



Anchorage Chapter



Volume 11, Issue 12

# ALASKA MASTER GARDENERS ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER December 2009



## Message From the President Beth Schlabaugh

Winter has finally arrived and with it a nice blanket of snow. My gardens are nicely settled in for the winter. I too, am trying to tidy up Association business before the New Year. In last month's newsletter I had let members know that we were actively seeking nominations for the Board of Directors election in January.

This month I'd like to let everyone know more about how the elections will be conducted. In an effort to involve more members in this year's election it will be held electronically. We will be sending an email with a link attached to every voting member in the most recent database, and the graduates of the recent MG Class. This process will be very similar to the previous Survey Monkey that we conducted. Currently there are less than 20 members who are without an email address. The members not having a current email address will receive a paper ballot in the mail.

The electronic voting system will allow for email reminders to members that haven't yet voted, it allows for the requisite privacy of the voting, it will allow for greater member participation in the election, it will tally the votes - a Plus for the Election committee and it is very cost effective.

The email will be sent out and the voting will be open Saturday, January 2nd at 12:01 am and it will close Saturday, January 16th at 12:00 midnight. This should allow sufficient time for members to vote. The mailed ballots will coincide with the electronic voting period, with returned ballots having to be received by the Elections Committee no later than January 16th. The Official election results will announced at the January 18th meeting, and be printed in the February newsletter.

Some great folks have stepped up to be a part of this next election. So that you can learn a little more about your potential Board Members, we plan to have a small biography of the nominees in the January newsletter. If you have any additional questions Don Smith is our Election Chairperson and his email is akreg@gci.net.

Enjoy the holidays, take care and we will see you next year!

## Appreciation to AMGA

*We wish to express our deep appreciation for the Master Gardeners Lifetime Achievement Award that was bestowed upon us at the October meeting. We have had many wonderful excursions, on our own and with friends, exploring Alaska's native plants. It is always gratifying to watch people enjoying the great beauty that surrounds us. This was only made possible by the great support of our fellow Alaskans and visitors to our state. Without your support and enthusiasm, it would be practically meaningless.*

*Thanks for your support and belief in us as you are the foundation for our success, and have openly shown your appreciation over the years.*

*The "Rock" has been temporarily placed close to its permanent location (thanks to Beth Schlabaugh and her husband Eric). We can see it every day and it can be viewed by anyone who visits us.*

*Thanks again for your appropriate gift and your thoughtfulness.*

*Verna and Frank Pratt*



## AMGA Meeting Report November 16, 2009 By Jane Baldwin

The wild, wiggly, weird world of insects was shared via a Power Point presentation to a large crowd of master gardeners. Julie Riley did a masterful job of putting together pictures and 'bug' data submitted by AMGA Entomology students to deliver an amusing yet educational view of a whole bunch of strange critters! Such fun! An evening of dung beetles, hover flies, bed bugs, ants, ladybugs (some went to space on the 1999 NASA space shuttle); walking sticks (so camouflaged in appearance it looks like a twig), ants (largest brain in proportion to its size in animal kingdom), praying mantis (good greenhouse pest control--when all its food is gone, it devours its family members), sawflies, wasps and the GIANT Weta of New Zealand (among the heaviest insects on earth--picture a prehistoric looking cricket-like creature larger than a mouse body perched on the palm of your hand-- and MORE! No evidence of entomophobia noted with this group of gardeners!

Julie Riley pulled up the internet from a wireless computer during the meeting, and MGs were able to share their favorite catalogs and gardening sources. Here are a few of the sites:

### AMGA website

[alaskamastergardeners.org](http://alaskamastergardeners.org)

\*Check out the new plant pages on Ornamental Grass and Primroses

### Talk Dirt to Me Blog (Fran Durner)

[www.adn.com](http://www.adn.com) - under "Blogs" click on "Garden"

Articles & comments, great gallery of garden pictures submitted by readers; gardening events calendar, local gardening resources, garden clubs and associations list; short multi media clips of interest i.e., Amelia Walsh dividing her dahlias

### Fritz Creek Gardens (Rita Jo Schoulz)

[www.alaskahardy.com](http://www.alaskahardy.com)

Plant list has good pictures.

