

North Country Gardeners

Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Co.

UW-Extension Cooperative Extension

Issue 18, May 2009

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**University of Wisconsin-Extension
Area Agricultural Agents Office
Spooner Ag Research Station
W6646 Highway 70
Spooner, Wisconsin 54801
(715) 635-3506 or
Toll Free 800-528-1914**

Greetings!

I hope spring is finding everyone well rested and energized for the up coming gardening season. There is much to do this time of year out in our yards, flower beds, and gardens. Each year brings new opportunities in our gardens to try something new or make improvements. This year, I'm adding more raised beds to my vegetable garden. I tried this concept on part of my garden the last several years, and I'm convinced it saves time, space and is more productive then conventional long row gardening. I'm also getting a jump on making leaf mold (equal parts grass clippings, and shredded oak leaves heaped in a pile). This hot pile composting should yield nice mulch to spread around vegetable plants come mid June.

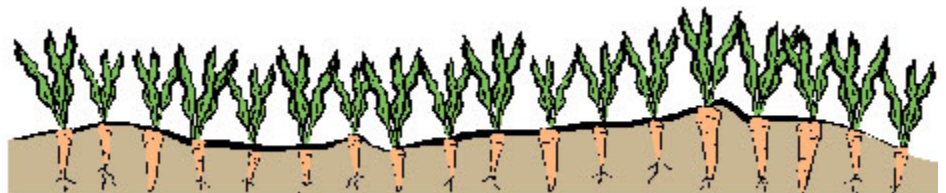
I'm amazed at the number of calls and folks stopping by for gardening advice. Vegetable gardening is in vogue right now. It could be the economy and people's interest in wanting to grow their own food and/or the interest in getting back in touch with nature. Whatever the reasons, there are lots of learning and teachable moments out there.

Whatever your motivations for getting out and digging in the soil and enjoying your little space in nature, I hope you find this newsletter helpful in providing you with new ideas and information. There are many learning and volunteering opportunities mentioned in the following pages. Whether you have taken the MGV training or not all are welcome to participate.

If you have any questions about any of the upcoming workshops or volunteer opportunities please give me or any of the North Country Master Gardener Association Committee Members a call or email. As always we thank you for your continued interest and support of UW-Extension and the UW-Extension Master Gardener Volunteer Program.

Kevin Schoessow
UW-Extension Ag Development Agent

Russ Parker
President
North Country Master Gardeners Association



Don't forget about helping young and old with gardening projects. Consider working with 4-H, boys & girls clubs, church groups, or senior citizens. Share the bounty by planting an extra row of vegetables and donating it to a local food shelf or senior center. Once you've been certified, you need 24 hours of volunteer time per year plus 10 hours of continued education. You need not be a Master Gardener to volunteer!

Master Gardeners plant sale to be held May 16

Sandy Hoecherl

Master Gardener Volunteer

Celebrate spring by attending the annual plant sale by the North Country Master Gardener Volunteers. The sale will be held May 16 at the U-W Agricultural Research Station on Highway 70 just east of Spooner.

The sale runs from 8:00 a.m. to noon or when the plants are sold. No early plant sales. There will be 1200-1500 perennials for sale including--but not limited to--ajuga, campanula, Jacob's ladder, yellow foxgloves, double tall sweet williams, Johnson's blue and Biokona geraniums, bergenia, euphorbia cushion spurge, ladies mantle, liatrus, black-eyed susans, purple cone flowers, coral bells and Autumn Fire sedum.

Over 300 daylilies will be available including Woodside Amethyst, Yellow Pinwheel, Pink Damask, Sweet Butter Cream, Bright Sunset, Coberg Preview, Nightly Mogal, Jo Barbre, South Seas and Paradise

Important Website Resources

Wisconsin Master Gardener Program

<http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/>

Wisconsin Urban Horticulture

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/>

American Community Gardening Association

www.communitygarden.org

Memorial Park Arboretum & Gardens

www.memorialparkarb.org

Prince. The daylilies were donated by master gardener Kris Henning of Spirit Lake Lilies.

Grasses include Karl Forester feather reed grass, little blue stem, blue oat grass and prairie drop seed.

Over 400 heirloom tomatoes, about 100 pepper plants and some herbs will also be available.

All aboard the Master Gardener Volunteer tour bus



Amber Anderson

*Americorps Farm to School Food Procurement
North Country Master Gardener Volunteer*

With summer fast approaching and peoples schedules filling up quickly, don't forget to take time for yourself and enjoy it! I know anything to do with gardening is a relaxing experience for me as well as you, so the Garden Tour Committee came up with an idea to host a bus tour!

