

DIRTY DIGS

Autauga County Master Gardeners Association Newsletter

August 2020



President's Message

What a difference a month makes! Everything we had planned for this fall has either been cancelled or looks totally different than originally planned. Oh, well, flexibility is the key to success.

As you have heard, the fall seminar is cancelled for this year. The state is very receptive to our hosting next year since we have everything planned. Our speakers have all agreed to return next year so all we have to do is dust off the plans next summer to make it happen. I personally want to thank everyone who participated in the planning, donated a door prize, agreed to host a tour, or signed up to work on a committee. It takes a village to host a large event and the response from our association was phenomenal!

Based on your input to the plant sale survey, our fall plant sale will be modified version of the virtual spring sale. We've decided to maintain the virtual aspect, but expand it to include our Master Gardener friends in the surrounding counties. Please send your plant lists to either myself or Ange Trimble by August 28th. Include on your list your contact number, the name of the plant, the quantity available and the size of the pot. The plants will be priced according to pot size to make it easy. After we receive all of the individual plant lists, a master list will be created and attached to a flyer for distribution. The Master List will go out on August 31st. Orders will be placed as they were in the spring by calling the Master Gardener that is do-



nating the plant. When an order is received, place a tag in the plant with the recipient's name. Plants that have been reserved, will be delivered to Prattville Garden on September 16th – September 18th at specified times. Saturday, September 19th has been designated as the pick-up day at Prattville Garden during the hours of 8:00 am until noon. The Country Store will be set up that morning for shopping. We will practice mandated guidelines including the wearing of a mask and practicing social distancing.



Our intern class begins this week and that, too, will look different. Most instructional classes will be held via Zoom across the state so all counties will be on the same basic schedule. There will be five 'field trips' during the class that will be tailored to the

individual county resources. The first field trip will be Wednesday, August 26th, 1:00 pm at Prattville Garden. Come if you are comfortable and meet the intern class. If you are interested in mentoring an intern, please contact Cheri Cook.

Keep in touch! Always remember, time began in a garden!

Debbie



Lets Talk About Growing Corn In a Limited Area

By: Glenn Huovinen

Earlier this year I planted a variety of corn from Burpee seed company called Container Corn, in grow bags in my modified kiddy pool set up.

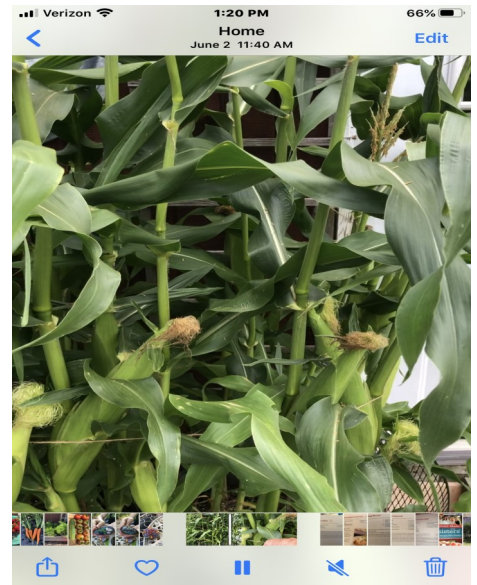
It produced the tastiest bi-colored corn and it was loved by all.

So I recently replanted in the grow bags.

I am anxious to see if this little crop is as good.

Plus just as were eating the initial harvest I planted a white corn variety in my raised bed.

The key to growing corn in a small space is to plant them close to help with wind pollination.



Volunteers Add Value to Extension

By: Dani Carroll, Kerry Smith

Outdoor green spaces improve employee health and job productivity. Plants in hospital rooms reduce patients' blood pressure and fatigue. Home Grounds horticulture impacts the quality of daily life.

County Extension offices report that Home Grounds topics dominate calls as clients ask questions and seek programs. Trained Extension volunteers expand our outreach.

