



Mohave County Master Gardener Program

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Featured Article

by
Amy Trutwin, Bullhead City Master Gardener

Going for the Gold with Marigolds

Marigolds (*Tagetes*, many varieties and cultivars) are hardy annuals adaptable to many growing conditions. They are robust and nearly trouble free, with flowers ranging from pale yellow through gold, orange and brownish maroon. In our area they can be planted in spring and/or fall, and deadheading them frequently will assure a prolonged blooming season.

Marigolds add beauty to either a flower or a vegetable garden. Gardeners often interplant marigolds in an attempt to control nematodes and other insects. Rabbits and other desert critters do not like the aroma of the marigold, so planting them in garden borders can be beneficial. Another wonderful use of the marigold is to eco-dye fabric and yarn. The process is quite simple and can take as little as 2-3 hours.

To begin, harvest your marigold blooms and separate your colored bits from the greens. You can either discard the greens, or save for later. Wear gloves as staining of your hands may occur. Mordant your fiber and fabric in a solution of tepid water and cream of tartar or alum, both readily available on your kitchen spice rack. This will saturate your fiber and allow for deeper color. Rinse your fiber and fabric gently.

Using a non-reactive pot such as glass, stainless steel or enamel without chips, fill the pot with three times as much water as plant material, allowing the petals to float freely. With the lid on the pot, bring water and petals to a boil, then lower heat and simmer 1 hour. Cool and strain the petals out. Now return the dye bath to the heat source and reheat to a simmer. Add your wet, mordanted fiber and fabric to the pot and simmer 45 minutes. Again, fiber and fabric should be allowed to float freely. Using tongs, remove your dyed materials from the dyebath, place into a container and allow to cool. When cool enough to handle, rinse in fresh water keeping in mind to **rinse in the same temperature of water as your newly dyed material (not too hot, not too cold!)**. If you are using protein based yarn, this method will prevent felting. Gently squeeze out the excess water and hang to dry, out of direct sunlight.



If you desire to "play with color", split your dyebath. Add 1 tsp. of washing soda to obtain a more orange hue. Add iron for darker shades. Leave some in the dyebath overnight for a deeper, saturated color. Or, toss in the entire flower including the green bits. (I found this to give a subdued color.) As a reference, all the dyed material (yarn and fabrics) in these photos was obtained from using the blossoms from just 12 marigold plants.



Amy's Corner

What a long, strange winter it's been! Record setting precipitation has not only helped alleviate drought effects from last year, but set us up for what is sure to be a spectacular wildflower season. I just returned from a family vacation to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in California, where they are experiencing a "super bloom". There was a literal traffic jam in the sleepy little town of Borrego Springs (population 3,429), as they were inundated with thousands of visitors vying for a glimpse at the desert splashed in color.

It occurred to me that many of the flowers taking center stage in their wild habitat, are considered lowly weeds when they pop up in people's yards. Lupine, poppies, chia, and brittle bush are commonly sprayed with herbicide, then left to wither and die, looking far worse than they did in their natural, healthy state. Worse yet, many common herbicides have been shown to be toxic to beneficial insects such as bees. If they are applied while the plant is in bloom, unsuspecting pollinators continue to visit the flowers, becoming exposed to the harmful chemicals. What if everyone committed to letting their wildflowers grow, not only for the benefit of pollinators, but to encourage our natural desert biodiversity, and ensure the viability of our native plants for generations to come? Perhaps Mohave County could rival other locations in the Mojave Desert known for their "super blooms".

Just as important as protecting our native wildflowers, is recognizing invasive species that outcompete our indigenous plants. One such specimen I recently learned about is *Brassica tournefortii*, aka Sahara mustard. In Southern California, there is an organized campaign to eradicate this noxious weed, which was originally discovered in the Coachella Valley in the 1927 (believed to have come over with imported date palms). By 1978, it had spread to Tucson, and is now found throughout the entire desert southwest region, as far East as Texas. It is estimated that 75% of native wildflower fields in California

and Arizona are now occupied by Sahara Mustard, severely limiting the ability of native species to flourish. The mustard's rapid growth and immense size shades out native wildflowers, forcing them to focus their energy on foliage production to photosynthesize, rather than producing flowers and seeds that will ensure species survival. Under optimal conditions, this strategy has allowed Sahara mustard to take over entire native wildflower fields within a matter of years.



