

Urban Dirt



Gardening Events and Information for Texans

Pollinators 101

By Terri Simon, Master Gardner

Pollination is the method that involves the transfer of pollen from one flowering plant to another resulting in the production of fertile seeds. Butterflies, wasps, flies, bees and other creatures are responsible for fertilizing nearly 75 percent of the world’s plants.

Plants can be pollinated by other methods. Birds, wind and water can also transfer pollen. Other insects and animals can be pollinators as well. Pollinators are attracted to plants for different reasons. Food, water, nectar, shade and shelter are some of the reasons pollinators seek out plants. Most pollinators are invertebrates.



This iris has a landing platform for pollinators and yellow tags to guide pollinator in.

Photo by Terri Simon

Flowers attract pollinators in different ways. Color, scent and size can entice pollinators. Scents are especially important for attracting night time pollinators like bats and moths since colors can’t be seen at night. Some flowers have ultraviolet markings that cannot be seen by humans, only insects. They

may also be shaped to provide a landing spot for pollinators. Flowers pollinated by birds are large and colorful so they stand out from their leaves. A few of them even change color so birds know when to come calling. Many plants pollinated by birds have lots of nectar.

Bees are the major pollinator of flowering plants. They are the only insect that gathers pollen and delivers large amounts of pollen to other plants. As a key pollinator, bees have a behavior referred to as

floral constancy. They travel between flowers of the same species repetitively. North America has more than 5,000 species of native bees. Ten percent of these are social bees who live in colonies. The most abundant bee pollinators are the bumblebee, the European honey bee and sweat bees. Some interesting trivia: tomatoes, cranberries and peppers need a particular bumble bee behavior referred to as “buzz pollination.” The bumble bee holds the flower in his jaw and vibrates his wings to knock pollen loose.

Flies are some of the busiest pollinators. They like open, shallow flowers. They prefer carrots, celery, some greens, berries and onions, leeks and chives. They are attracted to plants that bees avoid.

Wasps can control stink bugs and they also pollinate some of the plants flies prefer. They do not show floral constancy. Because they have short tongues they need flowers that have nectar which is easy to reach.

Butterflies have great vision and prefer bright colors, especially oranges and reds. To attract butterflies, include plants for all of their life stages. They like coneflowers, artichokes, thistles and some herbs. Provide spots for them to lay their eggs as well as providing plants to feed their larva and adult stages.



Photo by Ann Abernathy

Hummingbirds like red, scarlet, white or orange flowers with a deep tubular throat and no distinct odor. They can carry pollen over large distances.

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Upcoming Events

June 2017

Green Thumb Gardening Series: *Plant advice and tips from the Master Gardeners*

Propagation and Seed Saving

June 8, Barbara Bush Library, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

June 15, Freeman Branch Library, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

June 17, Maude Smith Marks Library, 10:00 - noon.

June 20, Spring Branch Memorial Library, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

Educational Program

June 8, 10:00 - 11:30 a.m., *Beneficials* by Dr Johnson, Galveston Count AgriLife Agent., Harris County Master Gardener. Genoa Friendship Garden Education Building, 1202 Genoa Red Bluff Rd., Houston, 77034

Open Garden Day: *Meet the Master Gardeners!*

June 5, 19, 8:30 -11a.m., Genoa Friendship Garden, 1202 Genoa Red Bluff Rd., Houston, 77034

June 27, Workshops & children's activities, *Propagation and Seed Saving*, 10:00 - 10:45 a.m. Bear Creek Gardens/ Extension, 3033 Bear Creek Drive, Houston, 77084

July 2017

Green Thumb Gardening Series

Raised Beds, Drip Irrigation & Rain Barrels

July 13, Barbara Bush Library, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

July 18, Spring Branch Memorial Library, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

July 15, Maude Smith Marks Library, 10:00 - noon

July 20, Freeman Branch Library, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

Educational Program

July 13, 10:00 - 11:30 a.m., *Tomato Culture*, by Lawrence Gibson, Retired Liberty and Harris County Master Gardener. Genoa Friendship Garden Education Building, 1202 Genoa Red Bluff Rd

Open Garden Day: *Meet the Master Gardeners!*

July 3, 17, 8:30-11:00 a.m., Genoa Friendship Garden, Plants for sale in the Greenhouse. 1202 Genoa Red Bluff Rd. 77034

July 25, Workshops & children's activities, *Raised Beds, Drip Irrigation & Rain Barrels*, Bear Creek Gardens/ Extension, 3033 Bear Creek Drive, Houston, 77084

Have Garden Questions?