Master Gardeners Volunteers will have a chance to go and tour a few different hotspots in Duluth, MN. The tour is scheduled for Tuesday, July 21st. We will be leaving the Spooner Agriculture Research Station at 7:30 a.m. sharp.

People are encouraged to come a few minutes early and get settled in on the bus before we depart. We will be taking the short trip to Duluth MN to tour Edelweis Nursery. If anyone was at the Northwoods Gardening Seminar in March they would've heard Josep Braeu, the owner and operator of Edelweis.

The nursery has a full service garden center as well as distinctive conifers and magnolias. It's also their 30th year in business. We will have a guided tour of the nursery and have the opportunity to browse at our own pace and maybe purchase something.

We will leave there and go to downtown Duluth for a lunch on the Lake Walk. There are lots of roses to look at and, of course, the beautiful Lake Superior. We will have a list of restaurants that are within walking distance, or you can bring a bag lunch and enjoy a nice picnic.

We'll have about two hours for lunch, leaving for our next destination around 1:30 p.m. From Duluth we will go for a short drive to Superior where we will be getting another guided tour, this time at Pederson's Garden Center. They're known for their unique perennials and "do-it-yourself" landscape consultation. You will also have the chance to browse and purchase anything you may need.

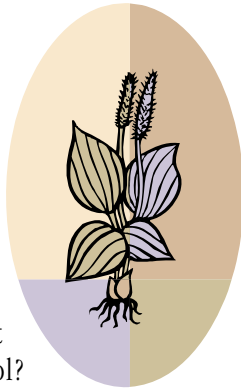
We'll all plan on arriving back in Spooner around 6:30 p.m. There will be snacks and refreshments on the bus, but please keep in mind we will be leaving at 7:30 a.m. so bring a little something for breakfast or have breakfast before you come.

The cost for this event is \$20 per person, to cover the expense of the bus and bus driver. The bus can seat 56 people so space will be limited. To ensure your spot on the bus, please mail a check and your name, phone number and email address to Sandy Hoecherl, 124 Rolphs Point Dr., Shell Lake, WI 54871. She will confirm your reservation either via phone or email.

Please make checks out to NCMGV (North Country Master Gardener Volunteers). Deadline for registration is Wednesday, July 1st. This will be a great trip if you're looking for good conversation on the way down as well as an educational trip. We look forward to seeing you there.

Dividing perennials in spring

Sandy Hoecherl
Master Gardener
Volunteer



Do you remember areas of last year's flower garden that was becoming overblown, somewhat wild, out of control?

Spring is the time when most perennials can be divided. Other signs that plant division is needed may be that the blooms are less showy than the year before. Clumps may be tightly packed or may be taking over surrounding plants. Sometimes the center of the plant has begun to die out. Center leaves may be smaller and blooms may be less vigorous. Some plants, such as Autumn Joy sedum, will topple over if they get too large. Division makes them stand tall again.

Sometimes weeds have infested the clump to the point where it is better to dig up the plant and start over in another location with well fertilized soil. Of course, another reason for dividing plants is to get more plants – either in your own beds or for the beds of friends. Extra plants are always welcome at our plant sale.

The basic steps to follow when dividing plants are simple. First, prepare the area where to want to put the divisions. Add nutrients and compost to the area.

Water the plants to be divided a day or two before you intend to dig them up. Start digging around the drip line. After the plant has been encircled, lift up the center by pushing the shovel deep under the plant. A good general rule is to divide the plant into four sections with the shovel, a sharp knife or even an axe if the clump is very dense. Each quarter can then be separated into smaller sections or can be planted as is.

Drop the clump a few times to knock off any loose dirt or water soil off the roots. If the clumps are large, place them on a tarp and drag the tarp to the new area to be planted. Plants should be placed at approximately the same depth they were growing. Water them in well and continue to water weekly until they are well established.

One advantage of dividing plants early in spring is that the leaves and stems are short and easier to manage.

Some plants grow rapidly and need to be divided almost yearly to contain them in the garden. Clustered campanula, feverfew, flax, hollyhock mallow, Nepeta (catmint,) Jacob's ladder, Joe-pye-weed, marsh marigold, meadowsweet and meadow rue all fall into this category.

