



Sandoval County Master Gardener Newsletter

<http://sandovalmastergardeners.org/>



Sandoval County

New Mexico State University • Cooperative Extension Service • U.S. Department of Agriculture

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SCMG Newsletter Submissions Deadline: 21st of each month

Please submit news, articles, events and photographs to:
scmg.news@gmail.com

Interim Editor: Dudley Vines

February 2018

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I want to welcome our 2018 Interns to the class which began on Jan. 16 at the Sandoval County Cooperative Extension office in Bernalillo. Thank you to the great group of veterans serving as mentors this year.

I have been looking over all my new 2018 catalogs making a list of plants for my garden. It will not be long before we need to start getting our seeds in our planting flats. I hope you are making plans for your garden.

SCMG's 4th Annual Plant Sale will be held in April and will need lots of plants donated for the event. If you are starting to plan your gardens, please keep the sale in mind and start a few extra to donate to the sale. This has been a great fundraiser for the organization and I hope this year will be the same.

Just a reminder that there are many classes open to Master Gardeners and the public each month held at various locations in the County. Dates and topics

can be found on our [web-site](#). Please check for updates. There are several projects ready for you to sign up and get your volunteer hours.

SCMG Board meetings are held monthly. Veterans and interns are invited to attend. From January through April, the meeting is on the third Thursday of the month at the Extension Office at 1:30 pm.

Julia Runyan, President

LYNDA'S CORNER

The 2018 Master Gardener Training is in full swing. We have an excellent class of 24 engaged and motivated interns. Welcome to all the interns. Veterans please drop in and pick up some continuing education hours. Presenters add new information and updates every year.

February is also a busy month for conferences. If you are interested in sustainable organic gardening and food production, consider attending the New Mexico Organic Conference. The conference is Friday February 16 and Saturday



the 17th at the Marriott Pyramid North hotel. It is the largest organic conference in the Southwest. Some of the exciting topics include promoting pollinators, digital marketing, carbon farming methods, harvesting rainwater, advanced composting, pasturing poultry, and our own Master Gardener Vickie Peck talking

about mycorrhizal fungi and building healthy soil/fungal/plant relationships. For more information click [here](#).

New to the county? Do not miss this month's Urban Horticulture class on what are the best plants for your special place in the high desert by Aaron Lamb, manager of the Santa Ana Garden center. The class is Wednesday February 14 from 2:00 – 4:00 at the Sandoval County Cooperative Extension Office.

- Lynda

Register for the State Conference

Sustainability is the theme for this year's New Mexico State Master Gardener Conference, to be held at the Albuquerque Marriott Pyramid Hotel, August 31st to Sept. 1st, 2018.

Space will be limited, and you need to reserve

your spot now. The cost is \$125 early registration (\$150 after March).

For complete conference information and online registration, visit the website at

<http://nmmgcon2018.org>.



**NEW MEXICO
Master Gardeners
2018 Conference**
Hosted by Sandoval County Master Gardeners



Welcome to our 2018 Interns

We are excited to welcome our newest class of SCMG interns. The classes are being held at the extension office from 1:00-5:00 each Tuesday.

We have 24 excited students embarked on this journey. They will participate in 15 classes (through April 24th) with curriculum designed to stress home gardening and hands on activities, as well as science-based curriculum.

Project Presentations are being given at the beginning of each

class to help the interns learn about all the exciting ways they can contribute to our community.

Of course, we love to socialize with others who love to garden, so we hope veterans will join us occasionally!



G. Zody

**Gailen Zody
Mentor Chairman**

Winter Watering, Pruning, and Landscape Assessment

By Sandy Liakus, SCMG

Watering

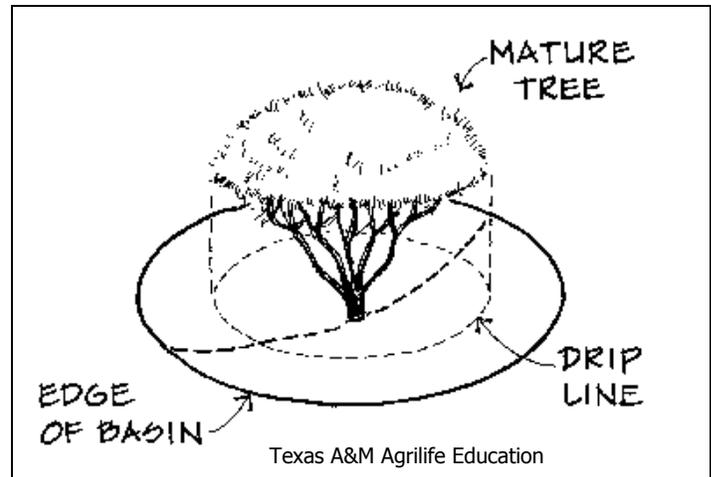
Watering in the winter is essential to tree and shrub health in our high desert landscapes. In order for most established landscape trees and shrubs to flourish in our climate, you must deep water them at least once per month in the donut feeding root zone. Continue this deep watering schedule through the end of April, at which time you will need to increase the watering schedule to two times per month. An exception to this rule is newly planted trees that need to be watered more frequently during the first year of their life. Another exception is the watering of native and highly xeric plants, which respond to less frequent watering.