On a recent walk around the Island Path in Lake Havasu City, I observed Sahara mustard in abundance. This non-showy plant has low lying dandelion-like foliage at the base, and sends up many long skinny stems that produce small yellow flowers at the tip – each one with the ability to self-pollinate and produce its own thin seed pod along the stem. This allows a large plant to produce up to 1600 seeds! Take a look at the photos, and you may recognize it as a growing problem in your part of the county as well. Eradication is best done early to avoid spreading seeds. Studies show that complete removal is preferred, as the plant releases allelopathic compounds which continue to inhibit the growth of other plants if pulled and left on site.

As Master Gardeners, we are in a unique position to be able to educate ourselves and the public about issues such as invasive plants, as well as to encourage best practices concerning irrigation, plant selection, and care that help to make our desert communities a more beautiful and sustainable place to live. A whole new cohort of 25 students are more



than half finished with the 2019 Urban Home Horticulture Course series. The majority of them are from the Kingman area, but Bullhead/Laughlin and Lake Havasu City are represented as well, and we sincerely hope that they all decide to continue down the path of education and service by becoming Master Gardener Associates in their respective cities over the next year.

The time of year is coming to recognize the efforts of all Master Gardener Volunteers and Associates at our annual recognition luncheon. This year's luncheon will be held on May 15th at Garibaldi's Italian Restaurant in Kingman. Be on the lookout for registration information soon. In the meantime, enjoy the beautiful spring weather, and this amazing slice of the Mojave Desert we are fortunate enough to call home!

Amy Nickel
Instructional Specialist, Sr.

Phytophthora and Phytophthora gummosis **By Bill Stillman, Bullhead City Master Gardener Emeritus**

The Cooperative Extension office received a call for master gardener help late February of this year. The client was concerned about the condition of her citrus trees. One tree was dead on one side, the other was not producing any fruit.

An on-site visit found the grapefruit tree did look dead on one side, while the other, an orange tree, looked healthy. In discussion with the client, I found the following:

- Wintertime irrigation is daily, with summer time irrigation taking place 3 times per day.
- Irrigation is supplied by one bubbler running for 10 minutes each cycle.
- Some pruning has taken place in the past on each of the trees.
- Each tree had a basin, about 3 feet in diameter.
- The soil was saturated and fertilizer granules were visible atop of the soil.

The tree canopy at the time of the visit was about 8-10 feet across. The grapefruit tree on the north side is shaded by the residence and lacked leaves. Most outer growth branches were flexible with signs of new growth. The orange tree looked healthy for this time of year, without any structural damage to this tree.



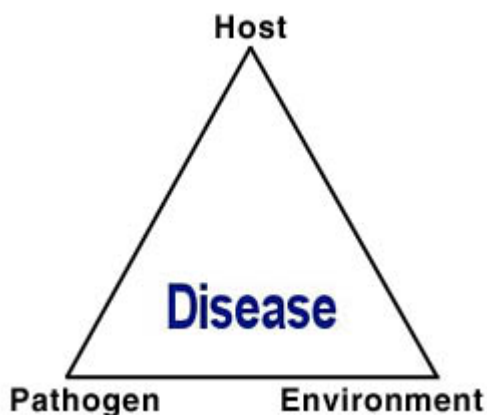
When I inspected the trunk of the grapefruit tree, I found damage to the tree trunk on the barren side of the tree. I had never seen this type of damage in any of my on-site visits. Based on previous studies, I was certain the damage was likely caused by Phytophthora, an Oomycete (formally considered to be a fungal disease), now more properly a water mold.



Additionally, I suspected Phytophthora was affecting the roots of the tree as well, causing the die back problem with this tree.

Photos were sent to Dr. Glenn Wright, Associate Extension Specialist at the University of Arizona's Yuma Agricultural Center, for his review and comments. Confirmation of my findings and details on treating the grapefruit were discussed.

These trees were a good example of the Disease Triangle. The pathogen Phytophthora is present in our desert soils. The host is the grapefruit tree roots and trunk. The environment is the continued wet soil due to the over irrigation. Under wet conditions the Phytophthora produces large numbers of spores which are splashed onto the trunk, allowing it to develop.



