



The Washtenaw Gardener

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<http://www.ewashtenaw.org/government/departments/extension/>

Washtenaw County Master Gardener Newsletter

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Prescribed Burn

What ,Why,When,How,Who
Ron Carpinella MG2007

Historically, fire has played an important role in the development and maintenance of forests, grasslands, and wetlands. Tall grass prairies and open bush lands were kept free of trees by wildfires that cleared the land. These fires were caused by lightning or set by Native Americans. Native Americans discovered that fire killed woody plants but encouraged growth of fruit bearing shrubs and forage.

Recently, research has shown that prescribed burns are an effective tool to restore and maintain native grasslands. Prescribed burning recycles nutrients tied up in old plant growth and improves certain wildlife habitat. For example, fire applied to brush lands will benefit bluebirds and grouse. Burning old fields controls saplings and woody vegetation thus improving grasslands for use by nesting wildlife and livestock. Woodland fires kills less tolerant species such as maple, and basswood thus opening the canopy for survival of the fire tolerant oaks. Long term benefits of a burn due to a more vigorous plant community also impacts water quantity. This is realized by increased water infiltration, decreased soil evaporation due to lower ground temperature and surface cover, as well as an increase in water holding capacity of the soil because of higher organic matter.

Prescribed burning generally has one of the following goals:
Improving wildlife habitat by increasing forage and seed production,
management of wildlife habitat on

wetlands, management of woody species, and removal of excessive plant material. When the goal is the improvement of forage, the burn will be engaged to eliminate excess litter buildup and control of undesirable and noxious vegetation. When habitat management is the primary consideration, only 1/3 of the area should be burned in any one year. The rule of thumb for timing of the burn is just as the desired species starts to break dormancy and has about one inch of new spring growth. For habitat management in wetlands, fire is used to thin out dense vegetation for the purpose of providing open water areas. Typically this type of burning is performed from fall through late winter. Burning to reduce woody species such as boxelder, silver maple and mulberry should be carried out late spring when these plants have fully leafed out. Removal of excess plant material is typically accomplished in spring when the defined species are 1 inch or less in height. Generally it is not necessary to burn more often than once every 3-5 years. When burning to control undesirable woody vegetation it may be necessary to burn two or more consecutive years. In summary, the best times for a burn are March through April to avoid destruction of nests and habitats. Fall burns are typically avoided because of the damage they do to habitat.

The equipment needed to conduct a



prescribed burn falls into three categories: 1) tools to ignite the fire, 2) tools to control the fire, and 3) safety equipment. The picture here provides some insight into the equipment complement used on a Washtenaw County Parks burn at Parker Mill. A drip torch, which is a can of fuel with a long spout, is used to start and spread the fire. The fuel mixture used is typically a three to one oil-gas mixture. Or as is shown here the torch is connected directly to a bottle of LP. To control the fire, swatters (12 inch x 18 inch pieces of re-inforced rubber attached to a handle) or fire brooms are used. A backpack water pump is typically used along with the fire swatters for best fire control. The pump operator would lead by knocking down larger flames with water, followed by a swatter to insure that the fire is out. To aid in the extinction of the fire a mixture of one tablespoon of dishwashing detergent can be added to one gallon of water. This mixture insures that the water will stick to the grasses being used to fuel the fire. An important safety measure for prescribed burns is to insure that the participants are wearing proper clothing. Never wear clothes made of synthetic fibers such as nylon which can melt and stick to skin. Leather boots and gloves along with eye protection should be worn at all times. A long sleeve shirt, a hard hat and long pants will go a long way in keeping you safe from radiant heat and flare-ups. Fireproof *Nomex* pants and shirts add an extra degree of safety. A typical burn crew consists of three to four people for every fireline. One to ignite the fire and act as a fire boss, one to keep the fire on the prescribed path and the remaining crew members are assigned to extinguish flare-ups or escaped flames.

Generally accepted practice indicates that there are four basic burn techniques that can be used in a prescribed burn. These basic techniques include: 1) back fire, 2) flank fire, 3) ring fire, 4) strip head fire.