Choose a sunny 50 degree winter day (when the ground is not frozen) to do your monthly watering. Thoroughly water the donut root feeding zone surrounding your tree or shrub. The feeding roots of the tree and shrub are located in an outer donut shaped zone surrounding your tree. The inner circumference of the tree donut zone starts at the drip-line or canopy location of the outer branches and extends at least two radial feet to the outer circumference. The creation of an outer circumference earth or rock berm will help to prevent water runoff from this zone. The method is to water the entire tree donut zone slowly and thoroughly from the top of soil down so that the water gradually seeps down to a depth of ~24 inches. Arborists will advise on going down to 30 inches to provide the best moisture support base. Smaller shrubs need only be watered to a depth of 12 inches. The use of a soaker hose wrapped around the donut zone of the tree or shrub is ideal for this type of watering. Or, strategically place

the end of a standard watering hose taking advantage of gravity to distribute slow flowing water evenly around the tree's feeding root zone. Reposition the hose end periodically to achieve even watering around the donut zone.

The time needed to achieve the proper tree watering depth depends on the composition of your landscape soil. The typical soil composition for Rio Rancho homes is high in sand content. The water should soak in rather quickly unless your topsoil lies on a caliche layer. If the water is not soaking in quickly the watering may have to be done in stages to allow the water to soak deeply without runoff. Depth of water in soil may be measured by a hand push probe meter found in your local hardware store. Or, make an intuitive decision on the time required to achieve deep tree and shrub watering based on working with your garden soil in the past.

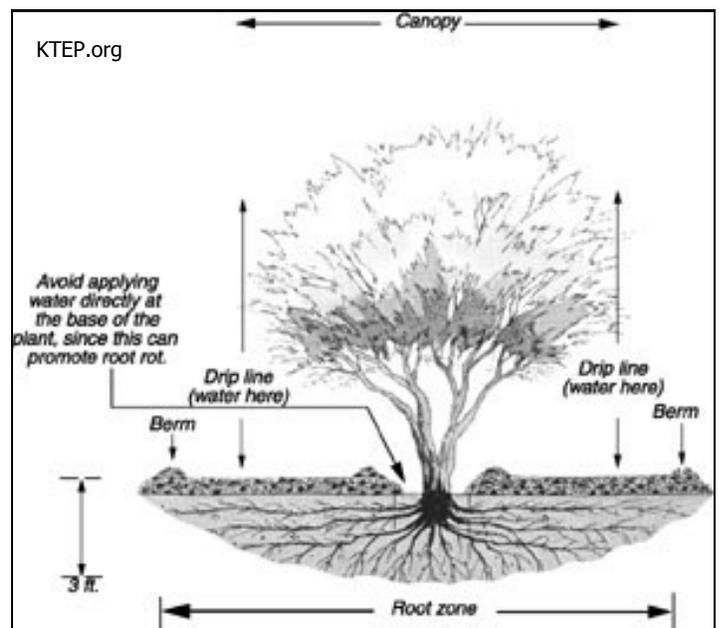
While you are deep watering, assess the need for replacing compost and mulch around your



trees and shrubs. The layering of 1-2" of cured compost in direct contact with the soil followed by a 2-3" top layer of organic mulch (wood chips or pecan shells) will help to build up organic matter in the top layer of your soil and prevent moisture evaporation.

If trees are located in a windy area a shallow loose rock layer may serve as a protective covering for the compost layer.

(continued next page)



(Winter Watering continued)

Do not bunch up the compost and mulch around the tree trunk. The trunk area should be free of organic matter to avoid creating a medium for moisture and pest growth.

Pruning:

A friend of mine in Placitas uses Super Bowl Sunday as a starting time to prune her trees and shrubs. Rio Rancho has a slightly warmer climate compared to Placitas, and residential properties provide even more opportunities for sheltered areas or micro-climates. So you may start pruning dormant shrubs and deciduous trees right now.

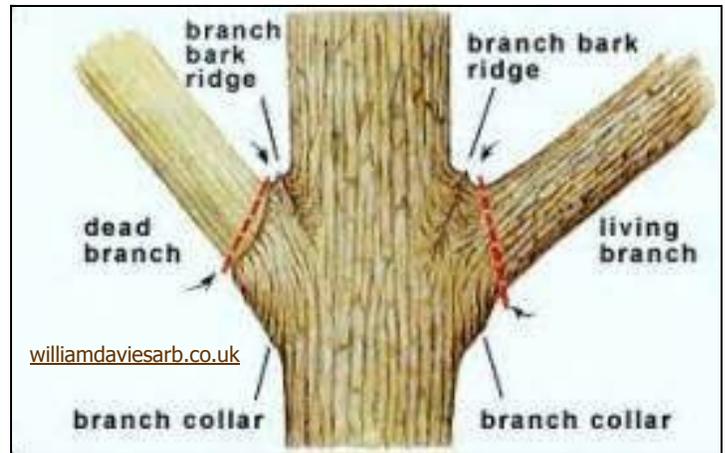
Again, take advantage of one of the warmer winter days to walk your landscape and visualize your dormant deciduous trees and shrubs. This is the best time to sculpt your trees (i.e. Ash, Hackberry, Chinese Pistache, ornamental Pear and Plum) and large shrubs (i.e. New Mexico Olive, Smoke Tree) to work toward achieving an eye appealing and healthier shape for your plant. A good start is to eliminate crossing branches. Always cut back to the branch, twig or bud that is pointing in the direction that you want the tree or shrub to grow using a clean well sharpened pruning shear or saw. For branches that originate from the trunk of the tree you will see a collar that originates from the trunk at the junction of the branch. Avoid cutting into this collar because it contains vascular tissue important to the overall health of the tree. The branch pruning cut should be made right outside of the collar without leaving a branch stub. For larger branches make successive cuts to the branch to eliminate weight prior to the final cut to remove the stub close to the collar. Branches that form a shallow or "V"-shaped crotch angle present a weak structural point to the tree, and they are trickier to remove. If no branch collar is evident at the crotch angle start the pruning cut at the lowest point of the undesirable