Recommendation: It is apparent the grapefruit and the orange tree have been over irrigated for years, and it is now taking its toll on the grapefruit tree. Initially looking at the grapefruit tree and knowing the history of the tree, I suspected the tree roots were suffering from Phytophthora. Upon finding the Phytophthora on the trunk area, this indicated Phytophthora was likely present in the soil, and most likely was affecting the root system as well.

Recommendations:

1. Change irrigation. Relocate the irrigation head away from the trunk. Remove soil away from the trunk.
2. Attend the irrigation workshop at the Bullhead City Library in March 2019.

3. Treat the grapefruit tree with fungicide or remove the tree upon its demise.

- Commercial treatment - Purchase fungicide containing some metalaxyl or mefenoxam. The trade names for metalaxyl and mefenoxam are Ridomil and Ridomil Gold, respectively. Another fungicide that works is Aliette (Aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate). These products are only available to commercial growers and can only be legally applied by someone with a commercial applicator's license.
 - Homeowner treatment for root rot - Find a product containing the active ingredient mono- and di-potassium salts of phosphorous acid. One such product is Monterey Garden Phos (The manufacturer is Lawn and Garden Products Inc.) available on the internet and at some garden centers. Label instructions on the Monterey Garden Phos allows application as foliar spray to mature trees for treatment of root rot and fruit rot.
 - Homeowner treatment for trunk rot (lesions, oozing, etc.) - Monterey Garden Phos may be applied as a trunk spray. It is recommended that the surfactant Pentra-Bark be mixed with the fungicide.
1. Alternatively, cut out any diseased bark and paint the wound with Bordeaux, or spray with copper fungicide to kill any spores which are still alive. In all cases, be sure to read and follow all label directions._

2. Links:

[http://www.montereylawngarden.com/documents/public/products/Monterey%20Garden%20Phos_2-column-\(01\)_12%2023%2015.pdf](http://www.montereylawngarden.com/documents/public/products/Monterey%20Garden%20Phos_2-column-(01)_12%2023%2015.pdf)

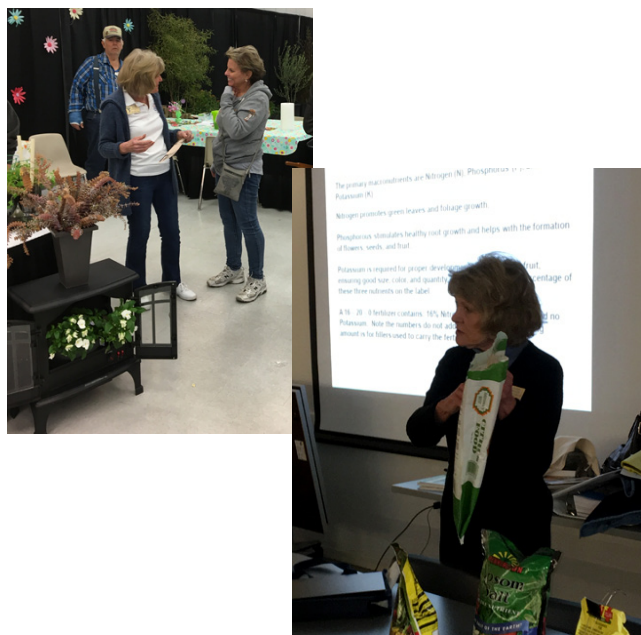
<http://www.agbio-inc.com/pentra-bark.html>



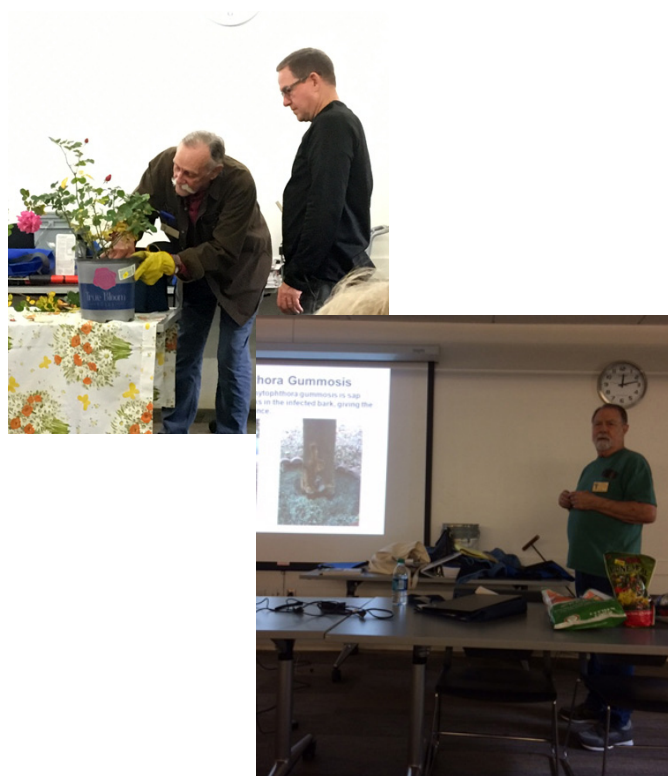
Bullhead City Master Gardeners

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

The wonderful rains have brought a beautiful display of wildflowers throughout Mohave County, and the Bullhead City area is no exception. The prolific purple lupine, and various yellow flowers currently in bloom, remind us the heat is coming soon. Along with these short lived annuals, brittle bushes are beginning their yellow blossoming, which will continue throughout the spring, and even into summer. Another purple flowering plant visible in the landscape is scorpion weed. Unlike the lovely lupines, this purple plant is nasty, and can cause a rash if it touches your skin. Of course a weed is just a plant growing in an unwanted location, and our booth at the Mohave Home and Garden Show in mid-March got lots of questions from local residents about how best to get rid of them.



The Bullhead City Master Gardeners have been busy doing things other than just admiring the wildflowers. Our monthly “formal” Library programs (with powerpoints and a pre-selected topic) continue to be popular. The January library program was “Pruning Trees and Shrubs”, and Bill Stillman and Dennis Lesowsky kept the audience entertained while being educated. In February they presented “All About Citrus and other Fruit Trees”, and Bill, Dennis and Leroy Jackson will be covering “Irrigation” in March. These are the three



topics comprising most of our hotline calls. Improper pruning and watering cause most of the tree failures we see in this area. Often the new homeowners inherit the problem situations from the past owners’ poor practices, and it’s hard to tell them some of their plants and trees are doomed. We continue to try get the word out to area residents about how to properly prune, irrigate, and care for their landscape plants and fruit trees by repeating these three programs each year in January, February and March. Shortly afterwards, hotline calls are still received pertaining to these same topics.

Our Home Garden Days have been less crowded than in the fall, but they are always lively and cover a wide range of horticultural topics. We’re always happy to have attendees new to the area and, once they realize the Master Gardener programs exist in the area, they often become “regulars” at our events. Successful gardeners from other climates are often dismayed when their old techniques don’t work here, so discussing all the wonderful things they CAN grow in the desert is a happy revelation. Hearing the experiences of others (from those in the audience or from the Master Gardeners in the front of the room) is reassuring as well. We have a large group of “friends of the Master Gardeners” who faithfully come to most everything we do in the community.



Our big event each spring is participating in the Mohave Valley Contractors Association Home and Garden Show. They give us a huge space, and we had an estimated 1,000 people visit the booth during the two days of the show. In conjunction with Star Nursery, we also manned a table for children, and taught kids how to plant seeds. We handed out Vegetable Planting Dates information along with our program information, and also handed out seeds donated by Home Depot to those who added their names to our email list. Several Master Gardeners from Kingman came down and worked with us, and we always enjoy seeing them, and appreciate their help! We had good coverage in the local paper as well, including a front page article after the show. Some of our members had planted herbs and vegetables in alternative containers (a planting mix soil bag, 2-liter soda bottles, and styrofoam coolers) and that portion of the booth's displays was featured in a front page picture.

Other activities during the first quarter included a field trip to a farm in Mohave Valley. One of our "Master Gardener Friends", Richard Park, has ten acres of pasture and green houses. He has goats, chickens, grows

vegetables hydroponically, and is a wealth of information on all things horticultural. He showed us around the greenhouses, and we had a wonderful morning looking at his amazing crops.

Another field trip is planned for the end of March when we will take a "wildflower walk" led by Sally Stevens. She will help us identify the volunteer plants as well as gather seeds.