Home Grounds Team Response

- Home Grounds led volunteer training in 18 locations for attendees from 30 counties. They adopted the principles we taught, making them strong proponents for teaching others.
 - We trained 425 interns and maintained support from 1,372 veteran Master Gardeners. Combined they donated 172,200 mission-based volunteer hours.
- Extension volunteers: FW&NR, 4-H, EFNEP, SNAP-Ed, Home Grounds, and the Annual Beekeeping Symposium (\$3.4M in volunteer hours)
- Public programs: Lunch & Learn, Ask the MG, Extension information at farmers markets and civic events, education booths promoting soil testing and plant/pest ID, and hands-on workshops (over \$1M in volunteer hours)
- Lunch & Learn: Led by Extension agents and hosted by MG volunteers. Advanced MGs often serve as speakers. Their training sets them apart, is focused on Extension program needs, and illustrates another benefit from this Extension-MG partnership.
- Research: 114 MG volunteers supported Harvest for Health, an ongoing cancer research project in 27 counties. The current study continues through 2022.
- County fairs: Blount County and 7 others report they depend on or heavily rely on MGs to continue their annual county fairs. Their volunteer hours injected \$142,800 to these counties last year.
 - Multiplied our community: municipal boards and commissions, churches, libraries, community centers, botanical gardens, nature centers, youth services (public and private), senior centers, arboretums, and farmers markets
- Some favorite projects: the petting zoo at Farm City, Classroom in the Forest, Habitat for Humanity projects, Festival of Flowers, water expos, Arbor Days, Hospice projects, McCoy Center and other special care facilities, the Lovelady Center, numerous school gardens, Blooming Birmingham, First Stop's garden, Aunt Katie's garden, Marshall County CASA, programs at private parks (Kenan's Mill, Landmark Park, Old Alabama Town, Pike Pioneer Museum), and programs for OLLI-AUM.
- Teaching gardens: These demonstrate horticulture principles, and some donate produce.
- Beautification projects: MGs donated plants, money, and time. Some donated labor, among them the Governor's Mansion and the Farley-Hill House in Montgomery, and several county and city municipal buildings and parks.
- 2019 Search for Excellence awards: Baldwin County MGs for Summer Fun Day for Kids (supporting their local 4-H program) and Autauga County MGs for Prattville-Autauga Demonstration Garden, a 15-year-old teaching and giving garden.

When asked to describe the benefits of this program, volunteers said: "Master Gardener is the

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Hummingbird Award

No member was selected to receive the Hummingbird award for August.



(Continued from page 3)

most rewarding volunteer work we do;" "We share Extension with our community;" and "MG opens doors to relationships we might not have otherwise."

Home Grounds Team Impact

- Local leaders, nonprofits, schools, civic events, and many others rely on Master Gardener Extension volunteers. We're honored to lead this valued program!
- Harvest for Health (2011–2022) is proving that vegetable gardening is a healthy habit. Study participants improve their diet, strength, and flexibility and are more motivated to daily exercise because of their garden success.
- Food gardens and gleaning projects donated over 12 tons of fresh produce (average retail \$49,400, or 98,800 1/2 cup servings).
- MG's statewide philanthropy to community organizations and financial support of community projects was \$82,000.
- Conservative direct impact estimate: \$4.4M
Return on investment: 12:1

Way Forward

Continue recruiting, training, and engaging volunteers to support Extension programs, expand their support to research, include them in publication projects, and continue training Advanced Master Gardeners. Other organizations agree that volunteers join and stay when their "experiences are meaningful, develop their skills, demonstrate impact, and tap into their abilities and interests." (D. Eisner, R. T. Grimm Jr., S. Maynard, and S. Washburn, "The New Volunteer Workforce," Stanford Social Innovation Review, 2009)



Autauga County Master Gardeners Association

Membership Form

Annual County membership dues for 2021 are \$15. State dues are \$10 and optional. State dues entitle you to **State Membership** and **Pathway; Newsletter**. You can also receive state awards such as **Reach for the Stars**. Please complete this form and return it to our Treasurer, **NO LATER THAN Oct 15, 2020.**

NAME _____

____ Check if your information in the 2020 ACMGA Membership Directory is correct and there are no changes,

it is unnecessary to complete the information below.