Many plants are happiest if divided every 2-3 years: Asters, Achillea (yarrow,) Anthemis (yellow margueritte,) Artemisia, Beltonia, Chrysanthemum, Helenium (sneezeweed,) Ladies Mantle, Monarda, Phlox, Physostegia (obedient plant,) and Transcantia virginiana (spiderwort.)

Plants that need division every 4-5 years include Astilbes, Coreopsis, Echinacea, Huechera (coral bells,) Liatris, Rudbeckia, Veronica.

Some plants are happy without division for many years. However, if you decide to divide them, divisions are best done in the spring. These would include Brunnera, Cimicifuga, Hemeracallis, Hosta, Iberis, Ligularia, Solomon's seal, Pulmonaria, Salvia, sedum and ornamental grasses. However, some grasses, such as Little Blue Stem become so dense they are really difficult to divide. I find it best to divide after three years and even then you need an axe to break them apart.

Don't be afraid to divide and replant. It is not difficult and the rewards are healthy, beautiful plants at their best.

Container gardening workshop to be held

Kevin Schoessow
Area Ag Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Planting vegetables in containers is a relatively easy and inexpensive way to grow your own vegetables. Most people think of planting flowers or maybe herbs in pots, but not many consider planting tomatoes, peppers, eggplants or perhaps even a cucumber in containers. Fact is, you can grow just about any vegetable in a container with a little planning.

Plants, whether grown in the ground or in a container, have the same basic requirements. They need a rooting media, plant nutrients, water and adequate sunlight. Properly sizing the container to the vegetable(s) you want to grow is the first step. Small vegetables such as lettuce, herbs and radish can often be companion planted with other plants such as pepper, tomatoes or eggplant, just make sure to select bush or compact size plants. A 5 gallon bucket, an old plastic tote, an ice cream pail, or a garbage can make good containers, just makes sure they have drainage holes in the bottom. Purchased potting soil mixed with compost works well. If you use native topsoil mix in compost, peat moss, or other organic material to help keep the soil aerated. Plants in containers need more regular watering than in ground gardens they also need occasional fertilizing. The last consideration is making sure the container is placed in an area that will receive at least 6 hours of direct sunlight.

To help gardeners better understand container gardening, the UW-Extension North Country Master Gardener Volunteers will be hosting a container gardening workshop on Thursday May 28 from 7 until 8:30 p.m. at the Spooner Ag Research Station east of Spooner on Highway 70.

What is phenology?

Sandy Hoeberl

Master Gardener Volunteer

Kevin Schoessow

Area Ag Development Agent

Phenology is a branch of science that studies the relationships between periodic biological events—usually the life cycles of plants and animals—and environmental changes. You may be familiar with folklore that associates gardening events with unrelated processes. One example is planting corn when oak leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear. You know that planting corn has nothing to do with oak leaves or squirrels. However, Native Americans made the observation centuries ago that the soil was warm enough to prevent seeds from rotting, yet it was still early enough to reap a suitable harvest if corn was planted at this time. This is an early example of phenology.

Phenological records need to be gathered over many years in order to develop reliable correlations. This information can be used to help determine crop planting dates, or predict when insect emergence will take place and pest control should be initiated. Many such correlations are based on the blooming time of common flowering plants.

Examples of phenological correlations include:

- When lily-of-the-valley plants are in full bloom, plant tomatoes.
- When iris or peonies are blooming, transplant eggplant, melons, and peppers.
- Chicory is a summer-blooming indicator plant. When the first flowers of chicory open, the time is right to prevent damage from the squash vine borer.
- And when Canada thistle is in bloom, apple maggot adults are abundant and susceptible fruit should be protected.

- When forsythia blooms, plant peas and lettuce.
- When tulips and scilla bloom, plant cold weather seedlings: broccoli, cabbage, kale, brussel sprouts, celery, Chinese cabbage, spinach.
- When the first dandelion blooms or when lilac is in first leaf, plant semi-hardy crops: beets, carrots, cauliflower, parsnips, and swiss chard.
- When oak leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear, plant corn, cucumber, pole beans, and summer squash.

Horticulture assistance just a phone call away

If you have a horticulture questions and are looking for a more personal touch, you can always call your local UW-Extension Office. While not all Extension offices have staff dedicated to answer Horticulture calls, many have Master Gardener Volunteers and summer horticulture staff to assist gardeners during the growing season. Lee Daniels is the Summer Horticulture Assistant for gardeners in Burnett, Washburn and Sawyer Counties, although he takes calls from other counties as well.