By mid-April most of our winter visitors leave for home and things quiet down somewhat. We continue our Library programs in April and May, and have Bob Morris scheduled as a guest speaker at the Library on April 18, the same day as the final exam in the Urban Home Horticulture Class. Fortunately the exam is in the morning and Bob's presentation is from 2 p.m. – 4 p.m. so they don't conflict.

We look forward to the warmer weather arriving soon, and to seeing you all at the Recognition Luncheon in Kingman in May.



**Stockton Hill Road
Spring 2019**



Kingman Master Gardeners

Linda L Reddick, Coordinator
Melissa Palmer, Co-Coordinator

In February, signs of spring were everywhere. The daffodil buds were forming, tree buds were swollen, and the birds were singing. That is until we had a historical snow storm on February 21. Kingman had not seen that much snow since 1935, and as for me, I would be pleased if it didn't happen for another 84 years. However, we definitely needed that additional moisture. I am thrilled to share that even though the school gardens were submerged in snow, after it melted, all of the vegetables were intact and still edible, except for a little frost bite damage.

A Big Thank You to the Kingman Master Gardeners, as no matter what the weather is like, they do not let it disrupt their agenda. They continue with their programs through wind, rain, snow. Hot or cold, sunny or cloudy, the show goes on! The year kicked off with Debbie Cleveland hosting the fruit tree pruning workshop at her home in mid-January. Attendance was good and the weather mostly cooperated. Attendees left with new knowledge, or a different perspective on pruning fruit trees. Thanks Debbie for being such a gracious host, and making everyone feel comfortable. The Urban Home Horticulture Classes also started in mid-January. There is a great group of people signed up for the class. Most of them are from the Kingman area, but there are some from both Lake Havasu and Bullhead City. With the enthusiasm they are showing, they will be a welcome addition to any of our Master Gardener groups.

In February, we were back at Debbie's for a Rose Pruning workshop. Wow, it was cold! Early morning it was pretty nice, but by 10:00 AM when the workshop started, it was cold & windy. Nancy Sandy is a true warrior. She kept everyone informed and engaged through the cold. Nancy was so interesting to listen to, even through it was terribly cold, no one left until she had finished. Being the gracious host she is, Debbie provided everyone with hot beverages, and treats. In late February, Cindy Toepfer led a seed starting workshop, assisted by several other Master Gardeners. Attendance was great, as was her presentation. We were very pleased to see so many people wanting to start their own plants from seed.

Early in March Cindy led another workshop on grape vine pruning at the Digit Community Garden. Again it was cold, therefore attendance was light. However, those who stuck it out, were presented with proper grape vine pruning techniques. March 8th, 9th and 10th several of the Kingman Master Gardeners assisted the Bullhead Master Gardeners in the 2019 Mohave Valley Contractors Show. It was a great show - well attended, nicely planned, and fun for all. Since the Master Gardener booth was right next to Star Nursery, some of us taught kids how to plant, which is always a joy.

Spring must almost be here, as I am itching to dig in the soil, which I call "gardeners fever". Hope all of you enjoy the renewal season of spring as much as I do, and start planting!

Regards
Linda L. Reddick
Kingman Coordinator

Cindy Toepfer, Kingman Master Gardener

Seed Starting on Feb. 26 at 5:30pm was a full house at our Extension Office. Toilet paper tubes were filled with moist soil and participants chose from a wide assortment of seeds to plant. No children this year though. All got to take their creations home.



Tips on Seed Saving

By Nancy Sandy, Kingman Master Gardener

You can successfully save seeds from most of your garden vegetables if you follow a few simple guidelines. Though many people believe that you can only save seed from heirloom plants, this is a misconception. Seed you save from any stable hybrid will produce “true to type” plants in the next growing season.

When it comes to heirloom vegetables, there are three commonly used definitions; historical, botanical, and commercial heirlooms. Historical heirloom seeds are passed down generation to generation in a narrow demographic and geographical area. They have usually developed traits that make them very well suited to that area. Botanical heirloom vegetables are cultivars that have existed as stable hybrids prior the World War II (1945). Commercially, most seed companies label their varieties as heirloom seeds if they were introduced at least 50 years ago.

You will need to avoid trying to save seeds from any cultivar described as an F1 hybrid. These are plants produced by crossing two pure line plants (in-bred, self pollinated strains) and this cross must be done manually every year to produce the next crop of F1 seeds. F1 hybrids are often more expensive due to the labor intensive production but they often make up for the increased cost with “hybrid vigor”—superior taste, production, and disease resistance. They’re great to have on your table but you can’t save seeds from them.

Understanding the nature of the plants you grow will help you decide how best to grow them for seed. Most vegetable varieties will need to be grown by themselves, in a mono-culture, if you plan on saving their seeds. Growing a single cultivar of any species greatly reduces the chance of contamination by cross-pollination.

As a rule of thumb, self-pollinating vegetables like lettuce, beans, grains, tomatoes, and peppers need the least separation between varieties. Pollination occurs within individual flowers and there is no need for pollen to be transferred to other plants. 15 to 50 ft. is adequate spacing for them.

Open pollinated varieties must be separated by much greater distance. Insect pollinated plants should be separated by at least 1 mile and wind pollinated species should be separated by 10 miles. It’s best to grow just one variety of open pollinated vegetables such as broccoli, corn, cucumbers, squash, and spinach. Some common garden vegetables are biennials and will not bloom or set seed until their second growing season. These include beets, cabbage, Swiss chard, carrots, leeks, and parsnips.

Pick your garden vegetable varieties for taste, and how well they do in your garden. Throughout the growing season, save the most vigorous, most productive, tastiest, and prettiest plants to collect your seeds from. Here are some tried and true methods for collecting and storing viable seed from you garden:

The Wet Method

Use this method for cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, zucchini, cantaloupes, melons, and tomatoes.

Let the fruit ripen fully on the vine. When the vine dries and the fruit is well aged, remove the seeds with the pulp. Place them in a glass jar with a small amount of water (1 or 2 tbs.) and let them ferment for 3 or 4 days. Place them in a sunny window and stir them daily. During this process, the viable seeds will sink to the bottom of the jar, and you can pour off the pulp and the bad seeds. Spread the collected seeds on a paper towel to dry thoroughly. (I suggest “disturbing” them frequently to keep them from sticking to the paper and to dry them quicker) Place them in a dry glass jar and put them in the freezer for a couple of days. This kills any pests. Then store in a cool dry place.

The Rinse and Dry Method:

Use this method for peppers and watermelons.

Harvest seeds when fruit begins to wither on the plant. Remove the seeds with the pulp and discard most of the pulp. Wash seeds with cool water, and a drop of dish soap. Spread them out on a glass or plastic plate (seeds will stick to a paper plate), and stir them daily until they are fully dry. Do not let the temperature exceed 90 degrees. Place the dry seeds in a clean glass jar with 1 tbs of powdered milk to absorb any moisture and store in a cool, dry place.



Dry Methods for Harvesting Seeds

Radish and Turnips

Let the seed pods get brown and dry. Pull the whole plant and hang upside-down with the seed pods in a paper bag. Pods will drop their seeds into the bag when they are fully mature. Seal the bag and store in a cool, dry place.

Peas and Beans

Let seed pods dry completely on the plant. Shell and store in a cool, dry place.

Corn

Let the husks turn brown and dry out. Harvest before the 1st frost. Pull back the husks, braid and hang in a warm, dry room. After 3 months, discard any off-colored kernels, shell the ears and store in a cool, dry place.

Lettuce

Let your best plants bolt. When the flowers have withered and have “fluffy” tops (like a dandelion) cut the stalk off at ground level. Over a large bowl, (preferable on a day with a slight breeze to help carry away the chaff) rub the fluff between your thumb and forefinger so the seeds separate and fall into the bowl. Put in a container and store in a cool, dry place

Broccoli

Let the heads flower and grow seed pods. Let them dry on the plant then hang them in a cool, dry room for 1 or 2 weeks. When the pods are very brittle, put them in a cloth bag or between folded tea towels, and use a rolling pin to break up the pods. Discard the pieces of pods and store the seeds in an envelope in a cool, dry place.

Cabbage

Cabbage is a biennial. Leave the plant in the ground till it flowers in the 2nd year. The flower stalks are quite tall and may require staking. Let the seed pods dry on the stalk then strip them off and put them in a cloth bag. Beat them with a rubber mallet to break open the pods. Separate the seeds from the chaff and store in a cool, dry place

Carrots and Onions

Carrots and onions are biennials. Leave them in the ground a second year for them to flower. Let the seed ripen on the plant. When the flower heads turn brown, cut and place them in paper bags. Leave them in the bag until the seeds turn black. Then shake vigorously to release the seed. Store in a cool, dry place.