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____ CELL _____

EMAIL _____ DOB _____

(Only give email address if you wish to receive info via email) mm/dd

COUNTY OF TRAINING _____ YEAR OF GRADUATION _____

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP:

		Local Dues	State Dues
___ Active Member Local & State	(includes graduating interns)	\$15	\$10
___ Active Member Local Only	(includes graduating interns)	\$15	\$0
___ Active Member w/ current State Lifetime		\$15	\$0
___ Active member w/ new State Lifetime		\$15	\$100 (one-time fee)
___ Yes, I am a dual member. County of primary membership _____			

Make check payable to ACMGA.

Mail or give to:
Cheri Cook
813 Bluegrass Drive
Prattville, AL 36067

Check _____ Cash _____
Receipt # _____

Welcome Rosemary Home

By: Katherine Chapman



Rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*) is a beautiful evergreen plant with grey-green, needle-like foliage that has a piney scent. Its form can range from upright to weeping or cascading. The inconspicuous flowers bloom in April or May. The blossoms can be white, pink, or blue. *Rosmarinus* translates as "dew of the sea." Rosemary is part of the Lamiaceae family, which includes other herbs such as basil, mint, lavender, and agastache. It has a long history dating back to 500 B.C. where the Romans and Greeks used it medicinally. Traces of rosemary have also been found in Egyptian tombs dating back to 3,000 B.C. Throughout the ages, it has been used to treat many different physical maladies, to spice up culinary treats, and to scent the home. Welcome it into the landscape today, where it can be grown as a tender perennial.

Originating in the Mediterranean, rosemary prefers a dry, sunny area with well drained, loamy soil. It prefers a soil with a pH of 6-7.5 and six hours of full sun exposure. Once planted, avoid tilling around the roots, because rosemary does not do well if its roots are disturbed. So, make sure you know exactly where you want to plant it - it can be injured or die if you dig it up to transplant it. In zones 7 to 10, it will grow in the garden as a perennial. In colder zones, rosemary should be placed in a garden pot that can be moved indoors in the late Fall. Fertilize rosemary using a 20-20-20 fertilizer in the Spring and Summer. If the needle-like leaves are yellowing, you may need to supplement with a liquid iron.

Rosemary can be susceptible to a few easily controlled problems such as aphids, spider mites, white flies, and spittlebugs. These can usually be controlled with a good spray of water or the use of an insecticidal soap.

Powdery mildew can also be a problem for rosemary. If you see a white powdery substance starting to coat the leaves, it's powdery mildew. Be careful selecting a product to treat the powdery mildew if you will be consuming the rosemary. Some suggestions include using botanical oils or horticultural oils, but read the labels first. The other major problem that rosemary can be affected by is root rot. To prevent this, make sure to not over water it. Rosemary does better if kept a little more on the drier side when watering. Avoid planting it in clay soil. Rosemary needs a well-draining soil in order to flourish.

How can rosemary be used? Well, throughout history, it has been used to represent remembrance, love, happiness, and loyalty. It was used to treat respiratory infections, cast out witches, and used as love charms. In the Middle Ages, a newly married couple would plant rosemary as a symbol of a happy marriage for the future. Of course this led to the husbands removing the rosemary later on in history because of the common saying, "Where rosemary flourishes, the lady rules." Ladies, do you need a little rosemary in your life? Amusement aside, today, rosemary is more likely to be used in culinary dishes, landscaping, and as a scent for the home. It is incorporated in cleaning products, simmering pots, and potpourris.

Use rosemary, not only in chicken, lamb, and pork dishes, but also in cookies, breads, lemonades, and roasted nuts. Use the mature branches of rosemary as shish kabob skewers. Create a simmering pot or a mini crock pot using rosemary sprigs, lemon, and 2-3 drops of clove oil to scent the house. Make a rosemary candle. There are so many good uses for rosemary, so plant one, two, or three today.