### In The Garden (Lori Abel)

[inthegardennursery.com](http://inthegardennursery.com)

2009 plant list up, updated after the 1st of the year.

### Sequim Rare Plants

[www.sequimrareplants.com](http://www.sequimrareplants.com)

Good primula selections, ships to Alaska; pronounced Skwim, located in Washington state

Most nursery websites are still running plant lists from 2009, and expect to update shortly after the 1st of the year - but they are still worth a visit as the 2009 plant lists will be typical of what will be included on the 2010 lists - and many have pictures.

And last but certainly not least, long time Master Gardener extraordinaire Mary Shier was recognized for 30 years of active and dedicated involvement with AMGA. Mary was in the 2nd Master Gardener class held in Anchorage (1979), and has been one of the foundation pillars of AMGA ever since. Mary has served as President of AMGA five times, and, along with Judy Christianson, has been the one of the driving forces behind AMGA's long established Pioneer Home Garden support. More on Mary in Cheryl Chapman's article!

## Dandelions and a Book Review By Linda McCarthy Beckworth

I just returned from a trip where I visited the Blarney Castle in Blarney Ireland and learned of the lore of the dandelion.

The dandelion is called the rustic oracle. Its flowers always open about 5AM and shut at 8PM, serving the shepherd as a clock in olden times. Legend has it that you can also tell the hour of the day by the number of breaths it takes to blow off all the seeds of a dandelion globe that has gone to seed.

### Book Review

Latin - Helping to break down the plant word into easier parts - Adapted from "The Country Gardener," Costwolds England, Issue #63

I thought this article I read while in England very easy to understand regarding Latin (which I still struggle with).

For gardeners Latin is anything but a dead language. It's a way of breaking down and narrowing down the plant world into a sensible, understandable, and logical classification. The more time you spend understanding how the classification works, the easier you will find it and the more pleasure you will get in properly identifying and understanding the background of plants in your garden. Start by learning the plants you grow, the ones you are most familiar with. Use their Latin names in preference to their vernacular ones.

Within each genus (class, group, or set of closely related species) there can be any number of species (subdivisions). Each of these is given a name to differentiate it from its near relatives. These names are often descriptive or present some other information about the plant.

Some plants are named after people and some are named after colors. Many plants were given the name of their discoverer or a friend or relative. *Impatiens roylei* seems to have a strange specific name until you find it was named after a botanist, Professor Royle, as was *Dianthus roylei*. Personal names usually have either -i, -ii, or -iana tacked on and are easy to spot. *Iris douglasiana* is named after David Douglas, the Scottish plant collector and explorer. *Primula forrestii* is named after Scottish botanist and plant collector George Forrest; *Gladiolus colvillei* after botanist Frederick V. Colville.

Most gardeners are familiar with *alba* to describe white. Here comes a slight complication. Since names are based on the Latin language, the nouns (the generic name) and the adjectives (the specific names) must agree in gender. All Latin nouns are either male, female, or neuter. What this means is that there are three forms of "white": *alba*, *albus*, and *album* (masculine, feminine, and neuter forms). The appropriate ending will be used depending on the gender of the noun or the generic name. We have *Nymphaea alba*, *Cystisus albus*, and *Sedum album*. Don't worry about it, the trick is they are all white and no one will probably really care if you say *Sedum alba*.

Continued on page 4

## Master Gardener Focus: Mary Shier By Cheryl Chapman



Surprise is delicious, especially a pleasant one for someone unaware it's coming: Mary Shier, for instance, who had no idea at November's Master Gardener meeting that she'd be honored for 30 years of steady contributions, and who seemed flummoxed by the congratulations and the thanks and the clapping.