branch, and cut at a 30 degree angle toward the top point of the branch connection to the trunk.

Clean your pruning tool between cuts with a cloth soaked in rubbing alcohol or a spray of dilute bleach solution (10%) to avoid spreading possible plant disease between cuts. Proceed slowly and make wise choices in pruning cuts on your tree or large shrub. When in doubt, leave the branch and hold off pruning it until the following year. Do not remove more than 15- 20% of the living branches of a tree or large shrub per year, and never top a tree. Pruning should be started on young trees and practiced conservatively every year to achieve the desired shape of the tree. Dead branches may be pruned from a tree or shrub at any time of the year. The pruned tree or shrub will heal during the remainder of the dormant season and be ready to focus all of its energy into the remaining branches for a robust spring bud break.

The pruning of pine trees and shrubs can be held off until late February or just prior to the spring pollination. The pruning of fruit orchard trees can be held off until late February and March depending on your orchard's micro-climate and the type of fruit tree. Follow the same approach to pruning deciduous trees and shrubs as described above with some minor variations. Master Gardeners can provide more detailed information on the pruning of all tree and shrub varieties.

Xeric plants such as butterfly, sage, spirea and chamisa bushes and native grasses can be pruned down to 1/3 of their original height in late Febru-



ary or March to allow for new spring growth. I typically delay the pruning of these plants until very late winter, since the stalks and seed heads do provide winter interest to our high desert gardens. The seed pods for red elephant grass can be pruned from the evergreen plant in March.

Assessment:

Working in your garden in the winter is a perfect time to assess your need for spring and summer landscape plantings. If your garden appears lackluster at this time, research trees, shrubs and ground cover that provide winter interest with evergreen foliage, colorful berries and sculptural wood effects. Take a winter stroll at the Rio Rancho WaterWise Garden, maintained by the Master Gardeners, at 915 Pine Tree just behind the Esther Bone Memorial Library to get ideas on what trees, shrubs and ground cover appeal to you in the winter time. ✨

Ed. Note: This is a reprint of a classic article that has appeared in the Newsletter several times. It has also been published in the Rio Rancho Observer.

*Water your trees
and shrubs -
It's been a dry winter!*

The Garden Sleeps

By Jan Koehler, SCMG

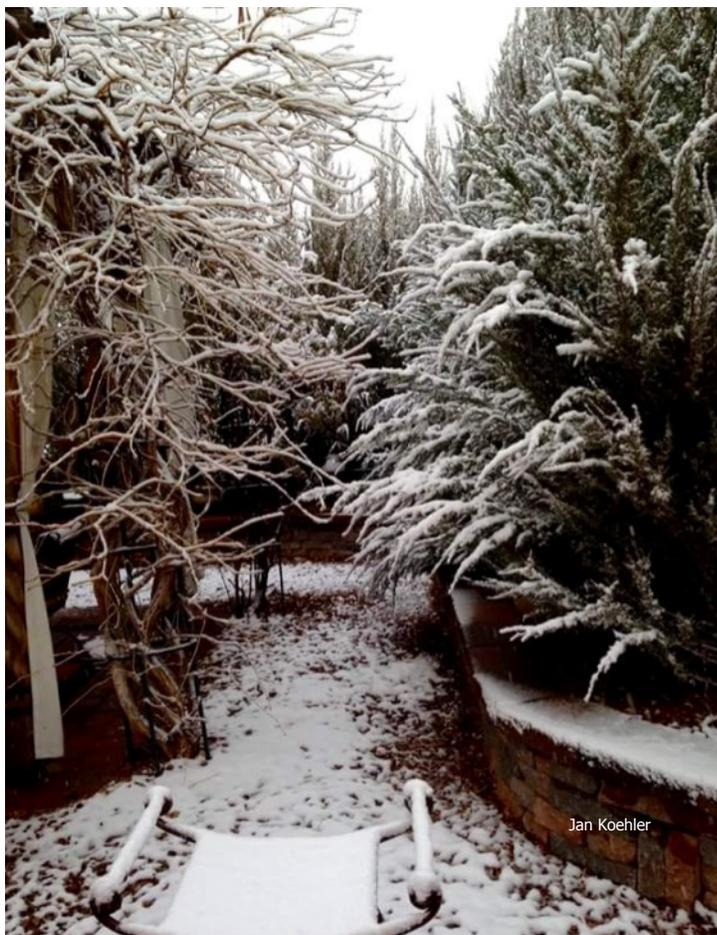
There comes a time each year when even the most engaged gardener appreciates the declining day length and cooler temperatures which signal that the end of arduous toil, however beloved, is winding down for the year. The amount of time spent watering pots or plots, denuding an area of unwanted plant growth, commonly known as weeds, and deadheading flowers to encourage yet one more flush of lively color or harvesting those tasty morsels of homegrown vegetables is finally coming to a close for the season. The gardener finally gets to rest while the garden sleeps.