A back fire is used downwind of the burn site. This is the most used and safest of the burn techniques. This fire is ignited on the downwind side of the fuel and

slowly burns into the field against the wind. A flank fire is ignited on the sides of the burn site parallel to the wind direction in conjunction with a nearly simultaneous ignition of a back fire which forms a slowly expanding firebreak (a firebreak is an area that will contain a fire within its boundaries). A perimeter fire starts with a backfire followed by

lighting the flanks, and finished by lighting the upwind side of the site (the head of the site). The headfire moves rapidly towards the flanks and backfire. This is the quickest burn method and is the hardest to control. Which technique is illustrated in the previous photo? Where are the firebreaks in the photo below? The type of fire to be used is determined by the objective of the burn. A headfire will produce a fast moving fire, which spreads rapidly over the surface. Headfires are best for control of weeds, brush and removal of excess litter. A backfire is a slow moving, hot fire burning into the wind consuming all burnable material except where the mulch layer is wet. Backfires are best for firebreaks. Using a combination of head and backfire is very effective.



There are a number of important factors to consider when planning for a prescribed burn. For example, the terrain of the burn area should be evaluated because a fire moves faster uphill than on level ground. Weather conditions have a strong effect on a prescribed burn. Burns should be accomplished when the mulch layer and soil surface are slightly moist but dry enough to carry a fire. Generally this is 1-3 days after a rain. Relative Humidity between 30% and 60% is the optimum to insure a quick starting even burn. Air temperature is another important parameter for a prescribed burn. A temperature range of 40 to 70 degrees is ideal. The most critical element of weather is wind speed and direction. The wind speed should be between 5 and 15 miles per hour and shifting less than 45 degrees in direction. This will avoid potentially hazardous changes in direction of the fire and rate of burn. This will also facilitate management of smoke to avoid obscuring roads and affecting neighboring homes and buildings. In general winds are calmer in the morning and the evening. Of course, burning during late evening hours should be avoided. Timely weather updates for our county are available from NOAA radio stations KEC-63 (Southfield) at 162.550 MHz or WNG-647 (Adrian) at 162.450 MHz.

A burn plan should be prepared before any activities take place. Planning is essential to minimizing risk and ensuring that maximum benefits are achieved. The following list provides some guidance for activities to be included in a burn plan:

Inform local law enforcement and fire department about the location of the burn, and if necessary obtain the appropriate permits. Notify adjoining land owners Identify on plan map any potential hazards (roads,

power poles, fences, etc.)
 Prior to burn, establish necessary firebreaks
 Plan such that the smoke will carry away from roads and residences.
 Never burn within one mile of an airport without written permission from authorities
 Ensure that the burn crew is wearing appropriate clothing
 Plan fires to burn downhill
 Burn only when the wind will carry smoke away from power lines
 Identify the desired burn conditions (wind speed/temperature, humidity, soil moisture, time of day)
 Ensure that proper tools are available and the burn crew understands their roles
 Ensure that everyone is briefed on safety procedures

A good form summarizing the essential details of a burn plan can be found at the Michigan DNR website www.michigan.gov/dnr. Also available at the DNR website is "Managing Michigan Wildlife-A Landowners Guide" which has been used as a basis for the material in this article. Other resources for prescribed burns are: "Prescribed Burning and Planning" which is available at www.oznet.ksu.edu/library/crpsi2/L664.pdf and "Prescribed Burning (338)" which is available at www.ia.nrcs.usda.gov.

Master Gardener Alumni Association of Washtenaw County News

Master Gardener Alumni Association of Washtenaw County News

The Master Gardener Alumni Association of Washtenaw County meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month, September through May, starting at 7 p.m. in the basement conference room of the County building at 705 N. Zeeb Rd. Annual dues are \$20 and may be paid at any meeting or mailed to the MGAAWC Treasurer. (See application form elsewhere in the newsletter.)

Join us at 7 p.m. on January 20 to hear Renata Perlove discuss "Garden Hand Tools." Perlove, a Livingston County Advanced MG with a BS in Horticulture from MSU, will discuss various types of hand tools, their history, their construction and maintenance, and how to sharpen... including taking apart, sharpening, and reassembling your favorite Felcos!

On February 17, expect to learn about orchids! Details will be available as soon as finalized.

