I hope you’ll join us at our 3rd annual Food from the Farm event on Saturday, March 2nd. We’re trying out a new format this year, see page 10 for details. You can even register and pay for your tickets on our website. See you there!

Amy Ivy
Executive Director,
Horticulture Educator

Starting Perennial Flowers From Seed

By Amy Ivy

Perennial flower gardening is very popular these days. One reason may be because there are hundreds of different plants from which to choose. There is certainly no excuse for a boring garden! But perennial plants can be very expensive to buy, so what is an eager gardener to do?

Gardening friends can be an important source of divisions if you happen to stop by just after they’ve finished dividing their plants, but seldom are we so lucky. Fortunately, many perennials are easy to start from seed and seed catalogs are full of possibilities. You can either start the seeds in March under lights to be transplanted outdoors in early summer, or if you want less fussing and are not in a big rush, you can plant the seeds outdoors in June in a nursery bed to be transplanted either in the early fall or the following spring.

Not all perennials do well from seed however, and some are possible but so slow that it makes more sense to purchase young plants. Perennials in this group include: astilbe, bleeding heart, daylily, hosta, iris and pulmonaria or lungwort.

This leaves plenty of perennials that are actually quite easy to grow from seed. This group includes: columbine, coreopsis, delphinium, dianthus, foxglove, liatris, mallow, poppy, balloonflower, Echinacea, lupine and rudbeckia to name a few.

Check the seed packet or catalog for any special requirements each type of seed might have. Some, such as delphinium, need darkness to sprout and others, like columbine need light so be sure to not cover these seed with soil. Lupines do best if you soak them for a day or nick the hard seed coat with a file before planting. An excellent reference book for anyone interested in starting all kinds of seeds is The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel.

If the seed packet contains a mixture of colors be sure you keep seedlings of various sizes and not just the biggest and heartiest. It’s surprising, but seedlings of different colors often grow with different vigor. If you choose only the biggest seedlings you’ll probably end up with only one or two colors from a mix that originally contained several colors.

Continued on page 11.
In the North Country, most of us share our lodgings with varying numbers of “uninvited guests” – predominantly cluster flies and ladybugs with the occasional western conifer seed bug thrown in for good measure. Once out of doors, though, insect populations seem to miraculously disappear during our cold months of the year. Or, do they?

While many insects die in the fall, they do so after laying eggs, which then overwinter. Other species of insects may spend the colder months as larvae, pupae, or adults. Here’s how.

Dormancy. Since insects are cold-blooded, they are incapable of regulating their body temperature. Therefore, they have had to adapt to survive cold winters. This is accomplished in part by entering a resting stage, diapause, during which the insects are completely inactive. The shortening days of fall signal that it is time for insects to prepare for this resting period. Like our migrating birds, insects seem to possess an inner clock that’s sensitive to light: when the hours of daylight shorten significantly, the alarm goes off and preparation begins.

Insects have further adapted to surviving cold temperatures in one or more of the following ways:

“Antifreeze” Most insects are able to create a kind of “antifreeze” (glycerol), accomplished by eliminating considerable amounts of water from their body before they become dormant. The retained water then undergoes a chemical change which prevents it from freezing except at very low temperatures. This inability to form ice crystals is key to an insect surviving in freezing temperatures as it is the destruction of cells by ice crystals that kills any organism.

Migration. No, not to Florida but rather a vertical trip “down-under”. Insects inhabiting treetops and shrubs in summer head for the protection of leaf litter, rotting logs, and low-growing vegetation in the fall. Other insects that summer in tussocks of grasses or on the forest floor move down into the soil. Insects that spend the summer below the surface of the ground remain where they are or go deeper.

Why? A foot below the surface of the ground the temperature range is only half that of the air directly above it! Snow provides yet another layer of insulation – if there are 6 or more inches of snow, the soil rarely fluctuates by more than 3 or 4 degrees regardless of the air temperature!

Overwintering as Eggs. Those annoying little black flies of early summer will lay their eggs in the waters of small streams where the eggs pass the winter safely submerged and hatch when the ice thaws and temperatures rise. Egg cases of praying mantises, light tan in color and about an inch in length, consist not only of eggs but of a protective solidified foam that encases them. Look for these egg cases attached to low branches of shrubs growing in overgrown fields. While you’re in that field in the winter, look for slightly raised, shiny brown bands wrapped around the smaller branches of black cherry and apple trees. Those are the egg cases of the moths that develop from eastern tent caterpillars. These egg cases are covered with a waterproof coating resembling shellac. When the leaf buds start to open in the spring, the eggs will hatch and the small tent caterpillar larvae will weave those webby nests in the crotches of those trees prior to consuming the tender young leaves.