Why Plant Natives?



There is a growing interest in using native plants in landscapes today, in both [Alabama](#) and across the United States. Emphasis and enthusiasm is excitedly building for creation or restoration of natural plant habitats. These sustain the birds, pollinators and beneficial insects that so greatly contribute to a healthy ecological system. Any effort towards creating a natural habitat and plant-enriched landscape is a worthy cause, especially one using native plants.

But why do native plants matter? Plants native to a local region will have adapted over time, usually resulting in:

- lower water needs
- higher tolerance of climate conditions
- less need for extra TLC (compared to exotic varieties)
- more resistance to pests and diseases
- a beneficial relationship feeding more species of local insects and birds

There are many desirable choices of native wildflowers, trees, shrubs and grasses in Alabama. Confused with how to start? Consult the ACES website or check with your local garden center to learn what grows well in your region and can bring the most benefits to your backyard. For instance, if you are looking for a mid-size tree with seasonal fall color and bonus fruit for birds, check ACES or share this wish list with the garden center and they may tell you to consider buying a serviceberry (Amelanchier). If you'd like to cover a steep slope but not worry with maintenance and mowing, they

may show you a neat selection of native grasses and consider planting milk weed for monarch butterflies.

Another resource for learning the native plants for your ZIP code is the Audubon Native Plant Database. It is exceptionally organized by type of plant, sorted by common name or botanical name, categorized by the wildlife it will attract and full of helpful photos and illustrations. If you find an interesting plant to add to your landscape, it's easy to add to a digital plant wish list — and even review a list of local plant nurseries who might stock it.

According to a recent Audubon article, a native oak tree might support over 500 species of caterpillars, while a ginkgo, a commonly planted landscape tree from Asia, hosts only five species of caterpillars. Consider that it takes over 6,000 caterpillars to raise one brood of chickadees and you immediately see the significant difference. Three years ago our oak tree was stripped bare by caterpillars. Our tree survived and lots of caterpillars had a good meal!

Inspired to learn more about how to attract and nurture more wildlife in your space?

Watch a video of Doug Tallamy, author of *Bringing Nature Home*, explain how natives can bring many benefits to your Alabama backyard.



https://youtu.be/xLn5UCM_tv8

Callery Pear: History, Identification, and Control

By: Nancy Loewenstein, David Russell, and Stephen Enloe



Popularly known by the cultivar name 'Bradford' pear, Callery pear has become an invasive species in natural and disturbed environments.

The introduction of Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) serves as a cautionary tale of how good intentions can sometimes go wrong. This native of south-eastern Asia was imported to the United States in the early 20th century for use in breeding programs to increase fire blight resistance in common pears. Before long it became clear that the Callery pear also had incredible potential as a horticultural tree.

With its high degree of tolerance to environmental stresses, rapid growth, and early abundant flowering, Callery pear became a very popular street and landscaping tree. While many cultivated varieties (cultivars) were developed over the years, the 'Bradford' is the best known. In fact, many people call the species by the name Bradford pear.

For many years, Callery pear served its purpose as a useful horticultural species. Problems began to appear, however, that had not been fully expected—problems that today's homeowners and professionals must be aware of and know how to address.

Callery Pear Invasion

Callery pears are rapidly growing trees that can form dense thickets, outcompeting native plants for light, water, and nutrients. The species has proven very successful at invading disturbed areas, open fields (figure 1), unimproved pastures, rights of ways, and forest edges. It is tolerant of partial shade and

sites with dry to wet soils. As they continue to spread, it is likely that a greater array of sites will be prone to invasion, including managed pine stands.

The reason for this invasive spread lies with the way the species breeds and the fruit it produces as a result. Callery pear is self-incompatible, which means it requires outcrossing with genetically different plants for successful fruit production. Because all trees within an individual cultivar are genetically the same, they are unable to cross-pollinate.