Note: most onion seed is only viable for 1 year and should always be planted the year it is collected.



Lake Havasu City Master Gardeners

Dan Alberts, Coordinator

Sharon Gomez, Co-coordinator

Hello and good tidings from the Master Gardeners of Lake Havasu City.

Spring has emerged here after an unusual winter in that the amount of rainfall was three times the norm for us in Lake Havasu City. This has triggered an immense amount of wildflowers in the desert. With the wildflowers come the weeds however, especially scorpion weed, which is in abundant quantity around town.

This past winter has been a fruitful experience for the Master Gardeners here in Lake Havasu. Many people, both winter visitors and full time residents, joined us for our Home Garden Day at the Library these last few months. One interesting inquiry came into our March Home Garden Day, from a woman who brought in a plant sample wondering if it was a weed, or a beneficial wildflower. Upon closer inspection by some of our Master Gardeners with origins in the mid-west, it was discovered to be the invasive *Glechoma hederacea*, more commonly known as creeping Charlie, field balm, or run-away robin. A member of the mint family, it has a spreading growth pattern, and can be difficult to remove once established. It is unclear how widespread this invasive weed may be in the area.



The hotline calls continue on a regular basis here, with variable horticulture issues for homeowners. Our Master Gardeners have been working together to respond to each of these calls, and also provide a number of home visits. Unfortunately, some of the calls did not have desirable outcomes. In one case, an overturned saguaro cactus was discovered to be infected with bacterial necrosis, indicated by a smelly black substance oozing from the base. At another residence, a mature mulberry tree was diagnosed with a fungal infection known as heart rot, which was discovered when a limb was pruned off to reveal water running out of a spongy interior. In both cases, careful removal was recommended to prevent spreading to other specimens on the property.

February 9th and 10th found the Lake Havasu City Master Gardeners hosting our annual booth at the Winterfest on Main Street. This year worked well for us, as many folks stopped to talk and gain knowledge about gardening information that we provided. This event has always been a popular venue here in town, and this year was no exception.





February the 23rd was the date for our annual “Meet the Master Gardeners” event at the Library. This year, in addition to the informative gardening displays that are present each year, Paul and Dani Osborn of Australian Outback Plants were the featured speakers. Paul has developed a huge nursery in Tonopah, Arizona that supplies retail stores such as Lowes with Australian native plants.



This event was well promoted in the local paper, drawing a large number of folks that had an interest in



learning more on this subject.

February the 28th was the date for our annual tree pruning demonstration, done in conjunction with Lake Havasu City Parks Department. This year the event was held at Rotary Park, and attracted about 15 people. We are fortunate to have several municipal employees who are committed to promoting healthy trees throughout the community, and willing to share their expertise in that regard.

The Lake Havasu City Master Gardeners continue to support the Les Galst Community Garden here in town. The latest project was the construction of three additional raised planter beds on the 13th of March. Thanks to all who participated in this project.

On that note, we leave you with some words to remember, “Spring is the time of plans and projects”. May you find time for both in this most delightful season.

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.



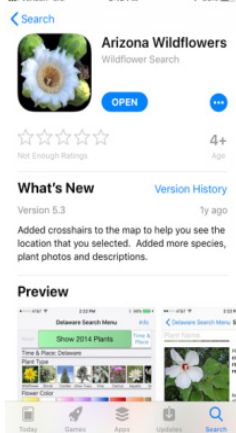
Infield Wildflower App Review

By Shelley Lossing, Kingman Area Master Gardener

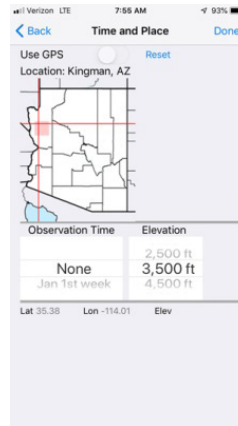
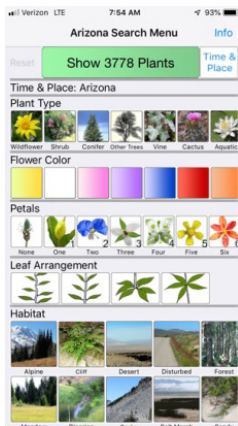
Do you like to know the name of new plants you encounter when traveling around? Then the FREE Infield Wildflower app is for you! Once you have downloaded the app, its greatest benefit is you do not need cell service or WiFi to utilize it. There are a total of 47 state and regional wildflower apps created so far from this provider, including Arizona and Southern California.

