drawing regionally on expertise."

Currently, the Deschutes County extension office in Redmond has five extension faculty funded with state money and grants, said Dana Martin, the extension's Deschutes County staff chairwoman who also works on the Central Oregon Small Farms program.

Martin and other extension employees in Crook and Jefferson counties said they have not been informed whether there will be specific cuts to their offices.

Crook County Extension Office Staff Chairman Tim Deboodt said the offices have started looking for alternative revenue sources, such as grants, and are bracing themselves for deeper cuts than the ones that have been announced. One thing is likely, Deboodt said, for those agents delivering programs, they will become more regional and start covering more territory with fewer people.

"We'll get smaller and more specialized and cover larger and larger portions of the state," Deboodt said.

The extension service has made a big impact on some local businesses.

Jim Fields has farmed for 28 years and runs a successful community-supported agriculture program from his five-acre farm in Bend. Fields started his farm after taking a 1988 master gardening class with the extension service.

"That gave me the foundation to start my small farm," Fields said. "I've found it invaluable."

Hillary Borrud can be reached at 541-617-7829 or at hborrud@bendbulletin.com. Lauren Dake can be reached at 541-419-8074 or at ldake@bendbulletin.com.

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**Stretched thin**

"We have unfilled positions and vacancies, and work that used to be done by extension faculty that we can no longer afford to place out in Oregon's offices," Reed said. "One consequence of that is that we're asking our people to cover bigger geographic areas. In some cases, we have faculty covering five or more counties."

# Bulb Sale

August 1, 2010 - September 7th



## The Bulb Sale has started!

These gorgeous long-lasting spring and summer blooming bulbs were selected by the Bulb Sale Committee to be excellent performers here in Central Oregon. If you didn't order bulbs last year, be sure to order them today. They are beautiful and the best performers from 2009 were selected again in 2010, along with many new selections.

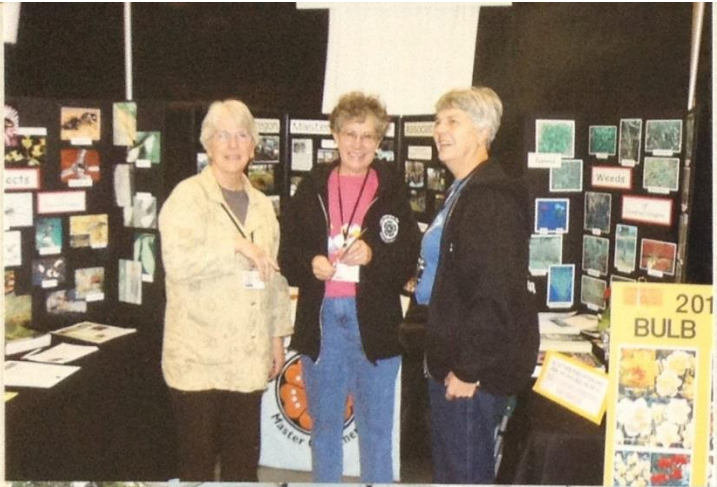
All orders must be placed and paid for by September 7th. Distribution of bulbs will be in mid-October at locations in Bend and in Redmond. You will be informed of the time and location in early October. At the time of distribution we will also be holding an education program on growing bulbs, using them for maximum impact in your garden and landscape, and strategies for protecting them from Central Oregon critters.

You can also go online at <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/deschutes/> to get the forms. You must print the order form to complete it and then send it to the address on the form with your check made out to COMGA. A description of each bulb is on the order form - match up with the photos and select your bulbs now. All orders are pre-paid.

If you have any questions, contact Pat Kolling at [pat.kolling@gmail.com](mailto:pat.kolling@gmail.com).







Farmers market  
 Coordinators  
 Madras  
 Marlene Weber  
 Prineville  
 Wanda Curl  
 Carol Roundtree  
 Redmond  
 Diana Harden  
 Mirror Pond  
 Sue Martin



# PLANT CLINICS ASSIST



At the Plant Sale



At the Home and Garden Show



# Mini-College 2010

*"Beyond Backyard Basics:  
The Science of Sustainability"*

*July 28th - 31st*



## Mini-College 2010

Search for Excellence Awards



Pet-Friendly Gardening



Educate by Entertaining



The Sustainability Continuum

## 2010 Mini-College Evening Garden Tour







OSU Master Gardener™  
Recognition Night 2010



2010 Master Gardener™ Graduates



OSU Master Gardener™  
of the Year Award  
Vicky Kemp



Perennial Star Award  
Shelby Smith



In the Shade Award  
and Sandra Weible

Busy As A Bee Award

OSU Master Gardener™

Harvesting Our Year!

Celebrating

Recognizing

Honoring

Recognition Night

## Quiz

Continued from F1

### PART II

6. I keep track of my garden by
- taking careful records and notes.
  - memory.

### 7. I prefer things that are

- tired and true
- cutting edge.

