After a long winter with landscapes in shades of black, white, and gray, we are about to be dazzled by the fresh, clean colors of spring. Years ago I saw a chiropractor regularly and he told me that each year he knew when the gardening season began because on Monday mornings the call volume in his office would double as gardeners who overdid in their enthusiasm to do “just one more row” called for an appointment! ....Jolene

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### Great Family Viewing

**By Jolene Wallace**

It’s the time of year that migratory birds begin showing up in our yards, in the fields, and in the trees. The songs delight us, the colors are lovely, and we know for sure that the winter is over. So far, I have seen Snow geese, Canada geese, robins, swallows, and doves. I’ve heard the woodpeckers. Not all these birds migrate of course, but have been scarce around my neck of the woods all winter. I have a suet feeder hanging from a shepherds hook that the early birds have begun visiting. I am trying to entice a wider variety of birds this spring so have been reading information from the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. They have a newsletter called Bird Notes from Sapsucker Woods that is a wealth of interesting information about birds. They also have a great web page whose purpose is to educate in a number of ways. I am going to quote from their impressive site.

“Our mission is to interpret and conserve the natural world. We focus on five key areas:

1. Research: Our scientists do groundbreaking work in forest, field, ocean, and laboratory.
2. Education: We share the science and wonder of birds with people of all ages—and train our future leaders.
3. Citizen Science: We work with citizen-scientist participants across the hemisphere to understand and protect birds.
4. Technology: We use imagination and skill to build devices that help the natural world. Guiding all we do is the belief that science points the way to effective conservation.”

On the Lab of Ornithology website you can get information on over 500 species of birds, and hear the sounds of 137. Last year I had a great time visiting their nest watch sites. They had live streaming video of the nests of a pair of heron and of a paid of red-tailed hawks. Those of us who were frequent visitors to the sites were able to watch from the time the birds built their nests until the fledglings left the nest. The hawks, Big Red and Ezra, are now back at their nest above the Cornell campus and Big Red has already laid three eggs! If you missed this last year, or if you watched and enjoyed it as much as I did, you can catch the birds at [www.birds.cornell.edu](http://www.birds.cornell.edu). Click on All About Birds, then Bird Cams. This is the best “reality TV” program you will ever see and makes for great family viewing.
Pruning

Emily Selleck, Community Educator, Horticulture

Why prune woody plants?

Prune for plant health.
Judiciously pruning out dead, diseased, dying, or unwanted vegetation lets in sunlight and air. Sunlight itself inhibits the growth of certain disease-producing microorganisms. The combination of light and air circulation promotes more rapid drying of leaves, shoots, and fruits thereby further reducing the chances of disease. Removing crossing limbs also prevents wounds created by rubbing.

Prune to maintain plant shape.
Know the mature size of the plants you choose! No matter how much you prune any plant, it will attempt to resume its natural growth habit. This growth habit will change somewhat as the plant ages: young plants tend to grow more upright with longer branches and larger leaves than older plants. Finally, it is usually unwise to top a tree to keep it small as it will disfigure the tree and jeopardize its health. If you absolutely have to have a particular plant, check to see if it’s available in a dwarf form. However, you can control the shape of a plant by pruning although this does not mean wantonly hacking back branches! Each cut must take into account the plant’s needs as well as its response to various types of pruning cuts.

Prune to improve the quality of quantity of flowers, leaves, or fruit
Removing stems from a plant removes buds that would potentially have grown into shoots, so more energy gets channeled into the remaining buds and shoots. For example, vigorous new shoots stimulated by pruning are those that are the reddest on a red-osier dogwood. Some of the buds removed when you lop off a branch of a fruit tree are flower buds. Fewer flowers results in fewer fruits, but those fruits that remain get an increased share of the plant’s energy and are often larger and sweeter. Additionally, reducing the number of potential fruits each year helps the plant bear moderate crops every season, rather than having alternating seasons of a great deal of fruit with very little fruit at all.

Wound healing
Plants have a marvelous ability to heal. During the growing season, immediately following any wound — whether inflicted by you or Mother Nature — cells in the vicinity of the wound burst into activity to seal it off and prevent possible infection. It is advisable to wait to prune until the plant breaks dormancy when this rapid cell respiration and division will occur at the pruning site. In addition, natural antimicrobial chemicals are released at the pruning site and new cells grow to seal off the wound in a process known as compartmentalization. Your job as a pruner is to pinch, snip, lop, or saw in such a way as to facilitate your plants’ natural healing processes.

First and foremost, make clean cuts. Ragged edges leave more damaged cells and more surface area to close over. Sharp tools are a must!

Tools of the trade.
Use a pruning tool appropriate to the size of the pruning cut!

Pruning shears or “pruners”. Use pruning shears to cut stems up to ½”. Pruning shears come in two styles, anvil and bypass. The anvil style has a sharp blade that hits against a flat surface (the anvil). Unless the blade and anvil are properly aligned and the blade is sharp, anvil pruners may crush the stem.
Lopping shears, or “loppers”. For pruning branches ½” up to 1 ½” in diameter, you need lopping shears. Loppers are essentially the same as hand pruners except the blades are heavier and the handles are a couple of feet long. Like hand pruners, they are available in both the anvil and the bypass style.

Pruning saws are not found on your woodworking bench! Those saws work effectively only on dry wood. The teeth on pruning saws are designed to cope with green wood without clogging or gumming up the teeth. A pruning saw is the tool of choice for cutting dead wood, too

Caring for pruning tools
Keep your pruning tools clean, sharp, and well-oiled. Dirt on the blades of a tool may nick or dull its edges so give the blade a wipe with a rag each time you finish using it. Periodically apply a few drops of oil to the bolt that joins the blades of pruners, loppers, and hedge shears as well as to the spring that spreads the pruner’s handles. Sharpen the blades of your pruning tools with a whetstone. Before using a whetstone, make sure it is thoroughly wet by soaking it in water and keep it wet while you’re using it by periodically applying a few drops of water. The liquid floats away particles that you grind off and this gives the blade a better sharpening.

When you aren’t using your pruning tools, store them in a place that is dry and beyond the reach of inquisitive children. These tools are sharp; and they can be easily damaged - or damaging!

Plant response to pruning.
Before you prune, it is helpful to understand how woody shrubs and trees grow. Trees and shrubs grow from the top (the main leader) and from the tips of their side branches. Most of them make their spring and summer growth from buds that were set during the previous season. The trunk itself grows larger by expansion of the cambium layer just under the bark, adding a new layer of wood to the outside of the trunk each year, hence the rings you see on a cut log.

Look now at any woody plant you are considering pruning early and check for bud swelling. Pruning early in the growing season removes buds that would have grown into shoots and may also remove some that may grow into flowers (plants that flower on last year’s wood). You should read up on the plants you wish to prune well in advance to see whether they flower on last year’s wood or on this year’s new growth and then decide if it’s in the plant’s best interests to sacrifice bloom for renewed vigor and overall health.

Since all plants are ready at the time of pruning to support the growth of more buds, food reserves within a pruned plant will be reapportioned amongst the fewer remaining buds.

Continued on page 5
**Science Experiment**

*By Chelsea Baxter*

**Red Cabbage as a pH Indicator**

Make your own pH indicator solution using red cabbage juice! The juice from red cabbage contains a natural pH indicator that will change its color depending upon the acidity of the solution you are testing.

**Materials:**

1. 1 Red Cabbage (usually purple in color)
2. 3 Clear Plastic Cups
3. Boiling Water
4. Container to Collect Cabbage Juice
5. Dish Detergent (about a tablespoon)
6. Windex (about a tablespoon)
7. Vinegar (about a tablespoon)
8. Baking Soda (about a tablespoon)

*You can also choose other household liquids to do this experiment with*

**Directions:**

1. In a strainer, place cut up pieces of cabbage, then pour boiling water over the cabbage and collect the water inside of a large container (avoid getting chunks of cabbage in the juice as much as possible).
2. Once the water has cooled and turned purple, pour about 1-2 ounces inside the plastic cups.
3. Add a spoonful of one of the selected household liquids to one of the plastic cups.
4. Observe the color changes!

*Repeat with the rest of your liquids – use a fresh cup of cabbage juice for each or the results will not be accurate.*

The color of the cabbage juice is dependent upon the acidity of the household liquids:

<table>
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<th>2</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>8</th>
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<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Blue-Green</td>
<td>Greenish Yellow</td>
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*North Country Gardening*
Pruning, continued...

Thus, pruning at this time will result in increased growth and vigor of the remaining buds.

Two basic types of pruning cuts: heading cuts and thinning cuts.

Heading cuts stimulate growth of buds closest to the wound. The direction in which the top remaining bud is pointing determines the direction of new growth. Make heading cuts selectively to reduce shrub height and retain natural form.

Thinning cuts remove branches at their points of origin. Used in moderation, thinning cuts reduce shrub density without stimulating regrowth.

June is the time to prune to maintain the size of an established plant, to remove a stem or limb to let light in among the branches, or to remove a stem or limb that is vigorous but in the wrong place. As the growing season progresses, a plant’s response to pruning changes because shoot growth of woody plants generally ceases by midsummer. So, in June, after the plants have put out their growth for the year, the less inclined a woody plant is to regrow in response to your pruning.

The “Three D’s” of Pruning
Prune a woody plant anytime if it is diseased, dead, or damaged. (If it is diseased, it’s wise to clean your tool with a mild bleach solution - one part bleach to ten parts water - after each cut.)

When not to prune
You should not prune when plants are actively leafing out, or in the late summer-early fall when they are trying to harden off for the winter. Pruning in the fall – with the exception of arbor vitae which don’t seem to care – will stimulate the plant at a time when it should be storing food in its roots.

In summary, before any kind of pruning
- Consider the plant as a whole
- Have a clear objective in mind
- Have an understanding of how the plant is likely to respond to your pruning

It’s wise to consult one or two good books on pruning that tell you when to prune as well as methods of pruning and outcomes specific for that plant. Simply no one can remember every plant’s requirements and reactions!

Good Pruning References.

Camp Mushroom

Hands-on mushroom cultivation workshop
April 12 & 13, 2013

Location: Cornell’s Arnot Teaching and Research Forest located about 20 miles south of Ithaca, NY at 611 County Route 13, Van Etten, N.Y.

Camp Mushroom is a unique beginner/intermediate level workshop for those interested in small-scale forest mushroom cultivation. Participants will be trained in two methods of mushroom cultivation (bolt and totem), laying yard considerations, and assist in a research project by inoculating bolts and/or totems. Each participant will also inoculate two shiitake blots to take home.

Cost: $65 ($35 if not staying in cabin bunks). Includes Friday dinner and breakfast and lunch on Saturday.

Registration link at: http://blogs.cornell.edu/mushrooms/events/
Orioles and Cardinals

By Jolene Wallace

The migrating orioles will soon be making their spring debut. Orioles and cardinals are two of the more popular birds that we try to entice to our yards by hanging feeders or feeding stations. There are a few tricks you might want to try that may encourage them to stop at your home instead of someone else’s.

Orioles
- Orioles are especially attracted to the color orange. Their food preferences are fruit, including orange halves or pieces, nectar, and jelly. Since seeds are not as attractive to the oriole, there is less scattering of seeds. Orioles also eat a wide range of insects.
- Clean water for drinking and bathing is essential to all birds but orioles prefer shallow, moving, water and will be especially attracted to a site that is orange or has orange elements.
- Shelter for orioles would include groupings of leafy trees and dense shrubs native to our area.
- Orioles do not build nests in birdhouses but can be encouraged to build a nest in one of your trees if you provide them with nesting materials such as short lengths of yarn and pet or human hair.

Orioles are shy and tend to be by themselves unless they are mating or raising their young. Provide food, water, and shelter for them in quiet places around your yard where they can feel secure but where you can still see them and enjoy their company. And don’t forget the color orange!

Cardinals
- Cardinals have very strong bills and can handle large seeds with no problem. They especially enjoy safflower seeds and black oil sunflower seeds. Because of their size and weight feeders should be larger and heavier so that they don’t sway or placed on platforms mounted on poles. They also appreciate apple pieces and other fresh fruit, cracked corn and peanut pieces, crickets, beetles, flies and other insects.
- Cardinals appreciate fresh water and are attracted to misting or dripping water year round. During the winter a heating element in the birdbath will be most welcome and will encourage cardinals to stay close to your home.
- The preferred shelter of the cardinal is dense, thick stands of bushes, vines, and thickets.

One important thing to remember is that all feeders you use and the water sources or birdbaths need to be kept clean to avoid spreading disease to our colorful feathered friends.

Did you know.....

- The smallest bird nests are about the size of a thimble? Bee hummingbirds in Cuba build tiny cups just 1 inch high and .8 inches across?
- The largest bird nests in North America are built by the Blad Eagle. One nest near St. Petersburg, Florida was 9 ½ feet across?
- A pair of Barn Swallows makes more than 1200 trips carrying mud to build a nest. They carry the mud in their bills?
- One osprey nest that was used by various pairs over a 45 year period?
- In Illinois a male House Wren brought food to his nestlings 1217 times in one day?
**April Tips**

*By Amy Ivy*

**Berry Temptations**

If you’re considering planting berries this spring, here are some good quantities to get started with. Strawberries are sold in bundles of 25 plants which you plant 12-24 inches apart. One bundle would be plenty for a beginning gardener. The bundles are of one variety so if you were really eager and had enough room you might order 2 bundles to get 2 varieties, but that’s enough for your first time growing them! Allstar and Jewel are a couple of good varieties to consider.

Raspberries are sold individually and 5 plants is a good number for getting started. There’s a new pest now that is worse on late summer berries so for now we are recommending summer bearing raspberries (Prelude, Reveille and Killarney) for new gardeners instead of fall-bearing (Heritage, Autumn Britten). For blueberries I suggest home gardeners begin with 3-5 plants. Bluecrop, Jersey and Northland are some good choices. I can’t stress enough how important it is to read up on growing berries before placing your order! For lots of good information visit Cornell’s home gardening website link to berries: [http://blogs.cornell.edu/horticulture/fruit-2/](http://blogs.cornell.edu/horticulture/fruit-2/)

And for more information about the new pest of berries I mentioned earlier, the spotted wing drosophila, visit [http://extension.psu.edu/ipm/agriculture/fruits/spotted-wing-drisophila](http://extension.psu.edu/ipm/agriculture/fruits/spotted-wing-drisophila)

**Raking**

There’s something therapeutic about cleaning up your yard after winter. Raking debris off your lawn, picking up the sticks and branches that fell during the winter, cleaning out your flower and shrub borders, all helps you get back in shape for the upcoming gardening season and makes your yard look neat and tidy.

But try not to overdo it! A lot of that debris is actually future organic matter. Why rake out and bag up all those fallen leaves, just to buy plastic bags of mulch to replace them? Try to keep in mind the motto ‘everything in moderation.’ Getting rid of the debris that is suffocating your lawn and emerging perennials is helpful, but scraping the garden down to bare ground between each plant is excessive.

The place where I encourage you to really think about cutting back on your efforts is in your shrub borders. All those fallen leaves make a wonderful mulch. Think twice before scraping them away. If you like the look of bark mulch better, you can apply a thin layer of that, like icing on a cake, while leaving most of the half-decomposed leaves in place to finish their process of enriching the soil.

It is important to remove any mulch that might be smothering emerging daffodils and tulips in your flower gardens. I use a gentle touch here, and try to relocate this debris, either between the clumps of plants or else relocating it to under some shrubs to serve as mulch.
By Jordy Kivett

I love maple syrup! Maple Weekend was held both March 16-17 and March 23-24 where producers opened up their facilities and showed off their syrup production and provided many sampling opportunities. Since it is such a nice way to celebrate the coming of spring in the North Country I assume many of you made it out to a local sugar shack.

Maple syrup has a distinct flavor and is very versatile, so I hope you brought some home with you. As a sweetener maple syrup is a good source of the minerals manganese and zinc. If the maple syrup is unopened it will keep indefinitely but once opened refrigerate or freeze it. Darker syrup has more flavor, so depending on taste and use you may want darker or lighter syrup. Obviously maple syrup is great on pancakes, waffles and French toast, but it can be used in so many ways. I save pancakes, waffles and French toast for weekends, but still like maple during the week. Some mornings I add it to my coffee. Many mornings we mix a little into our oatmeal. Other times I make a maple cream cheese, by mixing a few tablespoons of maple syrup into a package of softened cream cheese, then mix in cinnamon, chopped pecans, and some ground flax. It is great on whole wheat bagels or English muffins.

Experiment with maple syrup in your baked goods. Use ¾ cup of maple syrup as a substitute for 1 cup of granulated sugar, reduce the liquid in the recipe by 2 tablespoons and cook at 25˚ lower because it browns more quickly than regular sugar. I have substituted it into caramel popcorn recipes for most of the corn syrup and it had an amazing flavor.

Maple syrup is great as an ingredient to glaze more savory foods, like salmon, chicken, pork, ham or root vegetables. Growing up we often had acorn squash with a little maple syrup and butter, simple but delicious. Its thin consistency enables it to easily combine with other ingredients in a marinade. The maple flavor and sweetness complements the tanginess of mustard. Try a basic marinade of maple syrup and Dijon mustard to liven up chicken breast or Brussels sprouts.

If you missed maple weekend, do not worry, you can pick up local syrup year round. You can find sugar houses and local maple retailers at the Adirondack Harvest website, www.adirondackharvest.com. Be sure to buy enough to cook with!

RESTORE NEW YORK WOODLANDS

Sat. May 11
Breed Hill Rd Crown Point

Peter Smallidge, Cornell/NYS Forestry Specialist will open his 50 acre woodlot for a tour. Mapped self-guided tour throughout the day, guided tour in the middle of the day, small-scale logging workshop, lots of handouts on a wide variety of topics. Peter will be on hand all day to answer your questions. Bring a hard hat if you wish to learn how to “fell” a tree safely.

Please register at http://www.nyfoa.org/education/rnyw.php
For more information go to the Facebook page http://www.facebook.com/pages/Restore-New-York-Woodlands/325410674233834
You may also call Anita Deming 962-4810 ext 409 if you don’t use a computer.

This newsletter is also available on our website:
http://blogs.cornell.edu/cceclintoncounty/
under Gardening: News

North Country Gardening
Smoky Mustard-Maple Salmon

By Jordy Kivett

This recipe is very quick and easy. The mustard maple glaze in this recipe could be used on a variety of meat and vegetables. If you enjoy it, try increasing the quantities keeping some premixed glaze in the refrigerator. Be sure not to cross contaminate if you are not using all of the glaze at once and if you are using it on other meats, cook them accordingly.

Ingredients
(makes 4 servings)

- 3 Tbsp whole-grain or Dijon mustard
- 1 Tbsp pure maple syrup
- ¼ tsp smoked paprika or ground chipotle pepper
- ¼ tsp freshly ground pepper
- ½ tsp salt
- 4 4-oz skinless, center-cut, wild-caught salmon fillets

Preparation
Preheat oven to 450 degrees. Line a baking sheet with foil and coat with cooking spray. Combine mustard, maple syrup, paprika (or chipotle), pepper, and salt in a small bowl. Place salmon fillets on the prepared baking sheet. Spread the mustard mixture evenly on the salmon. Roast until just cooked through (approx. 8-12 minutes).

Nutrition Facts
Per serving 148 calories; 4g fat (1g saturated, 2g monounsaturated); 53mg cholesterol;

4g carbohydrate; 3g added sugars; 23g protein; 0g fiber; 276mg sodium; 434mg potassium

Nutrition bonus: omega-3 fatty acids

Source: Choose My Plate’s: Make Half Your Plate Fruits and Vegetables Recipes
http://www.choosemyplate.gov/healthy-eating-tips/sample-menus-recipes.html

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/
Spring Garden Day is Coming!

By Jolene Wallace

We have a great assortment of classes for you to choose from for our biennial Spring Garden Day being held on April 20 at Clinton Community College from 8:30 am till 2:30 pm. As always, your registration fee includes pastries and coffee in the morning, a full lunch, and a resource binder with handouts from all the classes. Registration form on the next page can be mailed in or stop by the office.

Planting Fun in the Garden
In this class we’ll explore ways to get youngsters into the garden with kid-friendly plants and fun activities that teach kids about the environment, gives them a sense of accomplishment, and encourages them to try new foods.

Creating a Water Garden
For experienced gardeners
Designing, constructing, and maintaining various types of water gardens will be covered including liners, pumps, filters, waterfalls and/or fountains, plants, fish, and frogs.

Container and Small Space Gardens
If you think you have no place for a garden, this is the class for you. You will learn about growing an abundance of food in raised beds, square foot gardens, pots, and containers.

The Fragrance Garden
If you enjoy the scent of flowers wafting through your open windows you will want to learn how to plan your flower beds to enjoy the sights and scents of various flowers all season long.

Science-Based Organic Gardening
Confused about what “Organic” means? This class explains the concepts and practices required for something to be certified ‘organic’ with emphasis on home gardens, soil amendments, pesticides, and fungicides.

Pruning Shrubs
Well timed pruning can enhance shrub growth, flowering and overall appearance. Topics covered will include the basics of pruning - tools, timing and where to make the proper cuts.

The ABC’s of Vegetable Gardening

North Country Gardening

The what, where, when, and why of planting a vegetable garden will cover site selection, vegetable varieties, maintenance, common issues and solutions, and tips to make your garden a success.

Growing Vegetables Under Tunnels
For experienced gardeners
Simple low tunnels can extend your growing season by giving you a head start, and can also protect your plants even when temps are above freezing. We will cover setting up and using these tunnels for a variety of vegetable and herb crops.

Storing and Preserving your Harvest
This workshop will cover the basics of food preservation, including dehydrating and root cellaring so you can make the most of your bountiful harvest and the local Farmer’s Markets.

Turning your Spoils into Soils
This is composting simplified! Whether you are new to composting or want to improve your technique, this class will help you choose a system that fits your needs. We will give you tips to build it, add to it, and maintain it so you are rewarded with “black gold” to nurture your garden.

Shade Gardening
Don’t let the shady spots in your landscape frustrate you. This session introduces perennials, flowering shrubs, and annuals for spring, summer, and fall that do well in the shady garden. Landscape design and maintenance tips will be included.

Increasing Your Vegetable Yields
Increase production in your existing space by using everyday items to garden vertically. Plan ahead to grow successive crops in the same area and learn about area-appropriate varieties to increase your overall yield.
Events and Happenings

Saturday, April 6th  **Cook and Gardener Tour and workshop.**  1:00 pm to 4:00 pm  *Pre-registration is required*  Call Jolene at 561-7450 or email jmw442@cornell.edu

Tour the greenhouses and participate in presentations on new and under-utilized perennials and shrubs. Also a program on herbs for cooking and drying, and planting vegetables and flowers from seed. Space is limited. Fee is $10.

**SPRING GARDEN DAY**  Saturday, April 20
See previous page for details. Contact us at 561-7450 or use registration form below.

**Earth Day Event**  Sunday, April 21st  10am-2pm
Master Gardeners at the Imaginarium Children’s Museum—Introduction to composting and recycling

**Coming in May!**
**I Love My Park Day** at Point Au Roche May 4th 10am-2pm

**Farm to Table— Bucket Gardening**  May 5  10am-2pm at the Imaginarium Children’s Museum

**Planting Day Program**  May 16  6pm at the Peru Free Library.

Registration for Spring Garden Day

*(Clip & Return)*

In the chart below, please indicate your FIRST (with the number 1) and **SECOND** choice (with the number 2) **for each time slot**. If no choices are indicated, participants will be placed by workshop organizers.

You are not considered registered until your payment is received. Workshops are assigned on first come, first served, basis.

_Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Slot</th>
<th>Workshop Options</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:00</td>
<td>Registration, Coffee &amp; Pastries, View Displays</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td>Planting Fun in the Garden</td>
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<td>Creating a Water Garden</td>
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<td>Container and Small Space Gardens</td>
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<td>10:15-11:15</td>
<td>The Fragrance Garden</td>
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<td>Organic Gardening</td>
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<td>Pruning Shrubs</td>
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<td>11:15-12:00</td>
<td>Lunch and Door Prize Drawings</td>
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<td>12:15-1:15</td>
<td>The ABC’s of Vegetable Gardening</td>
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<td>Growing Vegetables under Tunnels</td>
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<td>Storing and Preserving your Harvest</td>
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<td>1:30-2:30</td>
<td>Turning Spoils Into Soils</td>
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<td>Shade Gardening</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Increasing Your Vegetable Yield</td>
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In the chart below, please indicate your FIRST (with the number 1) and **SECOND** choice (with the number 2) **for each time slot**. If no choices are indicated, participants will be placed by workshop organizers.

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Name__________________________
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City ___________________________
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Amount Enclosed: ________________

_Please make checks payable to:_
_Cornell Cooperative Extension; $50 after March 28._
Includes refreshments, lunch and materials.
**Final date to register is April 11, 2013**

Return this registration form with payment to:
Cornell Cooperative Extension,
6064 Route 22 #5, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

Questions? Call 561-7450 or email Jolene Wallace at jmw442@cornell.edu

**Please let us know if you have special needs of which we should be aware.**

North Country Gardening
North Country Gardening

April 2013

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