This app does more than search for wildflowers. The plant range selection includes the following: wildflower, shrub, conifer, other trees, vine, cactus, aquatic, grass, fern, moss, and lichen.

1. Go to App Store and search for Arizona Wildflowers and download this free app (put in photo)



2. Now the Fun can begin. Start reducing your base selection of plants by selecting the various variables from the home screen
 - a. Plant type
 - b. Flower Color
 - c. Leaf arrangement
 - d. Habitat
 - e. Or upper right corner. Time and Place, Location, Observation, Elevation to further eliminate /reduce plants shown.



Common Name --
repentine bush
 Scientific Name --
Yucca laricifolia (A. Gray) Shimmers
 Author of Scientific Names --
 Stan Shebs
 License: CC BY-SA



Mohave County Master Gardener Spring 2019 Calendar

April

- Tues., April 2: LHC Home Garden Day, Lake Havasu City Library, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
- Thurs., April 4: UHHC Week 11, “Integrated Pest Management”, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 9:30 am – 1:00 pm
- Sat., April 6: KGM Spring Planting Workshop, DIG it Community Garden 2301 Lillie Ave., 10:00 a.m. - Noon.
- Tues., April 9: BHC Master Gardener Meeting, Bullhead City Library, 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- Wed., April 10: Laughlin Home Garden Day, Laughlin Library, 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.
- Thurs., April 11: BHC Home Garden Day, Bullhead City Library, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- Thurs., April 11: UHHC Week 12, “Diagnosing Plant Problems & Finding Solutions”, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 9:30 am – 1:00 pm
- Tues., April 16: LHC Master Gardener Meeting, Lake Havasu City Library, 6:30 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
- Thurs., April 18: UHHC Week 13, “Final Exam”, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 9:30 am – 1:00 pm
- Thurs., April 18: BHC Library Presentation, Guest speaker Bob Morris “Spring in Your Garden” Bullhead City Library, 2 p.m. – 4 p.m.
- Thurs., April 18: Kingman Home & Garden Expo, Mohave County Fairgrounds, 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
- Fri., April 19: Kingman Home & Garden Expo, Mohave County Fairgrounds, 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
- Sat., April 20: Kingman Home & Garden Expo, Mohave County Fairgrounds, 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
- Thurs., April 25: KGM Master Gardener meeting, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 6:30 p.m.
- Fri., April 26: LHC Children’s Planting Workshop, Lake Havasu City Library, 3:30 – 4:30 p.m.

May

- Tues., May 7: LHC Home Garden Day, Lake Havasu City Library, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
- Tues., May 9: BHC Master Gardener Meeting, Bullhead City Library, 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- Tues. May 14: BHC Home Garden Day, Bullhead City Library, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- Wed., May 15: Master Gardener Recognition Luncheon, Garibaldi’s Italian Restaurant, Kingman. *PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED* Time: TBD
- Thurs., May 16: BHC Library Presentation, “Plant Propagation/ Weeds” Bullhead City Library, 2 p.m. – 4 p.m.
- Tues., May 21: LHC Master Gardener Meeting, Lake Havasu City Library, 6:30 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
- Thurs., May 23: KGM Master Gardener meeting, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 6:30 p.m.

June

- Tues., June 4: LHC Home Garden Day, Lake Havasu City Library, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
- Tues., June 11: BHC Master Gardener Meeting, Bullhead City Library, 6 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- Thurs. June 13: BHC Home Garden Day, Bullhead City Library, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- Tues., June 18: NO LHC Master Gardener Meeting this month. Business Meetings resume in September.
- Thurs., June 20: DEADLINE FOR WIND & WEEDS ARTICLES
- Thurs., June 20: NO BHC Library Presentation this month. Program resumes in September
- Thurs., June 27: KGM Master Gardener meeting, Mohave County Cooperative Extension Office, 6:30 p.m.

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

Spring 2019 Wind & Weeds Assembled by Shelley, Master Gardener