### 8. I am more likely to

- lay a brick path by myself.
- have others install a brick path for me.

### 9. If money were no object, I would prefer to

- plant and maintain my garden by myself.
- hire help to do the work with me.

### 10. I prefer to stay well informed about

- plant introductions.
- design trends.

### PART III

#### 11. When I'm locating plants in my garden, I tend to place them

- where they will grow the best.
- where they will look the best.

#### 12. When I garden, I feel more comfortable

- following expert advice
- finding my own way

### 13. I prefer to

- place plants in rows or geometric patterns
- choose my own whimsical pattern.

#### 14. When I purchase a plant, I



Rob Kerr / The Bulletin file photo

**Expressive gardeners prefer a garden with terraces and places to sit, made for entertaining, so they can show their creation to others.**

- research it ahead of time.
- buy it on impulse.

### 15. I garden

- according to sustainable principles.
- by breaking the rules in order to make it work.

### PART IV

#### 16. I design

- on paper and then plant exactly according to plan.
- pretty much by intuition.

### 17. I tend to

- prepare my beds before shopping for plants.
- buy plants and prepare ground as I install.

### 18. I like my garden

- to be neat and well kept.

- a little wild.

### 19. I tend to work on

- and finish one project at a time.
- several projects at once.

### 20. On a weekend morning, I

- get right down to work.
- stroll around my garden to enjoy how it looks.

## How'd you do?

Now it's time to check your score. Total your points, and check out your gardening type.

### PART I

5-7 points: You're a **reserved gardener**. You like to create a garden that others can't, quiet solitude where you can meet friends on a one-on-one basis. You appreciate garden spaces that help you recharge away from the workaday world.

8-10 points: You're an **expressive gardener**. You prefer to create a garden with terraces, patios, decks and porches where your gregarious personality can flourish. You express your enthusiasm and interests in your garden, and love introducing others

### PART III

5-7 points: You're a **principled gardener**. You're a person who prefers logical ideas over flights of fancy. You prefer a garden based on scientific principles, appreciating clarity of form and structure. An environmental ethic may inform your gardening decisions.

8-10 points: You're a **personal gardener**. You garden through your feelings, rather than through preconceived principles. You want a harmonious space that is enjoyable for others. You try to include everyone's ideas in your designs and are unafraid to express your own!

### PART IV

5-7 points: You're an **orderly gardener**.

You prefer an organized, structured life that includes careful planning. You design your garden on paper and follow the plans maintained at all times.

8-10 points: You're a **relaxed gardener**. You prefer a casual approach to gardening, where decisions are made spontaneously, and you love to design as you go. Your garden follows no particular structure. You like a leisurely pace and enjoy being surprised.

Has this helped or hindered your garden style? I can finally admit to being a relaxed gardener and not feel guilty about it.

Liz Douville can be reached at [douville@bendbroadband.com](mailto:douville@bendbroadband.com).

# GARDEN

# How do you garden?

## Take the quiz



By Liz Douville • For The Bulletin

**W**ho are you? Does your garden reflect your personality?

Gardeners come in all personality types. Knowing and recognizing who you are can give you direction when designing spaces that will please you, not the neighbors, friends or relatives. As with all things, you become more confident and productive when what you are doing fits your personality.

Taking the four-part quiz compiled by landscape designer and author Julie Moir Messervy will either help you discover or confirm who you are as a gardener. The exercise certainly is not a definitive process but rather a guideline as you design and work in your garden.

Messervy writes that if you are a relaxed gardener, spontaneously and a casual attitude prevail, evolving into a garden where no plans are required. Conversely, if you are an orderly gardener, you prefer to plan your garden on paper before anything is planted. Principled gardeners base their designs on particular gardening practices; personal gardeners want their landscapes to reflect who they are.

Join down your answer to each question, then add up your scores for each part. Give yourself 1 point for 'a' responses and 2 points for 'b' responses.



The Bulletin file photos  
A variety of Bend gardens capture different facets of their gardeners' philosophies and personalities.

### PART I

1. I prefer to  
a. garden by myself.  
b. garden in the company of others.

2. The garden that provides me with joy is  
a. a private, contemplative garden.  
b. a garden for sociable gatherings.

3. My garden is a place that I  
a. prefer to enjoy by myself.  
b. prefer to share with family, friends and neighbors.

4. The use of plants and objects in my garden  
a. is understated.  
b. reveals the wilder side of my personality.

### 5. I prefer

a. a terrace that's just big enough for an intimate twosome.  
b. a large patio for entertaining and having social gatherings.

See Quiz / FS



Thursday,  
Dec. 2nd  
Aubrey Glen  
Restaurant



**Annual  
Christmas  
Lunch**



Celebrating the Season