Overwintering as Larvae. Larvae of many beetles including fireflies (not flies at all but beetles!) and Isabella moth larvae (wooly bear caterpillars) can be found in many fallen, decaying logs, or overwintering curled up in the leaf litter. Come spring, they will pupate and emerge as mature beetles and moths. Larvae of Japanese beetles – one the common white beetle grubs you find in garden and lawn soil - burrow down below the frost line in the fall. As the soil warms in early spring, they will move up closer to the surface where they will pupate and emerge as adult beetles sometime in June or early July.

Overwintering as Pupae. Many moths and
**Insects in Winter, continued...**

butterflies are in their larval (caterpillar) stage in the fall. They will make their protective silk cocoons or chrysalises within which they spend the winter as pupae, emerging in the spring as adults. Most cocoons are well-camouflaged and hard to find such as the papery tan cocoon of the cecropia moth that constructs its cocoon among the branches of shrubs.

**Overwintering as Adults.** Many of these insects are small in size and seek out protected environments such as trees, especially those with loose or deeply creviced bark. Although most adult male mosquitoes die in the fall, fertilized female mosquitoes seek shelter under bark as well as in cellars and eaves. One of the larger tree-dwelling insect residents is the mourning cloak butterfly which spends the winter under loose tree bark and is often one of the first butterflies sighted in the spring.

Queen wasps and bees as well as flies seek shelter in the nooks and crannies of old weathered wooden fences. Lady beetles can also be found congregating in vast numbers in fence holes. Even leaves on the forest floor offer protection from the winter’s cold as the curled edges of dead leaves hold warm air, forming a protective blanket underneath the top litter layer. Leaf hoppers, stink bugs, and a variety of beetles and springtails are abundant in these layers. Punky, rotting logs become multi-tiered housing projects offering shelter for many adult insects through the winter months including hundreds of ants gathered in tight colonies.

Although most insects are in resting stages throughout the colder months, there are several species (and even some spiders!) you may encounter if you are out and about in the forests, and especially along streams.

The temperature of water in swift streams remains above freezing. As it moves over rocks and sprays into the air, it picks up oxygen. Because cold water can hold more dissolved gases such as oxygen than warm water, winter streams are very hospitable to aquatic life. Many aquatic insects such as stoneflies remain active in the winter as a result.

Stoneflies spend the first part of their life as immature nymphs clinging to the bottoms of rocks and sticks in fast-moving, unpolluted streams (ask any fly fisherman worth his salt as these nymphs from a major part of a trout’s diet and may become the patterns of successful lures). Winter-emerging stonefly nymphs molt to the adult stage in the space between the water surface and the ice. Most of the adult stoneflies you encounter walking on the snow near the edges of clear streams on warm winter days are referred to as slender winter stoneflies, one of which is the early season brown stonefly. These are quite small and usually flightless. Continued on page 5.
Broken Branches Break My Heart

By Jolene Wallace

I recently received a survey from the Arbor Day Foundation about trees. The questions included “Have you ever climbed a tree?” (Yes, I still remember that far back) “Do you ever relax in the shade of a tree?” (Yes, especially when it’s hot and I have a good book to read). Then they asked me to choose the most important thing about trees from a list that included, their beauty, their ability to prevent erosion, they provide homes for wildlife, they help cleanse the air, they keep our homes cooler by providing shade, etc. This was a really tough question! I like all those things about trees. Trees are a huge part of what makes the North Country what it is. Most of us have favorite trees and even memorial trees that we planted to honor or remember someone who has died or to mark a special occasion in our lives. We love those trees and enjoy seeing them grow and thrive. Sometimes though, trees don’t thrive and unfortunately trees have a tendency to be in decline for a number of years before we see signs that it is not doing well.

There are several broken limbs on the trees in my yard. A couple of them are from machinery used to repair damage to our seawall. As careful as we were, we could not avoid hitting some branches. There is one that is the result of the high winds we experienced here a couple of weeks ago. One day the tree was fine, and the next a good-sized branch was hanging at an unnatural angle. There are a number of reasons a tree may lose a branch or even a limb. It makes good sense to know what some of the possibilities are so that you can ward off any damage. At this time of year, when there are no leaves to restrict your view, you may want to take a close look at your trees. If you have a tree that poses a hazard you need to know.

According to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, a tree is considered hazardous when two criteria are met. First, the tree has a defect which is likely to result in failure. Failure indicates that the tree is likely to crack, split, fall or break off at the point of the defect. The second criterion is a target. The target is any structure, power line, object or person within the range of the tree that could be damaged, injured, or killed if the tree or branches fall.

A defect can occur in a tree as a result of storms, decay, machinery, improper pruning or a disease process. The categories of defects are:

- Broken or loose branches—probably wind or storm related.
- Cracks and loose branches—these can be vertical or horizontal splits on the trunk of the tree and can indicate decay.
- The tree leans—if the soil on the far side of the lean is raised, a root failure is likely to have occurred.
- Weak branch connections—strong branch attachments create a ridge of raised bark at the intersection of the branch and trunk. This is the branch collar. In weak attachments the ridge is absent and the upper side of the branch may not form a collar with the trunk.
- Dead wood—should be removed back to live wood. Dead trees should be removed entirely.
- Signs of significant decay—decay may be caused by fungi that enter the tree through a break in the tree’s bark. These breaks may be caused by pruning cuts, broken branches, and even lawnmower or string-trimmer damage.
- Missing bark on trunk or branches

If you find that you have problems with your trees,
**Broken Branches, continued...**

make note of which trees, what the damage is, and if necessary, take a photo or mark the tree in some way so that you can find the spots that needs further attention when the weather allows. Unless there is imminent danger, don’t try to remedy the situation now.

The New York Department of Environmental Conservation makes the following recommendations of What NOT To Do:

- Don’t do any corrective pruning that can’t be done from the ground.
- Don’t try to support a damaged tree with rope, cables, wire, bolts, or similar materials. It is unlikely that this will increase the safety of the tree.
- Don’t try to save a tree that was blown over in a storm unless it was recently planted. The roots will not develop well enough to support the tree again.
- Never top trees. This practice makes a tree more hazardous as time goes by.
- Don’t use paint or wound dressings to cover wounds. Trees have natural wound sealing processes and you don’t want to interfere with them.
- Don’t fertilize damaged trees. Nitrogen makes a stressed tree more susceptible to insects and disease and reduces the ability of the tree to deal with the damage.

Many of us have an emotional investment in our trees and it is painful to lose one or see it in decline. The reality is that trees can become damaged or diseased. Being vigilant about inspecting our trees after storms and being careful not to inadvertently cause damage to our trees helps ensure that we have the benefits and beauty of our trees for many years to come.

**Insects in Winter, continued...**

They are engaged in breeding and laying eggs in the stream. These insects are a late-winter/early-spring food staple for some of our early arrivals such as American robins and eastern phoebes.

Another interesting group of insects often encountered while snowshoeing or backcountry skiing are the springtails, belonging to the order Collembola (meaning “glue piston”). Underneath its abdomen, a snow flea has a tube-like structure called a collophore, or “gluepeg” which serves a multitude of purposes including water uptake, excretion, and grooming.

It is also thought to help them stick to the surface of water. Individual snow fleas measure less than a tenth of an inch, and, for most of the year, live below the surface of the ground feasting on decaying fungi and algae. (and certain plants resulting in more productive plant growth.) It’s only on sunny, warm winter days when we are apt to notice snow fleas for this is when they take advantage of the melted areas around the bases of trees to climb up to the surface of the snow. Their dark bodies absorb the sun’s heat allowing them to be active - and for us to see them!

Snow fleas are not relatives of the fleas that occasionally infest our pets, nor do they bite like those fleas. However, both “fleas” share the ability to fly through the air without the benefit of wings. While Fido’s fleas use their back legs to propel themselves, snow fleas have a specialized structure attached to the tip of their abdomen for this purpose, a forked appendage called a furcula, which is nearly as long as the snow flea’s body. When not in use, it’s folded under the snow flea’s abdomen and held there by a latch, or tenaculum. When the snow flea wishes to move, it arches its body thus releasing the latch, the furcula swings down hitting the ground thus catapulting the snow flea up to 20 times its own body length! Next time you’re out in the woods on a sunny winter day keep an eye out for a “sprinkling of pepper” on top of the snow, especially around the bases of trees. Look closely at one speck of “pepper”. If it suddenly leaps an inch or more away, you’ll know you are looking at a very acrobatic member of the spring-tail family – the snow flea!

*If you enjoyed this article, you’ll love the book, Naturally Curious, by Mary Holland, Trafalgar Square Books, [www.trafalgarbooks.com](http://www.trafalgarbooks.com) from which the article was written. Go on, take a peek!*

North Country Gardening
Calendars and Journals

By Jolene Wallace

I have two calendars in my home. One is in the kitchen area and my husband and I use it to make note of appointments for ourselves and our dog, days when we have out-of-town company coming, social events, dinner engagements, birthdays, anniversaries and any obligations we have or commitments we have made.

The second calendar is mine. It’s on the wall next to my computer and I use it to record confirmation numbers of orders I place or bills I pay, when my dog’s food will ship, and most any other records I need to keep from business that I conduct online. I also use this calendar to keep track of things I do, or plan to do, in the garden. Although it’s only February I already have garden notes written on this calendar. I have the approximate date we can expect our last frost (April 30th – May 10th), and our first frost of next fall (early to mid-October), the week I want to order any summer blooming bulbs that I may need, and when to treat the lawn for crabgrass or grubs if necessary. Knowing in advance what I will need to take care of throughout the growing season lets me prepare in advance and sometimes make purchases when supplies are on sale.

This is the bare bones of my personal calendar. As the months pass, I mark the things that I think I will remember later but never do. For instance, I plant my window boxes and hanging plants in spring and they need to be fertilized throughout the growing season. I mark my calendar when I feed them and also when I need to feed them next. Before I started making these notes on my calendar I wouldn’t remember how long it had been and was going with my best guess. My plants are happier now because they are getting what they need; not too much and not too little.

I think the most useful thing about having a gardening calendar is being able to make ‘appointments’ with your garden. As busy as we all are, planning ahead and making these dates with your flower beds or vegetable gardens allows us to budget our time and tend to our plants when they need it. Many of our local merchants have 2013 calendars on sale now so pick a design that you like and hang it in a place that you will see it often.

A garden journal on the other hand, is extremely useful to keep track of what you planted and how it fared. Keeping notes on what worked and what didn’t, how well a variety produced, which varieties you had problems with or were disappointed by and why, what you had too much of or not enough of, makes choosing the next seasons plants and varieties easier. Keep your garden journal from year to year to track your successes and your failures, keeping in mind that a failure in the garden is just a challenge that nature has given you and a learning experience that can make you a better gardener.

Whatever methods you choose to keep records of your gardening experiences will result in a valuable resource that you can refer to for years to come.
Backyard Chickens

By Pete Hagar

If you have been thinking about adding some more living color to your yard and garden, Spring is the ideal time to think about chickens. With the growing interest in eating local foods, what is more local than harvesting eggs from your own chickens. For a small family, 3 to 4 chickens can furnish plenty of eggs. Housing can be kept relatively simple, feeding and watering equipment is widely available and chickens can be purchased as chicks or even as adult hens ready to lay.

If you are interested in raising chickens for pleasure or profit, eggs or meat, Cooperative Extension will be holding a workshop on Tuesday, February 26th from 7-8:30 pm at the Extension office. We will cover the basics of chicken husbandry, housing, nutrition, and related topics.

The workshop has a $5.00 registration fee. Contact Peter Hagar, Agriculture Educator at 561-7450 or phh7@cornell.edu

Energy Workshop

Cornell Cooperative Extension invites you to a FREE workshop: Save Energy, Save Dollars on Tuesday February 12th, 6:00 pm at the Clinton County Cooperative Extension Office 6064 Rt 22 Ste 5, Plattsburgh

- Instructor, Peter Hagar from Cornell Cooperative Extension
- Explore the many ways to reduce your energy bills through no-cost/low-cost energy actions.
- Choose ideas that work for your family and find out how much they will save you.

FREE Energy saving items will be provided. Fun, Free and Open to the Public. Bring a Friend!

Please be sure to register so we can notify you of any changes due to weather, etc.

Call Cornell Cooperative Extension at 561-7450 See you then!

Are you curious about all that’s going in our 4-H program? Check out the Clover Express at the link below! Call our office if you’d like to find out more about how you can get involved.

http://www.ccecc4hce.blogspot.com/

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North Country Gardening
3...2...1... POP Rockets!

By Chelsea Baxter

Science can be fun and exciting with the right materials and a little background knowledge. Pop rockets have been a popular and fascinating project for kids of all ages and require minimal materials you can find around your household.