She's been a mainstay of Anchorage gardening for longer than that, though. From 1978 to 1994, she and husband Glen, along with neighbors and partners Brock and Janice Shamberg, owned and managed DeArmoun Greenery, a local nursery that was "just fabulous," says Judy Christianson, friend and landscape designer.

"One of the nicest things they did was bring in new plant material, things nobody else had," says Judy. "They'd give it to people for free or at very low cost for feedback, to let them know if it died, survived or thrived."

"I got a lovely little Picea that was a success, and Scotch moss, which we now regret. It loves it up here, and I'm still fighting it in my yard. But then, so is Mary."

Mary started gardening in childhood on the Virginia family farm and brought her love for it to Alaska in 1968.

"Tomatoes were my favorite vegetable -- still are," she says. She put in a 3-foot box for them alongside the front walk to her apartment in Anchorage, and when Glen bought their Hillside property in 1971, she had Tiny Tims growing in milk jugs at their trailer's south window.

"We lived in a trailer for 4 ½ years while we built our home here," she says. By "built" she means: She and Glen even peeled the logs together. In November the gardens around their sturdy, gracious log home were so many humps under snow and a Hillside gale was beating the place like a fist. It didn't even creak.

During construction she and Glen had an A-frame greenhouse with a small garden, but after the home was finished in 1975, they built a big greenhouse, 14X20, that Mary starts up in mid-March.

That's where she grows her basil, though the other herbs - the Italian flat parsley, which she dehydrates -- the thyme, the rosemary, lemon verbena, sorrel

("wonderful with fish") and oregano are outside in raised beds. There's a big vegetable garden with a tall wooden fence topped with a pergola, roses and honeysuckle and golden hops. A formal bistro area has table and chairs, gravel paths and containers spilling with flowers. Mary uses vegetables as ornamentals and flowers as edibles: calendulas, nasturtiums, dill, fennel, marigolds.

"I mix annuals in with the vegetables to perk them up," she says.

When the Alaska Botanical Garden put in its herb garden - a favorite place for outdoor weddings - Mary was there, volunteering, planting, weeding and still does so during the summer. Glen, who passed away in August, did his own volunteering there, but with a Bobcat. She was instrumental in getting the Herb Study Group going through the Cooperative Extension Service.

"We studied herbs, did things with herbs, and helped with the herb garden at ABG," she says. "When we cleaned up in the fall, we'd make use of what we cut back, sharing with Bean's Café and with people in the nursery there.

"When we were doing herb teas at the ABG, we'd make calendula cookies. They were beautiful, and so tasty!"

She'd use pennyroyal to repel mosquitoes: "My husband was allergic to the commercial bug repellants."

She has nurtured countless Master Gardeners through her membership, service on the board, as president, and in friendship.

"Mary was my introduction to the association," says Dana Klinkhart. "I came to my first meeting in 1999, and a man named Bob nominated me for the board. I was reluctant, but Mary was president then, and she said, 'Anything you want to know, I'll teach you, and I'm here to help.'

"She has an open heart. No question was insignificant, and I felt like I belonged from the first. I was elected to the board, by golly, and she helped me all the way."

"We all have learned from her, though she doesn't give lessons. She shares life experiences."

"She and her husband were partners in a unique way: partners at home, partners in business and partners with their neighbors, who have stayed friends for many, many years."

Mary contributes her time and efforts to her church as well, St. Mary's Episcopal, says Judy Christianson, maintaining flower beds there, knitting for the bazaars, and packing boxes of food for "FISH". In addition, she works with Judy to plan the design, plant the seeds & nurture the plants for landscaping at the Pioneers Home.

"We've been doing that forever; we weren't gray-headed when we started," Judy says. "I treasure her. She's a friend you can laugh with and cry with.

"She just always makes people feel better."

## Moose Cages By Herb Spencer

Like many other shrubs, rhododendrons set the flower buds in late summer, early autumn and burst into flower each spring. I vividly remember "rhodies" nearly twenty feet tall along Highway 101 north of Arcata, California.

In the years since I left that area, I had never considered having rhododendrons in a garden. Plants with growth and flowering habits of the northern California-native rhodies are gardens! And who really wants a garden plant 18 feet tall and 15 feet wide?

Then I discovered that Margaret Donatello of Alaska Mill & Feed, has rhododendrons shipped to Alaska each spring. I, of course, had to have at least one - once I got over the wonder of actually buying a rhodie!

The rhododendrons Margaret has shipped up here are hardy varieties known as "H1" varieties. With proper care they can do quite well in USDA zone 3.

1. Plant it away from the house and garage. The warmth bleeding through your walls can cause freeze/thaw cycles that can kill the roots.
2. Use an antidesiccant such as "No Wilt" each fall. Being broad-leafed evergreens, rhododendrons have more surface area than other shrubs and lose moisture more rapidly.
3. Mulch the roots only, keeping the mulch at least one inch away from the trunks. Such a gap significantly reduces the chance of voles munching on the plant.
4. Once snow falls, pack the snow around the stems to support the branches. The branches and leaves are brittle and are easily broken from the weight of the fallen snow.

The cost of rhododendrons being a broad-leafed evergreen is that moose love them. Their green leaves visually attract moose during the winter; their almost charreuse buds act as neon attractants in every season.

Shortly after the first Anchorage snowfall in the early winter of 2008, I had the unfortunate opportunity of watching a moose munch my rhododendron. The 5 ft tall shrub had become a 3 ft shrub within minutes. Only 3 of 50+ buds remained. Most of the remaining branches had been stripped of their leaves. The damage was so severe that I believed the rhododendron unlikely to survive.

Fortunately I was wrong. Despite receiving a second "moose-pruning" the following spring, the rhody grew new branches and leaves and set new leaf and flower buds last summer. That didn't mean that I'd allow another pruning to happen again if I could stop it.

I asked around and got a surprising number of suggestions in how to keep the moose out of the yard and away from the rhododendrons. While I thanked the originators for their ideas, none met my two most basic criteria: (1) The solution must be permanent; and (2) the solution must NOT interfere with my enjoying the rhodies. In other words, I didn't want to be reapplying Plant Skydd, Wolf Urine, etc., in the middle of January. I also wanted to view my spring-blooming rhodies from any point in the garden.

After considering a lot of suggestions and recommendations, I decided to try something slightly different that would meet my criteria: "Moose Cages".

Moose Cages are not a new idea. Usually constructed using wood or metal poles and galvanized or plastic webbing, moose cages are quite effective. The major problem is that they offer minimal viewing of the enclosed plants.

Several of the arborvitae in my garden are enclosed in moose cages constructed from painted copper pipe and galvanized fencing, but the cages themselves became focal points in my garden. Similar constructs around the rhododendrons would not meet my second criterion.

So, instead of using galvanized fencing, I created a large moose cage from unpainted copper pipe and 20 lb. test fishing line to protect the rhodies. Despite weekly - sometimes daily - visits to my garden by our local moose brood, the fishing line moose cage has a 100% success rate to date. Yet it allows me almost unobstructed view of my rhododendrons.



## Dandelions and a Book Review cont. from page 2

For colors, the Latin names can be quite easily guessed or remembered. Some are just common sense. *Rosa flava* is a pale yellow rose while *Rosa Sanguinea* is a vivid, stark, blood red.

Some other colors to remember are:

Alba: white  
Agenta: silver  
Atropurpurea: red  
Aurea: gold  
Caerulea: blue  
Coccinea: red  
Cinerea: ash gray  
Flava: pale yellow  
Incana: grey  
Lactea: milky white  
Lilacina: lilac  
Lutea: yellow  
Nigra: black  
Purpurea: purple  
Rosea: rose pink  
Rubra: red  
Sanguinea: blood red  
Vilolacea: violet



## Central Peninsula Master Gardener News By Rosemary Kimball

And then the sting of winter came that first week of November. The ground took four days to freeze hard enough that my husband could no longer drive posts into the ground on which to string anti-moose wire.

Our two late-hatching guineas that were in a cage in the sun room, Curly and Moe (Larry died), were moved to the greenhouse to acclimate them to real life. Like greedy kids when I fed them, they picked out the corn first. You could tell where they'd been during the day by what had been dumped on the ground. I figured there was no sense in picking up after them until they were out of there...which they were after three weeks because....

Our neighbor, MG Mark White, called and asked if we wanted four more ducks. Someone he knew had four wild mallards, gone tame, that needed a home. The owner said they were pets and she wanted to know if we would eat them. He told her that sometimes our pets are dinner and there was a long silence, he said, before reality set in. So the Rubbles and Flintstones came to our house. Wilma has a top knot so it's easy to tell her from Betty, but Fred and Barney look just alike to me. They're really too light to eat so I don't know what is going to happen in the spring with two drakes in the same coop. Spring makes them quite nasty to each other. We had to activate another coop as last month's new ducks didn't get along at all with this month's new ducks so the greenhouse guineas went down to join the newest ducks and the temperature dropped to 27 below. All eight ducks and eight guineas survived and got new heated water bowls to celebrate the season.

I commuted to Anchorage for the bug classes for the Advanced MG certification and came back to Sterling on Tuesday evenings wired! Brain stretching for three hours was as good as a Red Bull or three. Now to do the volunteer and continuing education hours for the completion of the requirements.

So far only two catalogs have arrived. Normally the Thompson and Morgan catalog is the first to come very early in November. This year the first catalog was Plant World Seeds ([www.plant-world-seeds.com](http://www.plant-world-seeds.com)), an English catalog kindness of neighbor Mark. It was followed by Pinetree Garden Seeds ([www.superseeds.com](http://www.superseeds.com)). They have smaller packets of my newest heart throb, black cherry tomatoes, so I will order from them enough packets to give away as presents. MG Margaret Simon only has the Stokes catalog. She was thinking of growing some of the mounding/spreading Baby Duck Petunias she'd read about but Stokes wanted \$69!!! for 250 seeds. There is a way around that though, just Google and you can find 15-20 seeds for \$6, more manageable in terms of seed numbers and dollars.

By Thanksgiving we had three one-inch snowfalls. It's like posting a bulletin board down our long driveway. There are a gazillion hare tracks and unfortunately no lynx. A cat came in, went around the garage and left. Ditto a dog. The Peninsula Clarion carrier got new snow tires with a real pretty tear-drop pattern between snowfalls one and two. The day after Turkey Day we got four wonderful inches and all's right with the world.

## Shepherd's Purse By Rosemary Kimball



Shepherd's Purse has the cutest little seed capsule (Capsella), shaped like the purse (bursa) of a shepherd (pastoris), from which it gets its botanical binomial, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

Shepherd's purse is a mustard family annual and reseeds very freely. One plant may have up to 40,000 seeds and they will live for a long, long time in the soil before sprouting! The weed can be controlled chemically with 2-4-D but it can be very easily controlled manually

using the hoe-hoe-hoe method. With hoe-hoe-ing you don't have the possibility of collateral damage from spray drift or contamination of food plants. According to Janice Chumley, our local pest scout, what most folks don't know is that this weed is an alternate host for many viral diseases that affect our vegetable plants along with a fungi that can attack cabbage, turnips and other members of it's family. Eeek!

Shepherd's purse is a medicinal plant with mention of its diuretic and laxative effect back at the beginning of the Common Era. During WWII the English used the weed as a drug to staunch bleeding since German drugs for that purpose were no longer available.

It is an introduced weed but it is found in all the lower-48 states as well as Alaska. And it does grow well up here. I had a friend, a clinical herbalist, visit and she raved over the quality of my weeds as she harvested. Oh well, what would my garden be without weeds.

Photo from Wikipedia



## Bird Chatter

### A Christmas Poem for Gardeners

T'was the weekend before Christmas, and all through the yard,  
Not a gift was being given, not even a card.

The tools were all hung, in the garage with care,  
With hopes that St. Nicholas soon would repair.

The shovel with blade all rusty and cracked,  
The pitchfork still shiny, but handle it lacked.

When out on my lawn, (it's brown and abused)  
I could see poor old Santa, looking confused.

No list had been left for Santa to see,  
No gardening gifts were under the tree.

But wait there's still time, it's not Christmas yet,  
And gardening gifts are the quickest to get.

You can forget the silk tie, the fluffy new sweater,  
Give something to make the garden grow better.

If she wants a gift shiny, then don't be a fool,  
It's not a dumb diamond, but a sparkling new tool.

If fragrance is listed you can forget French perfume,  
It's a pile of manure that'll make gardeners swoon.

Give night crawlers, not nightgowns, a hose that sprays water.  
(Anything for the kitchen is not worth the bother.)

Give a great gift that can dig in the dirt,  
It's better than any designer-brand shirt.

Now look quick at Santa, this guy's not so dumb,  
Under his glove, he hides a green thumb.

His knees are so dirty, his back how it aches,  
His boots stomp on slugs, (he gives them no breaks).

The guy works only winter, you can surely see why,  
For the rest of the year it's as easy as pie.

He has elves plant through spring, pull weeds in the summer,  
In fall they all harvest, but winter's a bummer

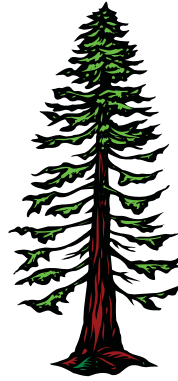
And so Christmas gives Santa a part-time employment,  
'Till spring when the blooms are his real enjoyment.

So ask the big guy for garden gifts this year,  
Seeds, plants and tools, Santa holds them all dear.

You see, malls may be crowded, vendors hawking their wares,  
But visit a nursery, stress-free shopping is there.

Now Santa's flown off, to the nursery he goes,  
And his voice fills the night with loud Hoe! Hoe! Hoe!

Source: posted on the Iowa Gardening Forum Dec 2006  
indicating "found online" (no credit provided).



## Trees, a Valuable Community Asset Working for You

For years, some varieties of trees have been called "ornamentals" because they exhibited certain characteristics such as showy flowers, vibrant fall foliage and interesting bark color or growth habit. Maybe this label has diluted our understanding of the critical roles that trees play on earth, and in our communities. It seems that more times than not, trees are thought of as decoration rather than essential components of a complex ecosystem.

Apart from the aesthetic qualities that help soften the urban environment, the trees are working to offset the effects of urbanization. One example comes to mind. Over the long winter, road crews spread thousands of pounds of sand on Anchorage's roadways to make travel safer. In the spring when the snow begins to melt, the dust from road sand is kicked up by vehicles and hangs in the air like a cloud so thick that it can be tasted. The airborne dust, or particulate matter, aggravates respiratory conditions such as asthma and emphysema. Eventually, the air clears, but where does the particulate matter go? Some of it is cleaned up by street sweepers, but trees, especially conifers like spruce, fir and pine are excellent at capturing particulate matter, along with other air pollutants, on their needles. They hold on to it until it rains, then it ends up becoming part of the soil.

Spring rains and snowmelt wash road sand down storm drains and into Anchorage's waterways. A walk along Chester or Campbell Creek following a rain demonstrates this perfectly. The waters run cloudy with sediment, not clear like most days in the summer. Tree canopies over roadways, parking lots and sidewalks intercept rainfall where much of it evaporates back into the air, rather than falling to the pavement, picking up sediment, oil and other pollutants and flowing into streams. What doesn't evaporate flows down the branches and trunk and enters the soil where it recharges our drinking water supply. As canopy cover decreases, we must build more, costly storm sewers to handle rainfall and prevent flooding.