For years, 'Bradford' was the most planted cultivar, and very little fruit was produced because they could not cross-pollinate. Over time, the Bradford cultivar was found to be structurally weak due to its branching pattern and was replaced with other cultivars. This shift greatly increased the genetic diversity of ornamental plantings and led to opportunities for outcrossing and successful fruiting. In many urban areas, Callery pear trees are now loaded with fruit in the fall where none were previously produced.

Identification of Callery Pear

Open grown Callery pear trees reach a height of 30 to 60 feet and are easily recognized by their tear-drop shape, showy white flowers in the early spring, and brightly colored leaves in the fall. Naturalized trees are easily overlooked when not in bloom and can be a bit more challenging to identify.

Leaves alternate, often tufted on short branchlets; oval to somewhat heart-shaped with a tapered tip, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches long; finely crenate (round-toothed) margins; dark green above, light green below, developing a leathery texture with age. Fall color ranges from brilliant reds and maroons to oranges and yellows. Petioles (leaf stems) range from 1 to 2 inches long.

Flowers bloom February to April, appearing with or before the leaves; clusters of white, five-petaled flowers, 1 inch across with many maroon-tipped anthers; unpleasant scent

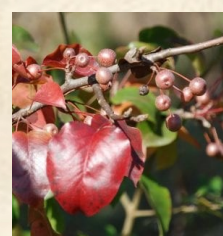
Fruit June to February; persistent clusters of small pears, 3/10 to 5/10 inches across; green becoming tan



Callery pear leaves



Flowers appear with or before the leaves



Callery pear fruit and fall color

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START PREPARING YOUR FALL GARDEN PLOT

By: Mary Leigh Oliver

AUBURN UNIVERSITY, Ala. – Whether gardening was a new quarantine hobby or an already established, planned activity, it is time for gardeners to begin replacing their summer bounties with fall crops. Just like with a summer garden, there are things that gardeners must do to prepare. [Bethany O'Rear](#), an Alabama Extension home grounds regional agent, provides the following information to help people get started on their fall garden plot.

Preparing

Before planting a fall/winter garden, people must first remove all weeds and summer vegetable debris, including old plants or fruits. O'Rear said these old plants can serve as harboring spots for insects.

"If these plants are left, insects will hang out in them until you get your tasty, new veggies in the ground," O'Rear said. "They will then move through the garden to feed on those."

Another aspect of preparing a winter garden is choosing the crops. Depending on the crop, there are certain times these need to be planted. That is why growers should have an idea of what they want to plant ahead of time. When it comes to choosing vegetables for the fall rotation, people can plant several of them as early as August. Some of these vegetables include

- broccoli
- Brussels sprouts
- cauliflower
- cabbage
- greens, such as lettuce, mustard and kale

While people can sow greens directly, growers need to plant other vegetables as transplants.

"Many local garden centers, co-op's, feed and seed's etc. will have fall transplants available," she said. "These same outlets should start getting their fall seed in soon if they don't already have some available."

Having Success in the Garden

Choosing what to plant is important, however deciding where to plant these crops in a garden is critical for the success of the crop. People should get into the habit of rotating families of crops to different

sections of the garden plot. Professionals recommend a three-year rotation. For example, if broccoli was growing in one section of the garden last year, people should try to plant a crop from a different vegetable family in that section this year. Vegetables are more susceptible to diseases and insects if people plant the same family consistently in the same spot. O'Rear recommends that growers record where they plant their crops in a garden journal each year. Make sure to log the success each crop had as well as any issues with disease, insects or weather conditions.

Even in a fall garden, insects are problems that gardeners have to watch for. The first line of defense for the crops is to scout regularly. Managing insects when populations are low is much easier to control than when their numbers are extremely high.

"If you catch them early, you may be able to use cultural means, such as physical removal, as opposed to chemical control," O'Rear said. "Along those lines, catching them early also means that if insecticides are warranted, you can start with softer, less toxic products to gain control, as opposed to having to use more potent insecticides because the insect numbers are so high."