Master Gardener Help Line - 713.274.0950

9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

Email your questions to: phonehcmga@gmail.com

You can also drop in, or mail us at 3033 Bear Creek Dr., Houston, TX 77084

Plant of the Month - Blue Mistflower (*Conoclinium coelestinum*), White Mistflower (*Ageratina havanensis*)

By Beth Braun, Master Gardener

With the well-publicized decline in bee and butterfly populations, enthusiasm is growing for planting pollinator gardens. These gardens—whether prairie, park, city lot, or pocket size—provide food and shelter for bees, butterflies, moths, flies, wasps, beetles, and bats. There are many resources for lists of suitable plants, garden designs, growing conditions and so on, including:

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, Native Plant Society of Texas, Pollinator Partnership, Texas Pollinator Powwow, Monarch Watch, Xerces Society, Butterfly Enthusiasts of Southeast Texas, Coastal Prairie Partnership, Katy Prairie Conservancy, Texas Master Naturalists, and books such as *Texas Wildscapes – Gardening for Wildlife* by Kelly Conrad Bender, published by Texas A&M University Press.

For a close-up look at a project here in Houston, follow the Facebook page for St. Julian's Crossing – Wildlife Habitat. This is a pollinator-friendly, organic garden named in honor of St. Julian the Hospitaller, the patron saint of travelers and innkeepers. If you guessed that Monarch butterflies stop by on their annual migrations, you are correct.

Let's turn to just two of the many plants that serve as nectar sources for butterflies. First is the **Blue mistflower** (Wild ageratum, Blue boneset, Mistflower), a member of the Aster family. Native to many states in the Lower 48, Blue mistflower grows to 1 – 2 feet high, with clusters of fuzzy blue to violet flowers and attractive triangular leaves. This wildflower spreads underground and forms a beautiful mass in full bloom. It can spread quickly



Photo courtesy of Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

and become a pest, but can be kept in bounds with a sharp-shooter shovel. The Blue mistflower likes sun to part shade and moist soil, although it can manage in drier

conditions once established. It will fizzle out or die back completely during most of our winters, but will re-emerge come spring. It has a long blooming season from spring to fall.

The first season the Blue mistflower bloomed in my garden, I was disappointed that it didn't live up to its reputation as a butterfly magnet. It took a few moments of standing quietly to perceive the tiny bees and small butterflies feeding on it. It was magical. Blogs and online references say the flowers also attract Monarch and Queen butterflies.

Now to another member of the Aster family, **White mistflower** (Shrubby boneset, White shrub mistflower, Havana snakeroot, Mistflower, Thoroughwort). Rather than the ground cover growth habit of the Blue

mistflower, this evergreen perennial is shrubby with woody stems branching out from the base. It can reach 6 feet tall and wide if left to its own, but will reward you with better blooms and



Photo courtesy of Native Plant Society of Texas

fuller form if you cut it back by half each winter. For a smaller space, look for Wright's boneset (aka Wright ageratina, Wright eupatorium, Wright's snakeroot), *Ageratina wrightii*, which grows to 2 feet tall.

White Mistflower is a standout when it's covered in its fragrant, fuzzy, pinkish-white flowers. In Texas it grows on rocky hillsides and bluffs in the southern half of the Hill Country. It grows here in well-drained soil in full to part sun, is drought tolerant, and, in my experience, pest free. This late summer to early fall bloomer attracts a variety of butterflies, hummingbirds, and other pollinators.

Herb of the Month - African Blue Basil (*Ocimum sp.*)

By Karen McGowan, Master Gardener

Herbs are a bit of a beautiful anomaly in the plant world. Their usage includes providing interesting textural contrast in landscaping, cooking, making scents and soaps, medicinal applications (herbs aiding in digestion is a hot topic these days), and attracting beneficial insects to the garden, including butterflies, and – this month’s *Urban Dirt* focus – bees!