Conservation Stewards Program Coming To Washtenaw County

There's a growing interest in conservation and protection of the southeast Michigan's unique outdoor treasures. People interested in the outdoors, natural resources, natural history, and the area's environmental issues and challenges are invited to attend the Michigan Conservation Stewards education program in Ann Arbor, February 28 through April 23. The 40-hour course will begin Saturday, February 28 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a look at conservation heritage and an overview of the Michigan Conservation Stewards Program. It will continue with evening sessions on Thursdays from 6 to 9 p.m., beginning March 5 and ending April 23. Saturday sessions are also set for March 28 and April 18 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The sessions offer hands-on learning opportunities focused on ecological foundations, making decisions for natural resources, forests, grasslands, stream ecosystems and management, wetlands, and land use. There will also be a volunteer expo highlighting conservation opportunities available in Washtenaw County.

Modeled after the MSU Extension Master Gardener program, the Conservation Stewards Program starts with 40 hours of educational sessions. Those who complete the coursework are then asked to donate 40 hours of volunteer conservation service to receive their final certificate of completion as Conservation Stewards.

The \$250 registration fee is due February 13. Space is limited and applications are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. The full program brochure and application is available at <http://extension.ewashtenaw.org>.

For questions contact Bob Bricault at the Washtenaw County MSU Extension office at 734-997-1678. The Conservation Stewards Program is sponsored by MSU Extension in partnership with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the Michigan Natural Features Inventory, the MSU Dept. of Community, Agriculture, Recreation and Resource Studies, Washtenaw County Environmental Health Department, Washtenaw County Conservation District, Natural Area Preservation, Stewardship Network, Washtenaw Land Trust, University of Michigan Matthaei Botanical Gardens and Nichols Arboretum, Huron River Watershed Council, Southeast Michigan Land Conservancy, Office of the Washtenaw County Drain Commissioner, and the Washtenaw County Parks and Recreation.

2009 Organic Gardener Certification Offered by Project Grow and Washtenaw Community College

Organic Gardener Certificate Program

WCC and Ann Arbor areas Project Grow Community Gardens will offer an Organic Gardener Certificate program in winter 2009. This program provides the knowledge and skills to establish and maintain vegetable and ornamental gardens organically. Classes can be taken individually or as a series. Individuals completing the required 7 classes, final exam and 20 volunteer hours will receive a certificate in Organic Gardening. Students have 1 ½ years to complete volunteer hours.

Required Courses:

Introduction to Organic Gardening
Soils, Compost and Organic Fertilizer
Advanced Organic Vegetable Gardening
Organic Pest and Disease Management
Landscaping with Native Plants
Organic Weed Control
Advanced Organic Lawn Care

Elective Courses:

Easy Organic Fruit Growing

**Register at WCC's web link: or visit the Live Work Learn site at: www.wccnet.edu/lifelong-learning (go to the Enrich your life section then click on Gardening).
Registration questions, call (734) 973-3607.**

Required Courses

Introduction to Organic Gardening

This 2 hour session will introduce you to the fundamentals of organic gardening: the environmental benefits of organic agriculture and landscaping, and organic standards for food and landscaping. Learn which materials are considered acceptable for use in organic gardening. Required: Students enrolled in the Project Grow/WCC Organic Gardening Certificate program must take this class.

February 26th 6:30-9:00PM \$32.00

Soils, Compost and Organic Fertilizers

Discover the richness of soil, its physical and chemical properties, soil biology and beyond. Learn to evaluate soil and give it the boost it needs. Explores the world of compost, learn how to use organic soil amendments, and learn about the benefits and drawbacks of various cultivation techniques. Required: Students enrolled in the Project Grow/WCC Organic Gardening Certificate program must take this class.

March 3rd, 5th and 10th 6:30-8:30PM \$72.00

Advanced Organic Vegetable Gardening

3 session course, see how easy it is to design, create and maintain productive, organic vegetable garden. Gain information on the many crops of the vegetables, cultural requirements, plant spacing, starting and growing your own seedlings, and harvesting tips. Required:

Students enrolled in the Project Grow/WCC Organic Gardener Certificate program must take this class.
March 12th, 17th and 19th 6:30-8:30 \$72.00

Organic Pest and Disease Management

Introduction to organic management of pests (insect and animal) and disease of vegetable and landscape plants. Covering prevention, identification and control methods.

Required: Students in the Project Grow/WCC Organic Gardener Certificate program must take this class.
April 7th and April 9th 6:30-8:30PM \$52.00

Landscaping with Native Plants

Learn to establish and maintain native plant landscapes. The class covers everything from planning and plant selection to installation and maintenance. Required: Students enrolled in the Project Grow/WCC Organic Gardener Certificate program must take this class.

March 24th and 26th 6:30-8:30PM \$52.00

Organic Weed Control

Weed control strategies must be tailored to specific plants in order to control weeds and invasive species. Learn to identify common weeds and invasive plants including those of landscapes, vegetable gardens and natural areas. Learn prevention strategies and organic control methods for these pesky plants. . . Required: Students enrolled in the Project Grow/WCC Organic Gardener Certificate program must take this class.

April 14th and 16th 6:30-8:30PM \$52.00

Advanced Organic Lawn Care

In this course designed for homeowners and landscape professionals alike, you will learn everything you need to establish and maintain lawns organically. Required: Students enrolled in the Project Grow/ WCC Organic Gardener Certificate program must take this class.

April 21st 6:30-8:30PM \$32.00

Elective Course

Easy Organic Fruit Growing

Southeast Michigan has an excellent climate for organic fruit production. Learn to incorporate fruiting plants into your landscape such as berries, vines, shrubs, and lesser known fruit trees. Emphasis is on growing fruit organically.

This class is an elective for the Organic Gardener Certificate Program and is open to all.

March 30th, April 1st and 3rd 6:30-8:30PM \$72.00



Matthaei Botanical Gardens and Nichols Arboretum Great Lakes Garden Project

Janet Fisher, MG 2006

A far-reaching experimental landscape restoration project is underway at the University of Michigan Matthaei Botanical Gardens and Nichols Arboretum. An extension of restoration projects conducted over many years at the Arboretum, the project seeks no less than to transform the grounds of the Gardens and the Arb, fundamentally changing their nature.

The new Great Lakes Garden project will feature a series of life-scale living landscapes that display ecosystems of the Great Lakes region. Planners envision an ambitious variety of plantings that showcase both ornamental and naturalistic treatments of Michigan's indigenous flora. These range from using Michigan native perennials in cultivated gardens, to replacing acres and acres of old pastures and lawn areas with native grasses, sedges and prairie mixtures. Ultimately the institution plans to manage most of both properties, some 400 acres overall, with native Michigan plants.

There are relatively few local examples of how to generate enough plant material for such a broad undertaking on a limited budget, says MBGNA curator David C. Michener. Restoration projects to date at the Arb and Gardens have been much smaller and have used locally collected seed, nursery-grown plants or wild stock rescued from land



slated for development. The vast scale of the Great Lakes Garden project and the extensive landscape renovations will require starting massive numbers of plants from seed, Michener says. A core aspect of the research will involve learning just how to do that under site-specific conditions. There's much to discover about the techniques, biology, and ecology of restoring ecosystems from seed, while practicing ethical seed collection methods. Variables include how, where, and when to collect, store, propagate, and replant. Researchers must also answer many questions about how to achieve adequate diversity in the restored landscape. The project is starting small and local, with seed initially coming from plants growing on University-owned property. But later researchers, along with trained volunteers, hope to harvest from other natural areas to expand both genetic and species variation of the seed source.

The Great Lakes Garden project is as much a social as a biological experiment. U-M researchers realized early on that a project of this magnitude would require more time and effort than MGBNA staff could provide. While students typically supply a ready source of labor

for U-M projects, students also move on when they graduate, taking valuable expertise with them. So investigators have invited community members in to help. Use of volunteers on this scale for core collection development is a novel concept for MBGNA research studies, Michener says. Hence a significant aspect of the study will be to look at the interaction between Garden staff and volunteers. Researchers hope that volunteers will not only help with project mechanics such as seed collection, propagation, and planting, but will also help spread the word, building a broad and lasting base of community expertise, understanding, and support. Furthermore, volunteers will gain experience and confidence to help guide local parks and land managers to re-Michiganize their landscapes. Another component of the social research will explore the challenges and benefits of networking with other land-owning organizations to share plants and ensure the representation of plant populations necessary for diversity.



To start, MGBNA staff trained a core of about 50 volunteers in September in basics of sustainable seed collection and field identification. Since then staff have invited volunteers to get to know some of the native plants in woodland, prairie, and rain garden settings, and have hosted two work days at the Arb. Volunteers collected seeds from native grasses and wildflowers including Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*); Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*); Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*); Bee Balm (*Monarda fistulosa*);



Showy Goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*); Bluestem Goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*); Stiff Goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*) and Bush Clover (*Lespedeza capitata*). The seeds are being stored temporarily in paper bags at the Arb – the paper bags allow moisture to evaporate and thus prevent mold and mildew decay. Seeds will then be moved to the Gardens site for cleaning and

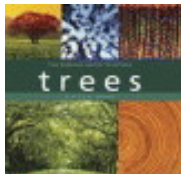
processing. Volunteers will come back to clean and, for some species, begin germinating the seed in greenhouses over the winter. After that the project will pick up again in early spring, when volunteers assist researchers in collecting seed from ephemeral spring wildflowers and begin a new year of seed collecting.

To volunteer to help with the Great Lakes Garden Project or further information about upcoming work days, contact MBGNA Volunteer coordinate Tara Griffith at tgriffit@umich.edu or 647-8528.

Trees: A Visual Guide

Authors: Tony Rodd and Jennifer Stackhouse
 University of California Press, April 2008
 Hardcover, 304 pages \$29.95
 # ISBN-10: 0520256506
 # ISBN-13: 978-0520256507
 Book Review --Evelyn Smith, MG 2008

For those who have an insatiable curiosity about our arboreal surroundings, but have the attention span of a hummingbird, this book may be for you. Replete with colorful photographs, and educational diagrams, Rodd and Stackhouse's "Trees: A Visual Guide" is a stunning look at our woody friends from every corner of the planet.



The book's journey begins as it should, with modern day species and their ancestral "roots"-pun attended-and ending with the multiple and striking ways in which humans have used trees and their byproducts. Along the way, trees are highlighted in their various climatic backdrops, with individual chapters on form and function-leaves, roots, bark, branches, flowers-, tree types and classification, and biomes.

Trees is undoubtedly more suitable for your coffee table than as a college textbook, but that should not undermine its educational value. For example, taxonomy is fairly clearly explained and shown through nearly 100 vignettes of trees from around the world. My favorite is either the Horseradish Tree found in India, or the Bald Cypress of the great cypress swamps in Florida and Louisiana. Questions about anatomical parts, such as fruits and tree trunks, are answered through pictures of fig and Floss Silk tree cross-sections. For us visual learners, such graphics are ideal aides for understanding the structure and design of our leafy companions.

Finally, Trees satisfies our inner tree-hugger with a penultimate section about soil erosion, degradation of rainforests, and other environmental concerns and what we can do about it. Computer graphics demonstrating the cause and effect of acid rain, and proper forestry practices grace these pages providing a good visual representation, albeit just a snapshot, of some of the environmental challenges facing trees and us.

All in all? All in all Trees is a great book for the coffee table, a gift, or even a way to get an disinterested kid thinking a little bit about the tree outside her window. People looking for a comprehensive manual or field guide will be disappointed, however. Although the book is fairly comprehensive topically, its coverage of each aspect of trees is fairly shallow. Nonetheless, it accomplishes quite a bit through visuals and diagrams and makes for a decidedly more exciting read than more scientific texts (although I'm sure some would disagree). I recommend.

MASTER GARDENERS' FAVORITE RECIPES

Thanksgiving Leftovers Stuffed Shells

INGREDIENTS

- 1 (12 ounce) box jumbo pasta shells
- 2 cups cubed cooked turkey
- 1 1/2 cups leftover stuffing
- 1 (4 ounce) package cream cheese, softened
- 1/2 cup Parmesan cheese
- 1/3 cup mayonnaise
- 4 cups shredded mozzarella cheese
- 1 1/2 cups leftover turkey gravy

DIRECTIONS

Preheat an oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C). Grease a 9x13 inch baking dish. Fill a large pot with lightly salted water and bring to a rolling boil over high heat. Once the water is boiling, stir in the shell pasta, and return to a boil. Cook the pasta uncovered, stirring occasionally, until the pasta has cooked through, but is still firm to the bite, about 13 minutes. Drain well in a colander set in the sink. Place turkey and stuffing in food processor, and pulse until finely ground and combined. Place the ground turkey and stuffing mixture in the bowl of a stand mixer along with the cream cheese, Parmesan cheese, mayonnaise, and 2 cups of the mozzarella. Mix with paddle attachment on medium-low until well blended. Spread 1/2 cup of gravy on the bottom of the prepared dish. Stuff the pre-cooked pasta shells with the turkey mixture and place in the dish in tight rows. Top with the remaining gravy and the remaining 2 cups of mozzarella cheese. Bake, covered, for 45 minutes. Uncover and cook for an additional 10 minutes until top is browned and bubbly. Allow to cool for 5 minutes before serving.

Sweet Potato Salad

INGREDIENTS

- 2 potatoes
- 1 sweet potato
- 4 eggs
- 2 stalks celery, chopped
- 1/2 onion, chopped
- 3/4 cup mayonnaise
- 1 tablespoon prepared mustard
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/2 teaspoons ground black pepper

DIRECTIONS

Bring a large pot of salted water to a boil. Add potatoes and cook until tender but still firm, about 30 minutes. Drain, cool, peel and chop. Place eggs in a saucepan and cover with cold water. Bring water to a boil. Cover, remove from heat, and let eggs stand in hot water for 10 to 12 minutes. Remove from hot water; cool, peel and chop. Combine the potatoes, eggs, celery and onion. Whisk together the mayonnaise, mustard, salt and pepper. Add to potato mixture, toss well to coat. Refrigerate and serve chilled.

January/February Calendar



Washtenaw County MSU Extension host the Conservation Stewards Program

Starting Saturday February 28 and will continue on Thursdays (March 5 through April 23) 6 - 9 pm
Two other Saturday session are on March 28 & April 18 from 9 am to 4 pm.
See page 3 for details

Native Plant Propagation Workshop

Tuesday, January 27, 2009, 6 PM to 8 PM
RESA / Extension Education Center
5454 Venoy Road, Wayne, MI

Speaker: Suzan Campbell, Michigan Natural Features Inventory, local native plant expert and former Director of the Belle Isle Nature Center

Registration fee \$10.00 For more information, please contact Kristine Hahn at 734/727-7234 or hahnk@msu.edu

MSU Extension Office Hours Changing

Effective October 1, 2008, the MSU Extension Office will begin a 4 day work week. Monday through Thursday office hours will be from 8 am to 6 pm and the office is closed on Fridays. County Staff including Cindy Fischer, Program Coordinator will be available Monday through Thursday.

MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY

The following programs are held in the basement conference room of the County building at 705 N. Zeeb Rd.

“Garden Hand Tools.”

Tuesday, January 20 at 7 pm
Speaker: Renata Perlove

“Orchids”

Tuesday, February 17 at 7pm
Details will be available as soon as finalized.

Other Classes and Volunteer Opportunities:

Growing Hope
www.growinghope.net/

Project Grow
www.projectgrowgardens.org/

Master Gardener Alumni Association of Washtenaw County Membership Enrollment Sept. 2008 thru August 2009

(Please Print Clearly)

Name: _____ MG Year completion _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: MI Zip _____ - _____

Phone: (day) _____ (evening) _____

Email: _____

Check this box if this is an email change

New items:

Gardening interests:

Please Circle: Yes / No to include personal information in Alumni Membership Directory

Mail enrollment with a check for \$20 dues, payable to:

**Master Gardener Alumni Association or MGAA
c/o Pat Belluci
5312 Fox Ridge Ct
Ann Arbor, MI 48103**

6960

Michigan State University
Washtenaw County MSU Extension
705 N. Zeeb Rd.
P.O. Box 8645
Ann Arbor, MI 48107-8645

**TIME SENSITIVE MATERIAL ENCLOSED
PLEASE DELIVER PROMPTLY**



Office Hours: 8:30—5:00, Monday—Friday

Washtenaw County MSU Extension.....	734-997-1678
Fax.....	734-222-3990
Bob Bricault, Horticulture Agent.....	734-222-3826
Cindy Fischer, Master Gardener Coordinator	734-222-3948
Garden Hotline.....	734-997-1819
E-mail:.....	msuextension@ewashtenaw.org
County website:.....	www.eWashtenaw.org
State website:.....	web1.msue.msu.edu/mastergardener

Robert J. Bricault, Jr.

Robert J. Bricault, Jr.
Extension Educator,
Horticulture & Natural Resources

**This newsletter is a publication of
the Washtenaw County/MSU
Extension Master Gardener
program.**

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Accommodations for persons with disabilities may be requested by calling the Extension Educator in charge of the program 2 weeks prior to the program or activity to ensure sufficient time to make arrangements. Requests received after this date will be met when possible.