Another step to ensure the success of a fall vegetable garden includes a lot of watering. The prime growing months for fall vegetables are August, September and October. Unfortunately, these are also the driest months in Alabama.

O'Rear said proper mulch is also important to yield good crops.

"A layer of organic mulch, such as pine straw, pine bark or a layer of newspaper covered with bark or straw, helps control weeds, conserve moisture and keep the soil cooler," she said. "Make sure to keep the weeds out. Weeds will compete with the vegetables for nutrients as well as water."

More Information

The [Grow More, Give More videos](#) are excellent resources for those planting a fall garden. For more information on fall gardens in Alabama, visit the Alabama Extension website www.aces.edu.

One of the easiest ways to get help from garden-savvy individuals is to call the [Alabama Master Gardener Helpline](#). Dial 1-877-ALA-GROW (252-4769) to connect with a knowledgeable team of certified Master Gardeners. These volunteers will research the problem and also determine a possible solution.

or reddish when ripe, covered in speckles, on long stems; contain two to six maroon seeds.

Control in Residential Areas

Consider removing planted cultivars of Callery pear from your landscape. Several native alternatives can provide similar flowers or fall color as well as much better habitat for birds and other wildlife.

Native alternatives with similar flowers: serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), native crabapple (*Malus coronaria*), native plum (*Prunus* spp.)

Native alternatives with fall color: Florida maple (*Acer floridanum*), chalk maple (*A. leucoderme*), blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

For large trees within landscapes, removal followed by stump grinding is recommended. It is important to remove lateral roots; otherwise they will continue to sprout. If stump grinding is not an option, cut stump herbicide treatment is essential.

When dealing with new Callery pear volunteers in your landscape, you can pull scattered seedlings and small saplings when the soil is moist, but be careful with the thorns. Another option for controlling small plants is a foliar herbicide treatment using a triclopyr or glyphosate product in mid-to-late summer (table 1). Several “ready to use” formulations of glyphosate and/or triclopyr amine labeled for brush control may be used (available in box stores). Be sure to get coverage of the entire plant but not to the point where herbicide is dripping off the leaves. Also beware of drift to avoid damage to nearby plants. With any of these herbicide treatments you can expect some regrowth, in which case retreatment will be necessary.



Callery pear colonizing an open field. Flowering can begin in trees as young as 3 years old

Another approach you can use for stems less than 6 inches in diameter is a basal bark treatment (figure 6) in which a triclopyr ester product (Pathfinder II) is sprayed over the lower 12 to 15 inches of each trunk. Be sure to get good coverage of the entire stem but avoid the thorns and avoid puddling herbicide on the soil. Because this product has some soil activity and nearby plants may be harmed, do not use this



Sharp spur shoots (thorns) add to the problems associated with Callery pear invasions

approach near any desirable vegetation. Also, do not use basal bark treatment in areas where standing dead trees will present a hazard. When using herbicides always read and follow the label.

Non-residential Control

Callery pear can be difficult to control, and research on the most effective treatments is lacking. However, treatments similar to those used for Chinese privet, Chinese tallowtree, and other woody invasives can be used. If spraying plants near water, use an herbicide that is labeled for use in or near water.

Additional Resources

Basal Bark Herbicide Treatment for Invasive Plants in Pastures, Natural Areas, and Forests, Extension publication [ANR-1466, www.aces.edu/blog/topics/control-invasive-plants/basal-bark-herbicide-treatment-for-invasive-plants-in-pastures-natural-areas-and-forests/](https://www.aces.edu/blog/topics/control-invasive-plants/basal-bark-herbicide-treatment-for-invasive-plants-in-pastures-natural-areas-and-forests/)

Cut Stump Herbicide Treatments for Invasive Plant Control, Extension publication ANR-1465, www.aces.edu/blog/topics/forestry-wildlife/cut-stump-herbicide-treatments-for-invasive-plant-control/

← RECIPE IDEA →

Southern Pineapple Punch

Ingredients:

1 (2-liter) bottle ginger ale, chilled
1 (12-oz.) container frozen pineapple-orange juice concentrate, thawed
1 cup mango nectar
1 tablespoon finely grated fresh ginger
1 1/2 cups Southern Comfort (optional)
Crushed ice

How to Make It:

Step 1

Stir together chilled ginger ale, pineapple-orange juice concentrate, mango nectar, ginger, and, if desired, Southern Comfort. Serve over crushed ice.