With the shortening of daylight hours, the deciduous tree leaves turn colors other than green as now these omnipresent pigments which have been masked by the vibrant green produced by the plant machinery for photosynthesis are no longer hidden and present their own beauty to the garden. Some of the most temperature sensitive plants such as annual flowers and vegetables cease to exist in a climate zone which would only support them for a single season. Their brown and lifeless leaves and stems may become natural mulch if left alone and close enough to tender perennials that may or may not return depending on the severity of the winter cold. Perennials too, lose that blush of life and lay dormant in the ground with most if not all of their above ground structure looking tired at best with a few species giving interest to the space by the stalks supporting their seed heads or the twisted leafless woody vines providing new elevated designs to observe. Decorative pots once overflowing with lush vegetation have probably been cleaned up for the fast approaching winter weather and become a simpler focal point while the garden rests.

Only the ever-green plants and trees continue to greet the garden visitor with nature's color palette beyond the shades of brown.

Hopefully, the winter season brings the always welcome moisture supplying storms to the garden for, although resting, water addition to the ground is as necessary as it was in the heat of the summer albeit less is necessary to keep the trees and perennials healthy until the days lengthen again toward springtime and the garden growth starts to re-emerge. A blanket of snow, as infrequent as it is in our desert area, acts an insulator for the young perennial shoots that may otherwise emerge in a warm spell mid-winter only to be stunned and stunted by a return to below freezing temperatures.

Winter is also the time when a well rested gardener starts to dream of "playing in the dirt" and reconnecting with nature. Catalogs of garden perennials, flower and vegetable seeds, tools, raised beds, ceramic and clay pots, and other garden ornamentation flood the mailbox and inspire the gardener to take measure of last year's plantings, harvest, and beauty



Jan Koehler

to see just where changes can or should be made for the upcoming season of dream implementation. The gardener's excitement soars as the laziness of the garden itself lingers for yet another couple of months while the garden sleeps.

Yes, the garden sleeps, storing energy in the roots of trees and perennials so it may emerge from that slumber and bring forth the miracle of new growth in the spring of the year. Since our winter is relatively mild, allowing the garden to sleep for a few short months not only renews plant vigor, but also restores the energy of this gardener for another interesting and fruitful season upon which to contemplate. Pleasant dreams, my beautiful garden space. ✨

Pruning Hybrid Tea Roses

This material is taken from NMSU ACES [pub H-165](#), "Growing Roses".

There are a number of "types" of roses—floribunda, grandiflora, climbing, and more. This article discusses the hybrid tea rose. The hybrid tea rose is one of the most popular types of rose that gardeners plant. It is the type sold in flower shops, with a single large bloom at the end of a stem ("cane").

Prune hybrid tea roses in late winter.

Pruning improves the quality of the blooms, regulates the size and shape of the plant, and removes diseased and damaged parts. The basic technique for most pruning is to cut at a 45-degree angle 1/4-inch above the nearest outward-facing bud with the higher point above the bud (see fig. 1).

weak, spindly canes, canes growing toward the center of the bush, the weaker of two canes that cross, and suckers. Then, prune the remaining canes according to the directions for that type of rose.

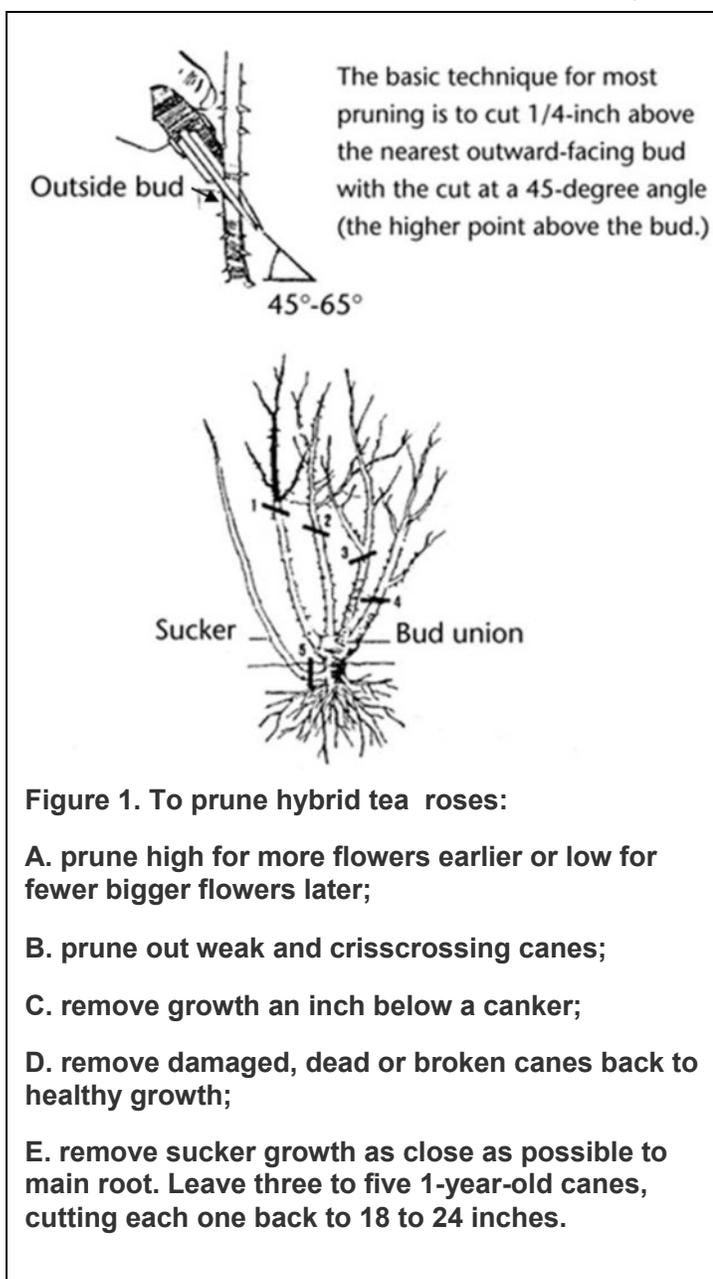
Hybrid tea roses should be pruned in late winter. Bushes pruned in late fall or early winter may be injured by cold and require further pruning in late winter, resulting in more severe pruning than desired. Early pruning also tends to induce early cane growth that is subject to spring freezes.

With varieties that tend to grow very upright (Talisman, Sutter's Gold, President Herbert Hoover, and others) thin in the center and cut back the remaining canes to outside buds. It usually takes a rose gardener several years to learn to handle each variety properly. With new varieties, prune carefully until you learn their growth habits.

Since roses love sunlight, they should be pruned so as to develop open centers. Cutting canes back to buds that point outward causes a bush to spread. Healthy canes produce blossoms for 4 to 6 years or even longer, but canes 1 to 2 years old usually produce the highest quality, longest stemmed blossoms. When long, it may be difficult to get new ones to develop near the base of the plant.

In general, properly pruned and managed hybrid tea bushes develop several new canes from the crown each year (fig. 2). Select three to five of the one-year-old canes that are located so as to form a bowl. It is best to leave no lateral branches and remove all small twigs.

Continued on next page



There is always a question about how much to cut back a rose bush. The time and amount to prune depends on the type of rose, its use, variety, location, and vigor. In the hotter parts of the state, bushes should be allowed to grow larger than in the cooler parts. Higher pruning will produce more flowers early, while lower pruning produces fewer but bigger flowers later. When pruning, first remove any dead, broken, damaged, or blotched canes back to where the pith, or center of the cane, is white and healthy looking. Next, remove

Pruning the hybrid Tea Rose

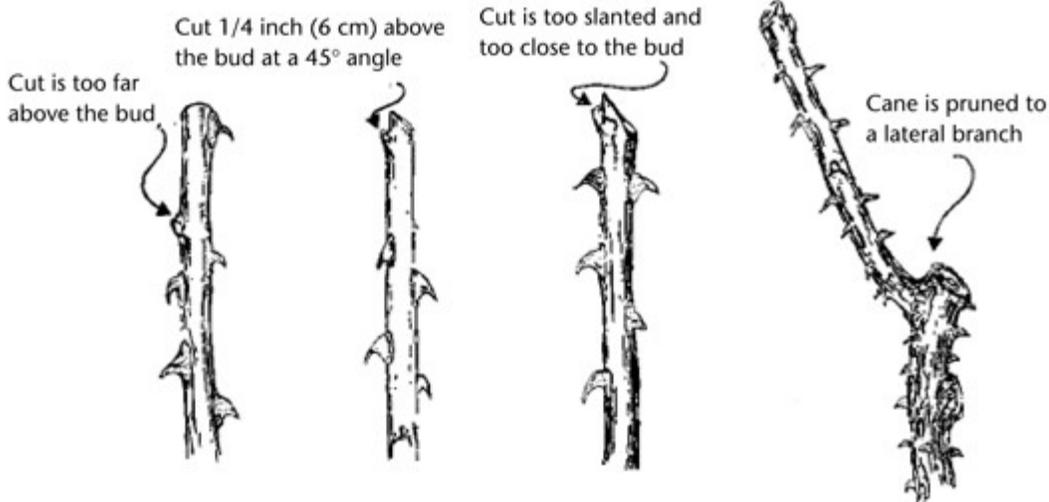


Figure 2. Proper pruning cuts heal quickly and minimize the risk of disease and insect entrance.

buds in the axils of the top leaves with five to seven leaflets. Remove the flower stalk at the second or third five-leaf leaflet from the flower head (fig. 3). If the flower stalks are not removed from hybrid teas, multiple flower heads develop producing weak, short-

Roses, continued

Cut canes back to 18 to 24 inches on moderately vigorous plants. Shoots on extremely vigorous plants may be cut to 24 to 36 inches if they have space to grow large. For exhibition roses, cut canes back to 6 to 10 inches. Plants often fail to produce new canes annually from the crown. When this happens, it becomes necessary to select laterals on older canes in lieu

of new canes from the crown.

Removing soil and mulch from around the crown to expose it to the sun usually induces new cane growth. The vase, or open-center, system of pruning induces cane development from the crown by permitting more direct sunlight to the center of the plant.

Canes terminate in a flower bud. After the flowers fade, one or two new shoots develop from the lateral

stemmed rose buds. The old flowering heads should be removed to permit the new laterals to develop into healthy flowering wood. Do not delay with this kind of pruning. When flower clusters are not removed for a year or two, thinning becomes a major job.

In pruning roses, examine the sucker growth. If suckers come from below the bud union (fig. 1), remove them entirely as soon as they develop. ✂

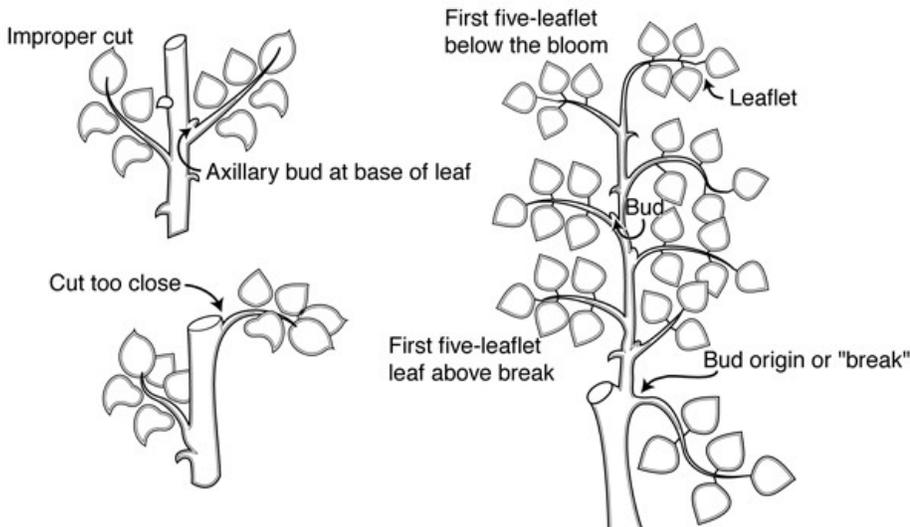


Figure 3. Pruning or cutting flower stems.

This material is taken from NMSU ACES [pub H-165](#), "Growing Roses". This publication provides comprehensive information on planting and caring for all types of rose. If you're a rose person, read it.

The College of Agricultural, Consumer, and Environmental Sciences (ACES) website is a vital resource for New Mexico Master Gardeners. Check it out for news, horticultural publications, videos, and even mobile apps.

Why Not Use a Pruning Sealer?

Southwest Yard & Garden is a weekly column, written by Curtis W. Smith, Ph.D., Extension horticulture specialist, that addresses garden and landscape questions. Here is a reprint from the February 10, 2001 column found in the [archives](#) at NMSU.

Question:

Why do you recommend that pruning paint not be used on trees? My wife's experience tells her that pruning paint is a good procedure.

Answer:

It does seem counter to common sense to leave a wound uncovered when we consider it from a human perspective. That is the way we tend to think about wounds, but remember a tree is not a human, or even an animal, and responds to things in a different manner. In the natural environment, branches break from trees in wind storms and must have a mechanism to defend themselves without a gardener going into the forest and applying wound sealer to every injury. Certainly, some of these cause problems for the tree, but in many cases the tree has the natural defense mechanisms to manage the problem.

A tree doesn't "heal." It only closes over the wound, enclosing the damage inside the tree.

It has the ability to compartmentalize diseases and damage tissue sealing them from the healthy tissues in many instances. These damaged areas then remain in the tree and can be seen many years later if the tree is cut. It is possible to see scars (compartmentalized damage) caused by fires 50 and 100 years before the tree was finally cut. There are instances when the damage to a tree is too severe and the tree rots internally, but such damage cannot be stopped by a pruning sealer.

Some people think that pruning sealer will help prevent the tree from "bleeding to death." Trees don't bleed—they don't have blood. The blood in an animal is critical because it carries oxygen to all the cells within the body. Plant sap carries water, minerals and sugars, but does not carry oxygen. Loss of blood in an animal will cause cell death for lack of oxygen. Plants don't have this problem. They can lose a lot of sap without major injury. The dripping sap just irrigates the tree. Pruning sealers will have little effect in reducing the dripping of sap. It just stops naturally as the tree compartmentalizes the wound.

Many pruning sealer compounds are black and contain asphalt. This black material absorbs our New Mexico sunlight

and becomes quite hot. The heat can kill the tender cells that the tree produces to close the pruning wound and in that manner delays wound closure and compartmentalization. Lighter-colored materials do less damage, but any containing a petroleum-based solvent can damage newly developing wound closure cells.

Scientific research has shown that the pruning sealer is not necessary. Much more important is proper pruning technique. Knowledge of tree anatomy and physiology allows us to prune a tree and allow the tree to use its protective mechanisms to protect itself. It is also wise to minimize pruning in landscape trees by training a tree when it is young. Cutting small branches when the tree is young precludes the necessity to cut larger branches later. The large wounds produced by removing large branches create greater difficulties for the tree.



Southwest Plant of the Month

Black dalea

Dalea frutescens

Plant Form: Shrub

Plant Size: 3' x 5'

Plant Type: Deciduous

Water Usage: Low

Sunlight: Sun

Colors: Purple

Physical Description: Low round, mounding shrub with small green, compound leaves, densely covering spreading, pale creamy branches. Numerous purple pea-like flowers obscure foliage, late summer/ fall.

Care and Maintenance: Occasional pruning may be needed to keep plant compact and foliage dense. Rabbits and deer graze young plants.

Gardener's notes: Native to Chihuahuan desert of Texas/ New Mexico. Good accent or ground cover. "Sierra Negra" is a commonly available cultivar.

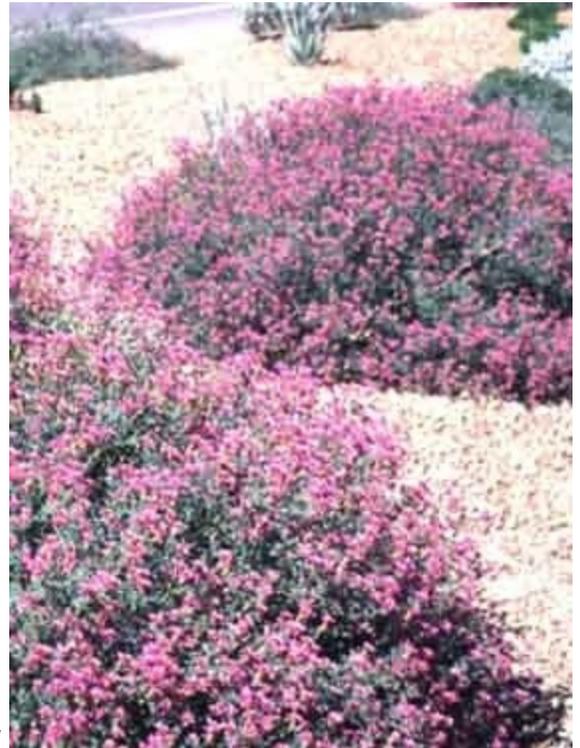


Photo: [San Bernardino Plant of Month](#)

Southwest Plant of the Month material courtesy of NMSU ACES
<http://desertblooms.nmsu.edu/plantadvisor/>

2018 Land & Water Summit
"The Ripple Effect: Stormwater and Tree Canopy"
Sheraton Albuquerque Airport Hotel February 22-23, 2018
<http://xeriscapenm.com/>

New Mexico Organic Farming Conference
Mariott Pyramid North, Albuquerque February 15-17, 2018
<http://tradition.nmda.nmsu.edu/nmofc/>

A Lawn Story

"Winterize your lawn," the big sign outside the garden store commanded. I've fed it, watered it, mowed it, raked it,...and watched a lot of it die anyway. Now I'm supposed to winterize it? I hope it's too late. Grass lawns have to be one of the stupidest ideas we've come up with. We constantly battle dandelions and clover and all those other weeds so we can grow grass that must be nursed through an annual three-step chemical dependency.



Imagine the conversation The Creator might have with St. Francis about this:



"Frank, you know all about gardens and nature. What in the world is going on down there? What happened to the dandelions, violets, thistle and stuff I started eons ago? I had a perfect, no-maintenance garden plan. Those plants grow in any type of soil, withstand drought, and multiply with abandon. The nectar from the long-lasting blossoms attracted butterflies, honeybees, and flocks of songbirds. I expected to see a vast garden of colors by now. But all I see are these green rectangles."

"It's the tribes that settled there, Lord. The Suburbanites. They started calling your flowers 'weeds' and went to great extent to kill them and replace them with grass."

"Grass? But it's so boring. It's not colorful. It doesn't attract butterflies, birds, and bees, only grubs and sod worms. It's temperamental with temperatures. Do these Suburbanites really want all that grass growing there?"



"Apparently so, Lord. They go to great pains to grow it and keep it green. They begin each spring by fertilizing grass and poisoning any other plant that crops up in the lawn."

"The spring rains and cool weather probably make grass grow very fast. That must make the Suburbanites happy."

"Apparently not, Lord. As soon as it grows a little, they cut it – sometimes twice a week."

"They cut it? Do they then bale it like hay?"

"Not exactly, Lord. Most of them rake it up and put it in bags."

"They bag it? Why? Is it a cash crop? Do they sell it?"



"No, sir. Just the opposite. They pay to throw it away."

"Now let me get this straight. They fertilize grass so it will grow. And when it does grow, they cut it off and pay to throw it away?"

"Yes, sir."

"These Suburbanites must be relieved in the summer when we cut back on the rain and turn up the heat. That surely slows the growth and saves them a lot of work."

"You aren't going to believe this, Lord. When the grass stops growing so fast, they drag out hoses and pay more money to water it so they can continue to mow it and pay to get rid of it."

continued next page

lawn story (continued)

"What nonsense! At least they kept the trees. That was a sheer stroke of genius, if I do say so myself. The trees grow leaves in the spring to provide beauty and shade in the summer. In the autumn they fall to the ground and form a natural blanket to keep moisture in the soil and protect the trees and bushes. Plus, as they rot, the leaves form compost to enhance the soil. It's a natural circle of life."



"You better sit down, Lord. The Suburbanites have drawn a new circle. As soon as the leaves fall, they rake them into great piles and have them hauled away."

"No! What do they do to protect the shrub and tree roots in the winter and keep the soil moist and loose?"

"After throwing away your leaves, they go out and buy something they call mulch. They haul it home and spread it around in place of the leaves."

"And where do they get this mulch?"

"They cut down trees and grind them up."

Downloaded with permission from:

<http://www.ourhabitatgarden.org/earth-friendly/lawn-story.html>

2018 New Mexico Chile Conference

Registration is now open for the 2018 New Mexico Chile Conference hosted by New Mexico State University's Chile Pepper Institute. Drawing attendees from all over the world, the conference runs Feb. 5-6 at Hotel Encanto de Las Cruces.

This year's conference will discuss new updates in food modernization, the best agriculture practices and research solutions for diseases and pests. Along with Hank Giclas from the Western Growers Association who will give an update on innovations in the fresh produce industry, the conference will also feature booths from companies that can assist New Mexico chile pepper growers sustain excellent and profitable yields.



"The New Mexico Chile conference is the biggest, most important conference on chile peppers. We give growers the latest information and let them know that NMSU is on the cutting edge of chile peppers research and discovery," said Paul Bosland, co-founder and director of the Chile Pepper Institute. "One of the special guests we have this year is a Professor Dina St. Clair from UC Davis. She will be discussing high-throughput phenotyping, which is technology that allows for a quicker analysis of the traits of chile peppers in the field."

Conference pre-registration for individuals is \$130 and \$475 for a vendor booth. After Jan. 31, individual prices are \$145 and \$500 for booths. For more information on the conference, contact the Chile Pepper Institute at 575-646-3028 or register online at <http://www.chilepepperinstitute.org/events.php>.

NMSU ACES news, [Melissa R. Rutter](mailto:Melissa.R.Rutter@mrrutter@nmsu.edu), mrrutter@nmsu.edu



HOW TO PRUNE HANDS-ON INSTRUCTIONAL WORKSHOP Sat, Feb 10, 9am-12

NMSU Los Lunas Agricultural Science Center, 1036 Miller Rd, Los Lunas, NM

FREE WORKSHOP!

Provided by

Valencia County Extension Master Gardeners, Valencia County Cooperative Extension Service
NMSU Extension Plant Sciences Agricultural Science Center at Los Lunas

BRING YOUR TOOLS FOR THIS HANDS-ON WORKSHOP

Saturday, February 10, 2018

9:00 am – 12:00 noon

(505) 565-3002

Workshop Instructors:

Shengrui Yao, NMSU Extension Fruit Specialist

Gill Giese, NMSU Extension Viticulture Specialist

Marisa Thompson, NMSU Extension Horticulture Specialist

Joran Viers, City of Albuquerque City Forester

****FREE garden tool sharpening provided by VCEMG* ***



All About Discovery!™

College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences

Cooperative Extension Service

Valencia County Extension Service

If you are an individual with a disability and need auxiliary aid or service please contact
Newt McCarty at 505.565.3002 or jnewton3@nmsu.edu, by February 1, 2018

New Mexico State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer an educator.
NMSU and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

Calendar

February

- 6 Intern Class
Basic Botany
Plant Identification
- 6 Rio Rancho Tree Stewards 4 pm
- 6 Gardening With The Masters 7 pm
Growing & Caring for Roses
- 10 [Pruning Workshop](#) 9 am
- 10 Seedy Saturdays 10 am
- 13 Intern Class
Plant Pathology / Diagnosis
- 14 Urban Horticulture 2 pm
New to Sandoval? Learn what you can grow
- 15-17 [New Mexico Organic Farming Conference](#)
- 20 Intern Class
Integrated Pest Management
- 21 Newsletter articles due
- 22 4 Seasons Gardening 1:30 pm
Weeds - It's a Personal Thing
- 22-23 Xeriscape Council of NM
Land & Water Summit

- 27 Intern Class
Shrubs & Perennials: Selection and care

March

- 6 Gardening With The Masters 7 pm
Cacti & succulents: selection & care
- 9 HOMEscapes Solutions 6:30 pm
- 10 HOMEscapes Solutions 10:00 am
- 10 Seedy Saturdays 10 am
- 14 Urban Horticulture 2 pm
Tree Talk
- 17 HOMEscapes Solutions 10:00 am
- 21 Newsletter articles due
- 24 HOMEscapes Solutions 10:00 am

For a full explanation of what, where, when, and who on these calendar items, please click on links or refer to the official [SCMG Events Calendar](#).

Volunteer sign-up sheets for Plant Clinics and the Corrales Growers Market are available now on the SCMG website.

You should have received a website password in your email. You'll need the password, then click [here](#) to volunteer.

Consider the seed: Nature has put just enough food in the seed for it to germinate – to simultaneously start a root and a stem – and it knows which goes up and which goes down. The cotyledons emerge from the soil and start the photosynthesis process for the tiny plant.