Entire volumes have been written on bees’ beneficial presence in the garden, but for the sake of brevity, let’s just say that bees in the garden are sort of the equivalency of the “canary in the coal mine.” Bees’ residency are an excellent indicator of the overall vigor and health of a garden; promoting balance, among other crucial, foundational effects. A welcome mat for bees can very easily be incorporated into your herb garden as there are a wide range of herbs that offer attraction to bees.

Growing up to three feet tall this month’s featured herb, African blue basil (*Ocimum sp.*), comes in as the very tallest among herb bee-attractors, so it’s an ideal candidate to be placed at the back of the herb garden. A host of sources cite the origins of African blue basil as being an accidental plant discovered by an American herbalist in his garden, a volunteered hybrid growing nearby a stout, woody camphor and a common garden sage possessing notably purple foliage.

According to Joshua Siskin, Gardening Reporter of the *LA Daily* news, “to its horticultural advantage, African blue basil...is a sterile, seedless hybrid. In most plants, flower production is limited by seed production; the presence of seeds and the elevated input of energy required for their development halts flower bud proliferation. But due to African basil’s sterile status, flowers grow far more abundantly than on either of its parents; flower shoots can reach more than 18 inches long. And its lack of seeds is no

obstacle to propagation. Detach African basil shoots and place their bottom few inches in a vase of water. Roots will begin to grow out from these submerged shoot ends in a short time.”

Deer reportedly avoid African blue basil; however, as we all know, “deer-resistant” generally translates to “deer will eat these last.” If deer do in fact avoid African blue basil, it is probably due to the camphor parentage of the herb.

Another placement tip to keep in mind when planting bee attractors in the garden is to locate them away from points of egress, such as doorways or heavily-traveled paths, to ensure the garden remains a welcome, peaceful place for all.

For gorgeous, edible color in the kitchen, add African blue basil flowers to sour cream for baked potatoes; to yogurt, or try topping your favorite pasta dish with them. For either a casual gathering or special occasion, float the flowers in ice rings or trays and add after freezing to ginger ale, champagne or white wine spritzers. Here is a great pesto recipe from the blog “A Natural Nester”:

African-Blue Basil & Lavender Pesto (makes approximately 1 cup)

- 1/4 cup extra virgin olive oil**
- 1/3 cup water**
- 1/2 cup raw, unsalted almonds**
- 2 cloves garlic, chopped coarsely**
- 2 cups fresh basil leaves & flowers, chopped coarsely and packed lightly**
- 1-2 teaspoons dried lavender blossoms**
- Salt to taste**
- 3/4 cup finely-grated parmesan cheese**

Blend all ingredients, except cheese, together in food processor. Add oil or water to reach desired consistency. Stir in cheese.

Enjoy!



Citations:

<http://agrillifeextension.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/growing-herbs-for-texas-landscapes.pdf>

<http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1148/>

<http://txmg.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/bell/files/2010/05/Vegetables-and-Herbs-Fall-Sale-2014.pdf>

<http://anaturalnester.blogspot.com/2013/09/garden-to-kitchen-african-blue-basil.html>

The WannaBees

By Terri Simon, Master Gardener

To bee or not to bee? If the bee population continues to drop, alternative pollination methods may be necessary. Two people have different options that may be available in the near future. Anna Haldewang is a senior at Savannah College of Art and Design in Georgia. Her major is industrial design and she designed a prototype called Plan Bee as a class project. After fifty designs, she came up with a yellow and black model made of foam core, plastic and propellers. Small holes at the bottom suck up pollen, store it and eject it later for cross pollination. It's controlled by a smart device. Anna has applied for a patent and hopes it will be ready for release in two years.



Photo courtesy of money.CNN.com.

Japanese researchers have developed a different type of drone. Their artificial robotic pollinator comes from the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology located in Japan. A report from the United Nations estimates 75 percent of the world's food crops rely partly on pollination. Bees and butterflies



Photo courtesy CNN.com.

are in a group called invertebrate pollinators and 40 percent of that group may face extinction.

Their drone may help alleviate the problem. The researchers used a small drone already available on the market and they added horse hair bristles underneath it. Then they coated those bristles with a sticky gel to collect pollen when the drone brushes against a flower. Using the drone, the Japanese researchers successfully cross pollinated a very large flower, *L. japonicum*. They made a video of the pollen collection.

While both inventions hold promise as a backup plan, the ultimate goal is to protect our pollinators so that the drones won't be necessary. As of now, the drones can only pollinate flowers that are easily cross pollinated.

Pollinators 101, cont'd from pg. 1

Desired qualities for a good pollinator include excellent mobility, specialized mouth parts and it should possess hairs, scales or feathers to promote the transfer of pollen.

To attract pollinators: use native plants and select different colors and shapes, group plants in clumps, select plants that flower at different times to extend the growing season, give them habitats for nesting and egg laying, and avoid pesticide use as much as possible.



References for pollinator information include:

www.fws.gov/pollinators/pdfs/pollinatorbookletfinalrevweb.pdf

www.pollinator.org/guides.htm

www.pollinator.org/PDFs/PrairieParklandSubtrp.rx3.pdf

Bees on the Move

By Terri Simon, Master Gardener

The migration begins in February and ends in November. American farmers cannot rely on local honeybees to pollinate their crops. Migratory beekeepers travel across the country hauling beehives on tractor-trailers to meet farmers' demands for crop pollination. Beginning around Valentine's day, almond trees in



Photo courtesy of TheKitchn.com

California start blooming. Thirty varieties begin blooming with white and pink flowers. The flowers must be pollinated within five days and require pollination from a different variety of almond. Approximately 1,600 beekeepers converge on California when the almond flowering season begins. Without pollination, the U.S. would lose a third of its fruit and vegetable crops.

From October to February one million boxes of bees travel to California from around the U.S. Forklifts are used to unload the boxes at night. One box can hold approximately 19,200 adult European honeybees. Pollinating the California almond crop uses more than 32 billion honeybees. When the blooming is done, the population may be around 80 billion. California produces 50 to 80 percent of the world's almonds. Many beekeepers earn the bulk of their income by renting their hives, not from collecting honey to sell. When the almond season ends, it's on to the plum, avocado and cherry crops in California. The apple and cherry orchards in Washington state come next. During the summer, the migratory beekeepers may travel either to North and South Dakota for the alfalfa, sunflowers and clover or on to Texas for the squashes. Others may travel to Florida to pollinate citrus, to

Michigan and Main for blueberries or cranberries in Wisconsin. They may follow the crops all along the East coast. In November they travel to warm places to overwinter the bees.

This migration can stress the bees. They waver between feast and famine. Once the flowers are gone, the bees have nothing to eat. When traveling on the tractor trailers, they cannot forage or defecate. Pollen patties and sugar syrup offered as substitutes lack the nutrition of pollen and nectar. Some experts believe the migratory beekeeping practices may contribute to colony collapse disorder (CCD). Since so many bees from different beekeepers mingle, viruses, mites and fungal infections may be spread. Feeding from one crop only deprives them of a diverse diet. Pesticide residue on the crops may also take its toll.

When the last bloom is pollinated, the bees need to rest and recharge. Efforts are being made to protect the honey bees. Beekeepers and farmers are collaborating. Strips of wildflowers are being sown to add variety and nutrition to the honey bees diet. Insecticide applications are coordinated so the bees are not exposed. Research is being done to control or eradicate the Varroa mite, which threatens the colonies. Beekeepers are also trying to breed bees with desirable traits that survive extenuating circumstances. With a little luck and perseverance, they may develop a bee that can reliably pollinate food crops, survive hardship and make abundant honey.



Photo courtesy of TheKitchn.com

Create a Pollinator Garden that's the Bees Knees!!

By Becky Lowicki, Master Gardener

Bees, bats and butterflies, oh my! Looking to attract more pollinators to your garden? There's the usual cast of bees and butterflies--reported to be more than 200 and 100 species, respectively, in the Houston and surrounding areas, but did you also know that beetles and even bats are pollinators?



Why is this important? Pollinators are a critical step toward fruit and vegetable production both in the home garden and commercially—the nation literally could not function without pollinators to ensure a food supply! And the bee and monarch population has been dramatically decreasing due to chemical pesticides and other environmental

issues that have had a devastating impact on our prime pollinators. That's why it's even more important that we all contribute to their greater good and sustainability for the short and long-term.

Creating a pollinator garden is one way you can help out in your own backyard—and the timing couldn't be better. The Pollinator Partnership (www.pollinator.org), the largest nonprofit organization in the world dedicated exclusively to the protection and promotion of pollinators and their ecosystems, has announced June 19-25 as National Pollinator Week by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Check out their Bee Smart® Pollinator Gardener app and comprehensive guide to selecting plants for pollinators by regional area.

In Houston, local conservationists have recommendations that also bode well from a mix of native and landscape varieties to annuals and perennials that have proven themselves in the Houston heat and drought conditions.

Chris Garza, a naturalist on the Conservation team at the Houston Arboretum & Nature Center, said: "Some of my favorite natives for pollinators include Gaillardia sp., Monarda sp., rattlesnake master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), Devil's walking stick (*Aralia spinosa*), hawthorns (*Crataegus* sp.), frostweed (*Verbesina*



virginica), gum bumelia (*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*), and the central TX native Texas kidneywood (*Eysenhardtia texana*, a fragrant, prolific bloomer if watered well [that attracts] tons of pollinators)."

Erin Mills, director, Cockrell Butterfly Center, Houston Museum of Natural Science, agrees. "There are many great nectar plants for Houston!" she said. "Almost anything in the Aster or Verbena family work very well. Natives are usually best because native pollinators are very well adapted to them, but there are also some tropicals that do well in our area and are a hit with pollinators."

Here are some more ideas...

Natives

Annuals: Partridge pea, Indian Blanket, Common sunflower, Texas Bluebonnet, Cowpen Daisy, American Basketflower, Plains Coreopsis

Perennials: Native Milkweeds (Green Milkweed, antelope horns, swamp milkweed, etc.), winecup, lanceleaf coreopsis, prairie larkspur, purple coneflower, gayfeather, bergamot, lantana, foxglove, Mexican hat, black-eyed susan, giant coneflower, scarlet sage, prairie goldenrod. And many, many more!

Tropicals

Shrimp plant, firespike, cuphea, hamelia (hummingbird bush), pentas, porter weed

Whether you've selected natives, tropicals, annuals or perennials, just remember to consider plant placement for adequate sun or shade depending on the requirements of the plants you

choose, as well including a water source for pollinators. In addition to a variety of color, consider alternate frequency of blooming schedules so that your pollinator garden will have consistency in the blooming cycle.

Above all, have fun and enjoy the new visitors to your garden!



Open Garden Days at Genoa Friendship Gardens



The Orchard



The Water Garden



The Greenhouse

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service and Harris County Master Gardeners invite you to join us

Open Garden Days

on the 3rd Monday of every month, 8:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., January through December, and the 1st Monday of every month, June through August.

Admission to the Exhibit Gardens is free, and register at the Welcome Table to receive additional monthly notices for children and family events.

The Genoa Friendship Gardens

is located at

1202 Genoa Red Bluff Road

Houston, Texas 77034

Email: phoneHCMGA@gmail.com **Phone:** 713.274.0950

To schedule a special event for your garden club, school or professional organization please contact us to make your arrangements.

- Tour the variety of exhibits to inspire you with vegetable, perennial, rose, tropical and native gardens.
- Meet and talk with a Master Gardener about planting citrus, fruit or berries for your home orchard.
- Contemplate the joy in the Serenity Garden and catch a view of the Water Garden.
- Don't leave the GFG until you have shopped the Greenhouse where seasonal herbs, vegetables and perennials are available for bargain prices until September.

2017 Monthly Open Garden Days & Special Events

January 16	Open Garden Day	June 5 & 19	Open Garden Day
February 18	Fruit Tree & Tomato Sale	July 3 & 17	Open Garden Day
February 20	Open Garden Day	August 7 & 21	Open Garden Day
March 18	Perennial, Herb & Pepper Sale	September 18	Open Garden Day
March 20	Open Garden Day	October 16	Open Garden Day
April 17	Open Garden Day	October TBD	Family Fun Day
May 15	Open Garden Day	November 20	Open Garden Day



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service and the Harris County Master Gardeners invite you to join us for the educational and enjoyable:

Open Garden Days

On the 4th Tuesday of every month from January, 2017 through October, 2017.
The event is FREE. However, please register in the lobby when you arrive.

We are located at: 3033 Bear Creek Drive, Houston, TX 77084

Email: ogd.harrishort@gmail.com Phone: 281-855-5600

Like us on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners/>

From 9:00 to 11:30 you are welcome to wander around the grounds and to visit with the Master Gardeners as they work in the gardens.

From 10:00 to 11:00 workshops and activities adapted for all ages are held.

Workshop for adults and older teens will include a hands-on gardening experience related to the Green Thumb Lecture topics listed below.

Activities for 7 year olds to younger teens will include hands-on gardening and/or a project with a nature theme. A parent or responsible adult must be on the premises, and is welcome to attend the adult workshop.

Pre-school to 6 year olds and their parents can share a hands-on gardening and / or a nature theme craft activity.

If you wish to participate in the workshop / activity session from 10:00 to 11:00 AM, please RSVP to the email or telephone number above by the Sunday before the event, and include the ages of children attending with you. We want to have enough supplies for everyone.

Monthly 2017 Green Thumb topics and the Open Garden Day dates:

January 24 – Soils and Compost

February 28 – Spring Vegetable Gardening

March 28 – Roses: Planting, Growing & Upkeep

April 25 – Herbs

May 23 – Insects in the Garden

June 27 – Propagation and Seed Saving

July 25 – Raised Beds, Drip Irrigation & Rain Barrels

August 22 – Fall Vegetables

Sept. 26 – Gardening with Children and Grandchildren

Oct. 24 – Trees: Planting and Care (includes fruit trees)

Gardening Tools

This chart is a handy guide for knowing the best times to plant in Harris County.

Vegetable	Vegetable Garden Planting Dates for Harris County											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
ASPARAGUS, Crowns												
BEANS, Lima & Snap Bush												
BEANS, Lima & Snap Pole												
BEETS												
BROCCOLI, Plants												
CABBAGE, Plants												
CAULIFLOWER, Plants												
CARROTS												
CHARD, Swiss												
CHINESE CABBAGE												
COLLARDS												
CORN												
CUCUMBER												
EGGPLANTS, Plants												
KOHLRABI, Plants												
LETTUCE												
MUSKMELON, Cantalope												
MUSTARD												
OKRA												
ONION, Bulb-type sets												
ONION, Transplant for scallions												
ONION, Multipliers												
PARSLEY												
PEAS, English & Snap												
PEAS, Southern												
PEPPER, Plants												
POTATO, Irish												
POTATO, Sweet												
PUMPKIN												
RADISH												
SPINACH												
SQUASH, Summer												
SQUASH, Winter												
TOMATO, Plants												
TURNIP												
WATERMELON												



Not a Master Gardener?

Get Master Gardener Event Notifications
 Sign up for email alerts for upcoming
 Master Gardener events open to the public.



TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE
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harris.agrilife.org/program-areas/hort/

hcmga.tamu.edu

Like Us On Facebook

The Harris County Master Gardeners as well as Texas A&M Agrilife Extension - Harris County Horticulture are actively participating on Facebook offering tips, lists, news and plant advice almost daily. The best part, instead of locating planting guides or insect documents, and sale dates for individuals, you can add the HCMG site



your account and easily share information with others. This is a definite timesaving device for these busy garden days and helps promote our organization.

www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners

www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyHorticulture

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June Green Thumb Gardening Series *Propagation and Seed Saving*

June 8

Barbara Bush Library

6:30-8:30 p.m.

June 15

Freeman Branch Library

6:30-8:30 p.m.

June 17

Maude Smith Marks Library

10 a.m. - Noon

June 20

Spring Branch Memorial Library

6:30-8:30 p.m.