Step 2

Note: We tested with Old Orchard Pineapple-Orange 100% Juice frozen concentrate.

Step 3

Leave out the Southern Comfort for a kid friendly version.



Extension Offices Serving as Drop Off Points for Mystery Seed Packages

By: Justin Miller



MONTGOMERY, Ala. – The Alabama Cooperative Extension System is partnering with the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries (ADAI) to assist in collecting unsolicited seed packages being sent to Alabama residents from China. The packages often indicate that they contain jewelry rather than seeds. ADAI field inspectors are currently collecting these seed packages to test their contents for unknown compounds, noxious weed seed and invasive species.

Gary Lemme, Alabama Extension director, said each county Extension office will serve as a drop off point for residents who may have received these mystery packages containing seeds.

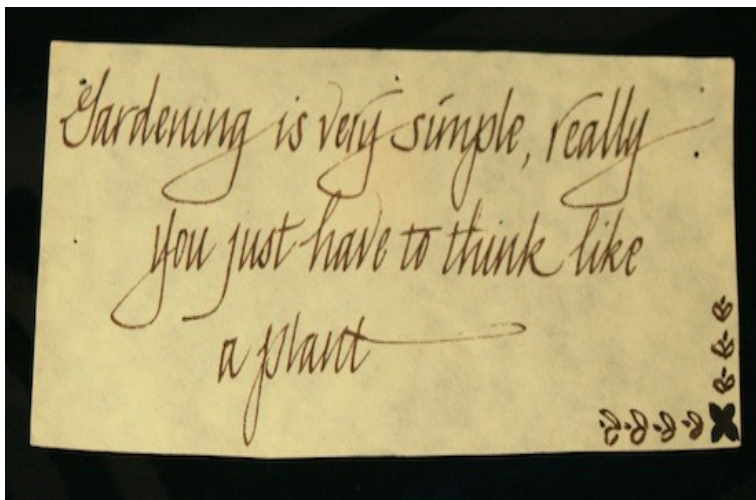
"This partnership will allow inspectors at ADAI to process these seed samples more quickly," Lemme said. "Alabama Extension is proud to take part in this process to continue serving Alabama residents."

Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries Rick Pate said, "We appreciate Extension's offer to assist our department by providing a designated drop off point in each county. We will continue to collect packages as long as we receive reports that they are being delivered to Alabama citizens."

How to Drop Off Seeds

Those who have received unsolicited seed packages should not open the package containing the seeds or plant the seeds. Deliver these packages to the county Extension office nearest you. Find the address and contact information to county offices in the Alabama Extension directory at www.aces.edu/directory. When you deliver the package, professionals at that office will assist in filling out the ADAI Mysterious Seed Package Report.

(www.agi.alabama.gov/reportseeds).



Monthly Meetings

Second Thursday of each month at First Baptist Church, Prattville (unless otherwise notified)

- ⇒ All odd-numbered months: January, March, May, July, September, November will have 6:00 p.m. meetings.
- ⇒ Most even-numbered months: February, April, June, August, October will have 9:00 a.m. meeting.

Things to do.....

Cut out old blackberry canes and fertilize and cultivate for replacement canes.

Layer branches of hydrangea.

Watch for diseases and water lawn as needed.

Divide old iris plantings and add new ones.

Keeping flowers, shrubs, trees, and lawns healthy is the major task this month.

Plant turnips, rutabagas, beans, and peas from seeds.

Plant cabbage, collards, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, and celery plants.



**Autauga County Master Gardeners
Assoc.
c/o Autauga County Extension Office
2226 Highway 14 West
Autaugaville, AL 36003**

PLACE
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To: