



Mohave County Master Gardener Program

101 E. Beale Street, Suite A, Kingman AZ 86401-5808 • 928-753-3788 • Fax: 928-753-1665
 Email: mohavemg@gmail.com <https://extension.arizona.edu/mohave-master-gardener>

Table of Contents

Featured Article “Dyeing is the Pits”	1
Amy’s Corner	3
Bullhead City Master Gardeners	4
“Salacious Seed Catalogs”	4
“Pantry Moth”	5
“It’s Not a Summer Paradise”	6
Kingman Master Gardeners	8
Lake Havasu City Master Gardeners	9
Photos of Master Gardener’s Fair Booth	10
Calendar	11

Featured Article

by

Amy Trutwin, Bullhead City Master Gardener

DYEING IS THE PITS

It all started when a friend asked me if I wanted to dye some yarn. It sounded simple: Put the yarn in skeins, soak in cool water with a splash of vinegar, express most of the water and put into a stainless steel container. So off we went. We mixed up our dyes, microwaved our yarn, rinsed and dried. Using chemical dyes, the entire dye process, including the rinse, took approximately 4 hours. (Note: Small batches, using chemical dyes, can be dyed in the microwave. Larger batches must be simmered on the stove.)

I then began to do some research about dyeing with eco-friendly sources using flowers, herbs, or roots; most of which was growing in my garden. Unlike using chemical dyes, this is fairly experimental because the end color is not always as expected. Goldenrod (*Solidago*), yellow; Marigold (*Tagetes*), yellows and oranges; Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*, and others), blues; Madder (*Rubio tinctorum*), reds. All of the above give expected results. Avocado (*Persea americana*), green, correct? Wrong. Avocado will give you pinks and, hopefully, some reds. Because I am a Master Gardener in the state of Arizona but spend the summer and fall in Minnesota, I decided to conduct an experiment with a dye source readily available both in Arizona and Minnesota. Thus, the avocado.

The type of fiber you are dyeing also matters. Animal yarn (protein, such as wool or silk) grabs natural dye quickly, so it is a perfect choice for beginners. Cellulose yarn (primarily cotton) can also be used, but NOT synthetics (polyester, nylon, etc.). They come in skeins, as pictured. (The Spinster in Kingman is a nearby store source for undyed yarn, and there are many online sources as well.)



Before dyeing, you “unwrap” those skeins and tie them in at least 4 places so they remain untangled during the dye process and can be twisted back into skeins when dry.

To begin the dyeing process, either with chemicals or eco-friendly sources, you need some knowledge about the necessary equipment and safety precautions.

Ideally, you would do your mixing and heating outside. If this is not possible, a well ventilated area is a must. Dyes will stain, so protect your floors, counters, etc. Non-reactive pots such as enamel, glass or stainless steel are used and usually available at thrift stores. You will need rubber gloves, stainless tongs, (for handling fiber), large metal spoon(s), glass measuring cups, a food scale, stainless strainer, and measuring spoons. Goggles should be worn for eye safety. This is a very basic list and you can add to it as you continue to dye. All equipment should be kept separate from what is used to prepare food. You also want to keep a journal. Even if you think you will remember, you won't.

Some terminology to remember: colorfast, dye bath, fugitive, modifier, mordant, reactive vs. non-reactive pot (copper, aluminum or cast iron pots are reactive which means the pot may cause a color reaction with the color, mordant or modifier). A fugitive color is one you were not expecting; mordants help to bind the color to the fiber; a modifier is a solution used to change the color originally



(Featured Article -continued from page 1)

obtained on your fiber. Mordants (usually metals) include substances like copper, tin, chrome, alum, cream of tartar. Modifiers include eco-friendly iron, vinegar, rhubarb, sumac leaves, black walnuts, etc. Alum and cream of tartar can also serve as modifiers and iron can be a mordant.

There are many sources on the internet to help you further understand the dye process. The pH of your water will play a big factor, and a pH of 7 is where you will see the truest and most consistent colors. You can purchase pH litmus test paper from your local hardware store and, based on the results, you can alter the pH of your water.