The objective of this activity is to construct a rocket made out of paper and a plastic film canister that is powered by pressure created by using water and an effervescent antacid tablet.

Materials needed:
- Heavy paper (such as 60-110 index stock or standard construction paper)
- Plastic 35 mm film canister (with an internal sealing lid)
- Cellophane tape
- Scissors
- Effervescent antacid tablets (alka-seltzers tablets)
- Paper towels
- Water

Instructions for creating the Rocket:
1. Create a “Body Tube” for your rocket by taping your film canister to the base of the paper and roll it tightly into a tube. Make sure that the lid is able to be taken off and placed back on the canister easily.
2. Create a “Nose Cone” for the top of your rocket’s body by cutting out a circular piece of paper and roll it into the a cone shape. Attach with tape to the top of your body tube.
3. Cut out triangle or square shaped “Fins” to place at the bottom of the rocket’s body tube. Once you have created your rocket it is time to experiment! This part can get messy so make sure you have a small bucket or bowl to catch the water and paper towels handy to clean up the mess.
4. Place the effervescent tablet inside of the film canister then add water.
5. Replace cap quickly and place rocket standing up.
6. Wait for a reaction! *Be careful not to grab the rocket before a reaction has occurred, depending on the amount of water and size of the tablet used it may take longer for the pop to occur.
7. Continue experimenting with different amounts of water and different sized tablets until you find a combination that works the best.

You can explain to the children that the rocket lifts off into the air because an unbalanced force has acted upon it (Newton’s first law of Motion). The force is produced when the lid blows off by the gas that is formed inside of the canister. The amount of force is directly proportional to the mass of water and gas that is expelled from the canister and how quickly it accelerates (Newton’s second law of Motion). The rocket then travels upward with a force that is equal and opposite to the downward force propelling the water, gas, and lid (Newton’s third law of Motion).

Ken Campbell owner              (518) 293-7972
Campbell’s Greenhouse
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Saranac, NY 12981
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 339
Dannemora, NY 12929

North Country Gardening
Growing Onions From Seed

By Amy Ivy

Many gardeners grow their onions from sets, those little bulbs that are so easy to push into loosened soil. While this is a simple way to grow them, it’s not necessarily the best way. Your choice of varieties is limited and their performance can be inconsistent depending on how well they were stored by the supplier over the winter.

Growing onions from seed is the best way to go. If you don’t want to take on starting your own seeds, which I’ll explain further on, you can order bare root onion seedlings from many seed catalogs, with a pretty good selection of varieties. They come in a bundle of around 50, and look pretty pathetic when you first open the box. Keep them dark and cool and try to plant them within a week of receiving them. Onions can take a light frost so you can plant them quite early in your garden.

If you’re itching to start gardening in February, or if you usually start some seeds indoors under lights already, you might consider growing your own onions from seed. It’s not that hard, you just need to start early. I try to get my onions sown by late February. Because they are triggered to begin bulbng (forming that nice, fat bulb) during the longest days of summer, you want to get as much growth out of your seedlings by June 21. Waiting until May to plant your onion seeds will result in plants that look like chives or green onions but the onion bulb will be very small. This is actually how they produce onion sets. They plant the seeds late and close together, harvest the little bulbs and store them for the winter for planting next spring.

I grow my onion seedlings in plastic boxes that I’ve saved from the cherry tomatoes and other produce I’ve bought in the grocery stores. They are just the right size and depth to allow plenty of room for root growth and have lots holes for good drainage. Fill these boxes with damp seed starting mix (containing no actual soil) scatter the seeds over the surface and cover with ¼ “ of mix. I grow my onions like a lawn, letting them fill each box with green shoots. As soon as the seedlings emerge use tweezers to pull out the extra plants so they are about 3/8” apart. When the plants get about 4” tall I trim them down to 3” and keep trimming them all spring until they’re ready to go outside. This is the same way to grow your own leeks and shallots from seed, too. Be sure to get them planted by late February, and they can go in the garden around May 1st.

For more information on growing onions visit Cornell’s growing guides for vegetables: http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scene0391.html

Onion Varieties

Most varieties of onions are sensitive to day length, so you need to choose varieties suited to the north. This is not a question of hardiness zone, but instead a question of latitude. On June 21st the time from sunrise to sunset is much longer in New York than in Georgia. Gardeners in New York need to grow varieties that are triggered by those long days to begin to bulb up. If we try to grow a short-day variety up here, it will produce leaves but not a nice, fat bulb.

There are many types of onions: storage, green, white, yellow, red, sweet, etc and within each type are varieties from which to choose. My personal favorite onion variety which stores very well through most of the winter, is Copra. I grow it from seed planted in February or buy seedlings from a catalog.

To see Cornell’s Selected List Of Vegetable Varieties for Gardeners in New York State go to http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/vegetables/vegvar.pdf

North Country Gardening
Food from the Farm:
Eating Local in the North Country

Saturday March 2, 2013
2:00 to 5:00 pm
Plattsburgh City Gym
52 U.S. Oval

Meet the farmers and sample tasty dishes prepared with local food by Chef David Allen of Latitude 44 Bistro

Admission price is all inclusive:
- Tasty samples
- Door prizes
- Meet your farmers
- Farm products for sale, CSA sign-ups
- Information on gardening and nutrition
- Family friendly fun, kid’s table
- Recipes for cooking with local products
- Mingle with local food enthusiasts
- Support our local food economy!

Admission: $10/adult, $5 ages 5-12, $30 maximum per family

Tickets available in advance on-line, at our office, or at the door [http://cce.cornell.edu/clinton](http://cce.cornell.edu/clinton)

For more information contact Cornell Cooperative Extension
561-7450 or email Amy Ivy at adi2@cornell.edu

Cornell University Cooperative Extension
Clinton County

North Country Gardening
Perennials from Seed, continued...

If you’d rather not bother with starting seeds indoors, or if your grow lights are already full of vegetables and annuals, you can still be very successful planting the seeds directly outdoors. The easiest way to handle this is to designate a separate area for your perennial nursery, such as one end of your vegetable garden. Work up the soil well before planting and label each row or section. As the seedlings emerge, thin them to an appropriate distance but realize they probably won’t grow to their full size their first year. By keeping the young plants separate it will be easier to give them a little extra attention to watering and weeding.

Depending on how much growth they put on and how much room is left in your perennial garden at the end of the summer, these seedlings can either be planted into their final location in early September or the following May.

Starting perennial from seed lets you increase your supply and diversify what you grow with a minimum outlay of cash on your part. It’s also a good way to make friends. Chances are you’ll end up with many more seedlings that you can use but you can be sure there’s a gardener out there who would be happy to take them off your hands!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Some perennials easy to start from seed</th>
<th>Some perennials usually difficult to grow from seed</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Aquilegia – columbine</td>
<td>Anemone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campanula – bellflower and foxglove</td>
<td>Astilbe</td>
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<td>Coreopsis – tickseed</td>
<td>Clematis</td>
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<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>Dicentra – bleeding heart</td>
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<td>Dianthus – sometimes called pinks</td>
<td>Dictamnus – gas plant</td>
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<td>Echinacea - coneflower</td>
<td>Hemerocallis – daylily</td>
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<td>Echinops – globe thistle</td>
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<td>Liatris – gayfeather</td>
<td>Iris – German bearded and Siberian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lupinus – lupine</td>
<td>Lilium – lily, tiger lily, Asian lily</td>
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<td>Malva – mallow and hollyhock</td>
<td>Phlox – garden phlox</td>
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<td>Papaver – poppy</td>
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<td>Rudbeckia – black-eyed Susan</td>
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Events and Happenings

FEBRUARY
Planning Your Spring Garden
Saturday, February 23  12:30 pm to 2:30 pm
Dodge Library in West Chazy  9 Fiske Rd.
Increase your yield by making the best use of the space you have available. Free program but please let us know you are planning to attend. 561-7450 or email Jolene at jmw442@cornell.edu

COMING IN MARCH!
Saturday March 9 and Sunday March 10— Master Gardeners will be at the Adirondack Builders Association Home Expo. Our theme is Trash to Treasures Garden Art
Sunday, March 10  Master Gardeners at the Imaginaria— Theme: Choose Health
Saturday March 16  Dodge Library in West Chazy  9 Fiske Rd. 12:30-2:30 Topics to be announced

COMING IN APRIL!
Saturday, April 6th  Cook and Gardener Tour and workshops—details to be announced, registration will be required.

Sunday, April 14th  Master Gardeners at the Imaginaria—Theme: Earth Day
Saturday, April 20  SPRING GARDEN DAY
8:30 to 2:30 at Clinton Community College. Registration details coming soon.

This newsletter is also available on our website:
http://blogs.cornell.edu/cceclintoncounty/under Gardening: News
Better Living from the Ground Up

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