A summary of current research quantifying the many benefits of trees and urban forests can be found at <http://www.treelink.org/linx/factoid.php>. Many communities are recognizing these benefits and setting massive tree planting goals to increase their tree canopy cover. For example Los Angeles, Denver and New York have committed to planting one million trees. One million trees! New York has one of the largest and most recognized parks in the U.S, and yet they want to plant more trees. That should speak to the importance of urban forests.

Anchorage is a comparatively young city. We are very fortunate to have large tracts of untouched forest that is preserved as parkland and greenbelts. Many of the things we like about life in Alaska- clean air and water, wildlife, scenery and nearby wilderness are directly linked to the abundance of forested land. Because we have this incredible resource it does not mean that trees are not needed in the more developed parts of

town. In fact, it makes it more important to have them to connect to the forested tracts and bring tree benefits into developed areas.

Anchorage will likely never grow to the size of New York City, but our children and grandchildren will live with the decisions that we make today. Trees are not just pretty things that add character to landscapes. They are essential community infrastructure that clean the air and water of man-made pollution, save us energy and money, and make our city safer and more attractive to residents and visitors. Ultimately, trees make our city more livable.

Written by Stephen Nickel, Community Assistance Forester for the Alaska Division of Forestry, Community Forestry Program. The Community Forestry Program, with financial assistance from the USDA Forest Service, helps establish and sustain local community forestry programs throughout Alaska and supports Anchorage TREErific and other community forestry groups statewide. For information about the program and on tree planting and care, visit <http://www.forestry.alaska.gov/community/>



### It's Time to Sign Up for the 2010 Garden Snaps Map

The Garden Snaps Map is the ideal advertising tool for-

- Greenhouses
- Nurseries
- Garden Centers
- Garden Design Companies
- Landscaping Companies
- Hardscape Suppliers
- Gift Shops, Art Galleries and Artists selling garden art
- Organic Farms
- CSAs
- Farmers' Markets
- Restaurants that focus on serving locally grown produce

The 2010 edition will include Fairbanks and the Kenai Peninsula. 20,000 maps will be distributed through over 100 venues. On-line advertising will also be available starting next year. Consumers of the 2009 map reported spending an average of \$400 on businesses they found on the map!

For information visit [gardensnapsmap.com](http://gardensnapsmap.com) or contact us at [gardensnaps@gmail.com](mailto:gardensnaps@gmail.com).

## Garden Event Calendar

January 18, 2010

AMGA Meeting - Program: Vines: A Slide Show by Dana Klinkhart - Also AMGA Elections

February 15

AMGA Meeting - Program - IPM: Bugs, Slugs & Other Pests, Organic & Least Toxic Means of Control by Corlene Rose, CES IPM - Also POTLUCK

Don't forget to submit gardening events to be posted in the AMGA newsletter. Articles are always welcome too. The deadline is the last weekend of every month.



### Message from the Editor

Thanks to all who have submitted articles for your newsletter throughout the year.

Wishing you & yours a happy & peaceful Holiday Season and bountiful New Year.

Gina Docherty

The Anchorage Chapter of the Alaska Master Gardeners Association welcomes letters, opinions, articles, ideas and inquiries. Contact the editor, Gina Docherty, at:

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AMGA Web Site: [www.alaskamastergardeners.org](http://www.alaskamastergardeners.org)

(The Newsletter will be on-line in living color!)

To send concerns or information to the AMGA directly, mail to:  
AMGA

P.O. Box 221403

Anchorage, AK 99522-1403

For information about membership or upcoming programs, contact:  
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*Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!  
May all your gardening dreams come true.*

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