When you are gathering your avocados, clean out the outer shell and wash it along with the pit. (You can eat the actual fruit, or make guacamole!) Dry them on your counter and, when dry, place them in the freezer until you have enough to dye with. Mold causes most dye color to turn a rather ugly shade of brown/grey so it needs to be avoided or your experiment will be a real disappointment. The pits have a large amount of tannin, so some say a mordant is not necessary. I cooked my avocado pits on a low simmer for several hours (do not boil). I then let this dye bath cool overnight.

I had 3 skeins of an off-white, natural sheep wool. After the dye bath was cool, I placed 2 skeins into the dye bath, slowly raised the temperature to simmer and simmered 1 hour. Again, cool and then rinse the yarn in a very mild solution of a neutral pH dish soap and tepid water. Most of my color was lost in the rinse. So, into the dye pot went approximately 2 tablespoons of ammonia. My last skein of wool went into the pot and again I followed the process of raising the temp, simmering and cooling. The photo of the deeper pink is what was obtained.



The color held much better following the rinse. Because I was still not satisfied, I made an iron modifier bath. Ferrrous sulfate in the powder form was not readily available. Rusty

nails, bolts and a hinge were placed in a glass container along with 1/2 cup vinegar per 1 liter of water. This was placed in the sun and allowed to sun-bake for 10 days.

On to the avocado skins: For my dye bath, I placed into 3 separate gallon jars a solution of ammonia and water. The skins were chopped into small pieces and divided into the 3 jars of dye bath. Rather than heat on a traditional heat source the jars were placed in the hot sun for 1 week. After a week, the skins were strained out. My dye bath was now a lovely deep red. Again, 3 skeins of off-white 100% wool were used. One skein was mordanted in a solution of vinegar and water, soaked for 30 minutes and allowed to dry. The other 2 were mordanted in a solution of alum and cream of tartar (both readily available in my pantry) and water, also soaked for 30 minutes, hung and dried. The dye bath was separated, heated to a simmer, and allowed to cool overnight. Skeins were soaked in plain tepid water for 30 minutes to insure all the fibers were wet and then placed into the separate dye baths. They were allowed to soak for 4 days.

After the 4 day soak, an additional 1 T. of ammonia was added to the dye bath and the fiber was heated and simmered for 1 hour and cooled over night. The fiber was removed and rinsed in a cool bath with a small amount pH neutral detergent and then dried. As the literature warned, a good amount of color was lost in the rinse, thus the compromise of eco dyeing.



Conclusion: The literature stated pits had sufficient tannin to dye fiber. Perhaps because I had frozen my pits, this was not my outcome. I added ammonia to extract the color. My best color was obtained using a pre mordant. There was not a lot of difference between the vinegar vs. the alum and cream of tartar solution. I was not impressed with the iron modifier. The literature stated it could cause the fiber to be "crunchy." I found this to be true. Patience and lots of experimentation is necessary for eco dyeing!



Amy's Corner

Like so many of you, I am feeling anxious to get back to gardening after another brutal summer in the low desert. On a recent trip to Bullhead City, and on a daily basis in my hometown of Lake Havasu City, I am reminded of how summer in the desert is akin to winter for those who live “back East”. We don’t have to shovel sunshine, but its effects are just as brutal as snow on the majority of plant life here.

As our winter visitors begin making their way back to what appears to them like a desert oasis in the late fall and winter months, many will be caught off guard at the fates suffered by their trees, shrubs, and even cacti left behind to fend for themselves in the summer months. They will be desperate for answers, and relieved to find the Master Gardeners poised to provide guidance on how to rehab their struggling landscapes, or at least prevent the same fate next year, should they have to plant new ones.

While Kingman fares slightly better in terms of summer temperatures, extended drought in the region is still taking its toll. Countless calls have come into the hotline in recent months telling sad tales of mature trees that suddenly appear sick or dying. In most cases, the cause appears to be lack of water, despite the fact that the homeowners’ watering schedules have stayed consistent. It is believed that a drop in the Kingman water table has increased the need for supplemental water. In each case, the Master Gardeners have been ready to share best practices that will give the trees a chance at survival.

Mohave County may arguably be one of the most diverse and challenging regions in the state to attempt horticultural pursuits of any kind, which is why the Master Gardeners provide such a vital service.

According to the recently published University of Arizona Mohave County Cooperative Extension 2017 Annual Report, Master Gardeners provided science based horticultural training and advice to 5,665 citizens in Mohave County through a combination of workshops, informational booths, and hotline calls. In most cases, those individuals truly would have nowhere else to turn to receive the kind of free assistance they get from the Master Gardeners. On behalf of each of those citizens, I would like to thank you for all that you do for our communities!

Finally, I would like to encourage each of you to consider how you can help to sustain and grow our program. We have an amazing group of new associates who are anxious to complete their volunteer hours in the coming months. If you are a veteran Master Gardener, please remember to include them in events whenever possible. Associate and veteran Master Gardeners alike can be the best source of advertising for the program, since the residents they help are often learning about our group for the first time, and frequently wonder how they can get involved. For individuals interested in becoming a Master Gardener, our next 13 week Urban Home Horticulture Class will be held in Kingman beginning in January 2019, followed by Lake Havasu City in 2020, and Bullhead City in 2021. Please help us start sowing those seeds now, to ensure a vibrant and sustainable future for our Master Gardener program throughout Mohave County!

Amy Nickel
Instructional Specialist, Sr.



Bullhead City Master Gardeners

Debbi Miller, Coordinator
Leroy Jackson, Co-coordinator
Bonnie Muir, Secretary
Bill Stillman, Scribe

June, July and August are always quiet times for the Bullhead City Master Gardeners. Other than our Home Garden Day in June, we hunker down inside our air conditioned homes and wait for cooler weather before starting our fall activities with the public. A lot of our members leave town for at least part of the summer, and the rest of us watch our plants deal with sunburn, heat, and general stress. We envy the areas of the county and state getting the monsoon rains, while we just suffer with the humidity. The old saying “but it’s a dry heat” certainly didn’t apply to Mohave County this year, or the last.

We have had some calls on the hotline, all of which related to plants turning brown and beginning the death spiral. In one case a variety of plant material of various ages were all in stress. The culprit there was improper irrigation, with too many bubblers and emitters on a single line and not enough water reaching any of them. In addition, the trees had been pruned in such a way their trunks were sunburned, and some had sooty canker.

Another call was for some 16 year old honeysuckles. Once the plants began to fail, the homeowner ramped up his watering schedule and continued fertilizing them with fish emulsion. Fertilizing in summer heat only added to their decline. It remains to be seen if the bushes can be saved. Using a soil probe to measure the frequency and amount of water

they actually need, thus getting them on a proper irrigation schedule, may help.

We look forward to our first Master Gardener meeting in September. We will be having a busy month helping out at the Mohave County Fair and presenting our first Library program on September 20, “Starting Your Fall Garden”. We also resume our second-Thursday Home Garden Days on September 13. In addition we hope to have one or two school garden programs in place, and are still waiting for the city to approve the Bullhead City Community Garden which the Parks and Recreation Department is spearheading. In addition, the Laughlin Home Garden Day programs resume in September, and the very small Laughlin Master Gardener group has taken over a plot in the Laughlin Community Garden as well. That Laughlin garden had been in the works for many years and is still not completed, with many of the plots still unused. No one can quite figure out why there is not more interest and, hopefully, the Bullhead City garden won’t suffer a similar fate once it gets approved and built.

Meanwhile, we are enjoying our last days of rest before we hit the ground running. We are anxious to get started with the planting of our fall vegetables, and the replanting of the bare spots where we lost trees and shrubs this summer!

SALATIOUS SEED CATALOGS

by Debbie Miller, Bullhead City Master Gardener

Have you ever had a moment when you realized everyone else had a secret that involved something you didn’t even know existed? A revelation that opened your eyes to a whole new world out there? I had such a moment in late August, as I was staring at the disasters the summer had wrought in my garden; thanks to a fellow Master Gardener

who was throwing out excess horticultural literature, and threw a couple of the books my way.

What I discovered was seed catalogs. My late husband used to tell me how his mother anxiously awaited the time of year when the seed catalogs



started arriving. They lived in Iowa, and she would spend weeks thumbing through them, and making her lists. Frankly, it sounded like pornography for the snowbound. I knew my local Home Depot, Lowes and nurseries were reachable 24/7 without first plowing my driveway, and ignored the very idea of having to order things by mail. This was before the internet, of course. Now almost everything I own comes via Amazon through the mail-- but I digress.

In the pre-dawn hours when it was cool enough, I had already replaced the soil in my vegetable area and prepared my seed mix for those plants that shouldn't go directly into the ground. I knew it would be futile to actually start planting anything for several more weeks, but I was chomping at the bit to get going. I needed something to take away the sting of so many of my dead plants that would have to be replaced after the ravages of this summer, and the thought of a bumper crop of my favorite vegetables was giving me hope. My planting area isn't very big, and I limit my crops accordingly, but every little home-grown salad or vegetable makes me happy.

Enter the seed catalogs! There were varieties I'd

never heard of, and pictures of healthy specimens far more arousing than any of Mr. Hefner's centerfolds could ever have been to teenage boys. There were veggies with days to harvest such that I could have actual produce between the end of the triple-digit heat, and beginning of our shorter cold season. The descriptions were mouth-watering, no pun intended, and the choices seemed limitless.

Onto the internet I went, and transferred my handwritten order form into cyberspace. I thought of my mother-in-law as I did so, though her orders had been mailed in February and the seeds wouldn't arrive until she could break through the frozen ground months later. I'm hoping to start planting lettuce almost as soon as the seeds arrive, and the tomato and pepper seeds can go into their little pots as well, to be transplanted hopefully before October.

They say it's the simple things in life that are the most important. I agree, and maybe I'm glad I am just finding out about this now. The rest of you are thinking "Duh. How could you be a Master Gardener and not have known about this?" Whatever. I didn't know how exciting they could be, but they're definitely going to be a part of my life from here on!

Bullhead City Master Gardeners, Handy Hints

Fluttering around your home this fall may be some pesky small moths. They could be Indian Meal Moths, or the Mediterranean Flour Moths – both of which are commonly called Pantry Moths. Once they have set up housekeeping, you are in for a long battle!



These small moths will lay their eggs in anything edible (including cardboard), and are very difficult to eradicate. For immediate relief you can knock them out of the sky using Windex with ammonia (read the label). Pheromone traps for the Pantry Moths work as well. There are several suppliers of these traps and they do work.

To find out more about these pests, their eradication and control, do a Google Search for "Pantry Moth".



IT'S NOT A SUMMER PARADISE

by Bill Stillman, Bullhead City Master Gardener Emeritus

As Master Gardeners, I like to think most of us have a little bit more horticulture knowledge than the general public. Especially the general public who water their trees daily, who cut off the tops of their trees, who dig holes too deep and too narrow, and who pull the plant out of the container leaving most of the roots behind before dumping the plant into the hole. This would be the same general public who fertilize improperly and select the wrong location for the plant material.

Last summer and fall, while driving through the city making on-site visits, I saw a lot of citrus trees in dire straits. Many had been pruned up exposing the trunk to the sun and/or watered daily or twice a day with a single ½ gallon emitter for about 15 minutes, or were being irrigated with bubblers every day giving the tree about 45-50 gallons each irrigation cycle. Considering the temperatures outside, most of the trees I observed were well into the death spiral.



Citrus tree in distress



Dead citrus tree

Meanwhile, my citrus trees were doing just fine. Last year I did not lose any fruit or have any unexpected fruit drop. The leaves were green as expected. The late fall temperatures never cooled down in November or into December. The December temperatures remained above this area's norm. In January the temperatures fluctuated between the 80's and high 60's with nighttime temperatures also hotter than normal by some 20%. With the higher temperatures I wasn't sure the citrus trees were even going to set fruit. The February through June

temperatures basically ran the same higher-than-normal numbers, both daytime and nighttime.

Surprisingly, given my concern, the fruit buds did appear around mid-February, and the fruit did set. I use monitoring devices and a soil probe for determining irrigation frequency. My winter irrigation went from every 7-10 days down to every 5 days through the months of February through mid-April then the cycles became more frequent as needed. I have very sandy and rocky soil, with layers of organic material from years of natural leaf drop, composting, and using natural mulches under the trees.

Fertilizing remained constant, starting as soon as the ground temperature warmed up to above 58 degrees. (I use a soil thermometer at depths around 4 inches and 20 inches to determine the soil temperatures.) The soil reached 58 degrees about the end of January, a little ahead of my normal fertilizer period. Mid-March, the soil temperature was 62 degrees. The citrus is fertilized from about 2nd week into February, applying 4 to 5 applications by the end of May into the 1st week of June. I take the easy way out and use a complete type fertilizer (which includes macro and micro nutrients) and weigh it out with an old scale. For each of the large citrus (not lemon) I give 2-1/2 pounds of a complete fertilizer each application. The lemon gets 3-1/2 pounds. The fertilizer I use has a bag content of 13-10-4. My soil has an abundance of potassium so having a low number here is Ok by me. This year I did not need to add iron since the leaves did not show any signs of nutrient deficiencies.

Now for the citrus results. What can I say? The citrus trees, except the mandarin, look terrible. Even the lemon which normally is not affected by the summer months looks sick. Driving about the area, many trees of desert adapted varieties have succumbed to our torturous environment. Many of the visible citrus trees in Bullhead are looking dead, or close to their demise.



Remember at the beginning, my thinking that Master Gardeners have a leg up on the general public? Here are some first-hand accounts of the problems other area Master Gardeners have encountered this year with their plant materials.



Tree with wind damage

MG #1: “Due to the high Temps, high winds blowing, and the hot salty water coming out of our taps it is almost impossible to keep anything which is not very drought tolerant from dying. My Tecomas, Rosewood, Desert Willow and Willow Acacia are still ok, but showing signs of heat damage. My water bill is now in the \$90.00 range. The only thing we can do is hope for cooler weather. This is the fourth straight year of increased hot weather ever recorded.”

MG #2 (our cactus expert): “I don’t know what to say about my paddle cactus. Many of them croaked, or are so sunburned I’m not sure they’ll recover. Maybe I can make this sound more scientific. My pretty little purple macrocentra (like a Santa Rita, but with prettier orange-throated flowers) is sort of chartreuse, with one green new pad hanging in there trying to survive. I’ve finally put shade cloth over a bunch of pads I’m trying to propagate and hope they’ll root. The cactus you gave me (the two tall skinny ones) are happy as clams--so that’s encouraging.”

MG #3: Most of my “summer” problems this year involved established potted plants outside. Plants which had survived for three or four years in the same location. Most were transplanted over the winter into new, or repotted into the same, pot with new potting soil. As they started to show signs of stress I moved them into more or partial shade. Then, still not happy with results, I upped the watering schedule. In spite of all my trying some still did not respond. I lost a Mandeville and almost lost a ponytail palm. Some summer annuals and perennials did not make it this year when they had other years. Dahlias and Irises did not bloom and lost all foliage by mid August. I will not know if the bulbs went dormant or are dead until we see whether they come back this winter. All of my trees did just fine. This year was the best ever for the Hibiscus to bloom. In August the hot dry winds beat the tar out of them as usual. Lost all of my peppers and tomatoes, now I will be starting from scratch. I have added 3” of composted material to garden beds and turned it under this week. I am looking forward to the fall and vegetable plantings and will be ready to plant in mid-September.”

In closing, this year it seems the only right plant for this area would have been a creosote bush, although many of the creosotes in the wild are looking unhappy as well. As hard as we try, some years are brutal in our attempts to cultivate the Mojave. All we can do is learn from our experience and persevere with our efforts to grow the plant materials of our choosing. Remember the words of two of our professors “You can grow anything you want to in the desert. You just have to provide the resources for them to survive.”



Kingman Master Gardeners

Linda L Reddick, Coordinator
Melissa Palmer, Co-Coordinator

Fall has finally arrived, and that's good news. We can enjoy the fall colors and a bit cooler temperatures. This summer has certainly been different. Brief, sporadic, spotty rains with our monsoon, almost like catch me if you can. Unfortunately, it does not look good for making our average rain fall, which translates to no drought relief. Keep that compost going, because we need to conserve every bit of moisture we can.

On behalf of the Kingman Master Gardeners, I want to extend a great big welcome to Kit Kudukis, the new Administrative Assistant at the Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office. Welcome aboard Kit! Next time you're by the office, stop in to meet Kit, and check out the lobby plants. Associate Carol Rose has taken on the responsibility of watering the plants, and she and several other Kingman Master Gardeners recently replaced pots, and re-potted many of them. They sure look happier and healthier.

The attendance of our July "How to Enter the Fair" workshop was a bit of a let down. People have often asked how, what, and when to enter the fair, so that was our focus. Attendance was light, but those who were there went away knowing how to successfully submit a fair entry, and that's what counts.

Our August "Fall Planting" workshop was a big hit. We had a full house, with almost standing room only. Associate Meredith Langlois gave an excellent presentation on soil preparation, along with what and when to plant for the fall garden. Even though it was her first presentation, she handled it like a pro. There was also a presentation on crop rotation, followed by tips to winterize your irrigation system. Reviews were excellent with very high scores all around.

School gardens are off and running. The start dates for each of the schools is varying, depending on the principal at each site. We are working around some time difficulties due to transportation conflicts because of early starts, or late finishes, so we'll see how it goes. Thank you to Bob Clotworthy and Izzy Brood for your continued support. You're both fantastic!

Well we all know what September is, FAIR TIME! Wow, we had perfect weather for the fair, with no rain before, during, or after. Sure made set up much easier. Victoria, your vision of the Master Gardener booth was certainly colourful. Thank you for leading us on this event. A big THANK YOU to all of you who helped in both the Produce Exhibit and the Master Gardener booth. A special thank you to the Master Gardeners from Bullhead City and Lake Havasu for driving in, and assisting in the Master Gardener booth. We always enjoy your company. We fielded hundreds of questions on everything from agriculture to entomology. Attendance and visitation in our area was excellent. Having the feeling you have helped someone certainly is a good one. I sure hope all of the Master Gardeners who participated feel that way. The fair was a very successful event.

I hope all of you have your winter gardens ready. If you are not planting a winter garden, get your cover crop planted. Remember, "Feed the soil, not the plant".

Happy Gardening
Linda L Reddick
Kingman area Coordinator



Lake Havasu City Master Gardeners

Dan Alberts, Coordinator

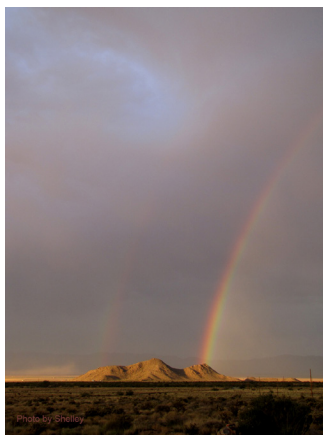
Sharon Gomez, Co-coordinator

Greetings from the Lake Havasu City Master Gardeners. With the arrival of autumn, there is a renewed sense of interest in the community pertaining to outdoor activity, and gardening is an excellent example of this. I personally will be visiting the nurseries and garden centers around town to view the selection of new inventory that will be arriving, I am curious as to what I may find.

At this time of the year, the population in much of Mohave County is on the rise due to the influx of winter visitors. As Master Gardeners, we welcome them at all of our public events here in Lake Havasu City, many of which are held at the local branch of the Mohave County Library. In early October, several members of our group will be creating a gardening display in the lobby of the library to increase awareness of our group in the community, and promote our Home Garden Days held there at the library on the first Tuesday of each month.

I have researched some facts concerning the water supply of the Colorado River that I would like to share. As you may know, when Lake Mead drops below 1,075 feet of water level, a Tier 1 shortage will be declared. This would result in Arizona losing 320,000 acre feet of water allocation, enough to supply 640,000 households for 1 year. The consensus is that in 2020 it would be a 52% chance, and by 2023 it would increase to 68%. Initially, this would affect Pinal county agriculture. For us, we can only hope that there will be sufficient snow pack in the Western Rockies in the upcoming winters to avert this issue. When talking with clients at Home Garden Day, in regard to what types of plants to choose for landscaping, I will direct them to drought tolerant/desert native plants.

Have a great autumn gardening experience, from the Lake Havasu City Master Gardeners.



Dust Storms and Double Rainbow





Master Gardener's booth Mohave County Fair



Produce Entries



Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jeffrey C. Silvertooth, Associate Dean & Director, Extension & Economic Development, Division of Agriculture, Life and Veterinary Sciences, and Cooperative Extension, The University of Arizona. The University of Arizona is an equal opportunity, affirmative action institution. The University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or genetic information in its programs and activities. Persons with a disability may request reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office at (928) 753-3788. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.



Mohave County Master Gardener Calendar Summer 2018

October

- October 1: LHC Library Lobby Display Case Decorating, Lake Havasu City Library, 10:00 a.m.
- October 2: LHC Home Garden Day, Lake Havasu City Library, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
- October 3: National Night Out, Mohave Electric Cooperative, 928 Hancock, 5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
- October 6: Children’s Safety Event, Kingman Home Depot, 8:00 a.m. - Noon
- October 9: BHC Master Gardener Meeting, Bullhead City Library, 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- October 10: Laughlin Home Garden Day, Laughlin Library, 10:00 a.m. – Noon
- October 11: BHC Home Garden Day, Bullhead City Library, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. (Note time change)
- October 16: LHC Master Gardener Meeting, Lake Havasu City Library, 6:30 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
- October 18: BHC Library Presentation, “How to Plant Your Cool Shade Tree”, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
- October 20: LHC Library Landscape Clean Up, Lake Havasu City Library, 9:00 a.m.
- October 25: KGM Master Gardener Meeting, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 6:30 p.m.
- October 27: Ground Cover Workshop, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 1:00 p.m.

November

- November 6: LHC Home Garden Day, Lake Havasu City Library, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
- November 8: BHC Home Garden Day, Bullhead City Library, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. (Note time change)
- November 10: BHC Cool Shade Tree Handout, City Maintenance Yard, Alona’s Way, 6:30 a.m. – 1 p.m.
- November 13: BHC Master Gardener Meeting, Bullhead City Library, 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- November 14: Laughlin Home Garden Day, Laughlin Library, 10 a.m. – Noon
- November 15: BHC Library Presentation, “Container Gardening and Small Space Alternatives”, 2-4 p.m.
- November 17: IPM Workshop, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 1:00 p.m.
- November 20: LHC Master Gardener Meeting, Lake Havasu City Library, 6:30 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
- November 22: Happy Thanksgiving! No KGM Master Gardener Meeting this month

December

- TBD: KGM Master Gardener Meeting and Holiday Dinner
- December 4: LHC Home Garden Day, Lake Havasu City Library, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
- December 11: BHC Master Gardener Meeting and Holiday Dinner, 6 p.m. – 7:30 p.m., Oriol’s Restaurant
- December 12: Laughlin Home Garden Day, Laughlin Library, 10 a.m. – Noon
- December 13: DEADLINE FOR WIND & WEEDS SUBMISSIONS**
- December 13: BHC Home Garden Day, Bullhead City Library, 10 a.m. – Noon
- December 18: LHC Master Gardener Meeting, Lake Havasu City Library, 6:30 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.

The things we find in our gardens & yards!



Fall 2018 Wind & Weeds Assembled by Shelley, Master Gardener

KEY: Bullhead City (BHC) - Lake Havasu City (LHC) - Kingman (KNG) - All