Lee can assist gardeners with insect, disease and pest identification and give options on how to manage them. He can also provide recommendations on proper care and management of flowers, vegetables and landscape plants and other general questions related to horticulture. Lee can be contacted by calling the Spooner Area UWEX office at 1-800-528-1914 or 1-715-635-3506. Lee's regular scheduled office hours are every Friday from 8:00 am until 4:30 pm from mid-May until mid-September. If you plan to drop samples off for Lee at the Spooner Ag Research Station office, it's best to drop them off late in the week.

In addition to Lee there is a team of Master Gardener Volunteers who are currently taking an on-line Plant Health Advisor training. These trained volunteers will offer additional assistance and information to gardeners on plant health related issues.

Emerald Ash Borer update

Kevin Schoessow

Area Ag Development Agent

Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

The newest invasive species threat in Wisconsin is the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). This metallic green beetle attacks live ash (green, white and black). The adults are only 3/8 - 1/2 inch long and 1/16 inch wide (about the size of a cooked grain of rice), they can easily fit on a penny with room to spare! Adult emerald ash borers emerge from beneath the bark of ash trees **late May through mid-July**, creating a D-shaped exit hole as they chew their way out of the tree. The larvae feed under the bark and can girdle a tree eventually killing it. Millions of ash trees have been killed in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. This pest was found for the first time in Ozaukee County Wisconsin in 2008 and in more recently in Vernon County.

One of the most important and effective defenses we have against emerald ash borer is early detection to minimize its impact and spread. Federal, State and local agency staff have developed a number of educational resources to help the public understand and identify this invasive pest. Fact sheets, bulletins, posters, id cards, and press releases have been developed to help get the word out. The Wisconsin Emerald Ash Borer Information Source at <http://www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov/> contains the most up to date information on this invasive pest.

If you suspect an infestation of emerald ash borer (EAB), please contact the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture immediately by calling 1-800-462-2803 or e-mailing DATCPEmeraldAshBorer@wisconsin.gov

Emerald ash borer is spreading rapidly with human help. Please keep firewood and other ash products local and [Stay updated on firewood rules and advice](#) and [EAB quarantines and regulations](#).

Vegetable Garden Tips

Kevin Schoessow
 Area Ag Development Agent
 Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

There has been a ground swell of interest in vegetable gardening this spring. Below are some tips both the experienced and beginner may find useful.

- Plant sweet corn and beans every two weeks through June for an extended harvest.
- To control weeds in a garden: prevent weed seed germination, destroy weeds that sprout before they bear seed, and do not use mulches or compost contaminated with weed seeds.
- Chickweed is full of nutrients and has a nutty flavor when eaten raw. You also can eat it steamed with butter or other flavorings.
- Inspect cauliflower every few days. Cut off the curd when the flower sections begin to separate.
- Keep beans and peas well watered to ensure maximum nitrogen fixation. Even mild, water stress can significantly reduce nitrogen fixation.
- Another garden use for plastic milk jugs--seep irrigation. Simply use a large nail to punch holes in the sides of a jug, spacing them about 2 inches apart. Bury the jug, leaving the neck protruding from

the soil. Fill the jug with water (solutions of liquid fertilizer may be used to water and fertilize at the same time) and screw the cap on firmly. The water will gradually seep out, providing a slow, deep irrigation for surrounding plants.

- When crops like squash or cucumbers are planted in a circle or hill, place a stick upright in the middle of the circle and leave it there. Later on, you'll know where to water the main roots hidden among the vines.
- Allow more space for pumpkins than for cucumbers or melons. When the desired number of fruit have set, the end of the vine can be pinched off to prevent additional fruit production and encourage large fruit size. Harvest when rind is hard enough so it can't be penetrated with a fingernail.
- To ensure pollination of sweet corn, plant several rows together in a block, rather than in one long row. Side-dress with 3 Tbsp. of 10-10-10 per 10 feet of row when 12 to 18 inches high. Keep well watered, especially from tasseling time to picking. Hill corn plants by pushing a few inches of soil up around the base of the plants when they are fertilized. This provides stability, but take care not to disturb the roots or remove suckers.
- Regular sweet corn, super-sweet varieties, and popcorn should be isolated from each other by at least 200 feet to prevent cross-pollination.

- Green skin on potatoes means that sunlight is reaching them. To prevent this condition, which causes bitterness and is also toxic, pile more soil over the hills or add a thick mulch of straw.
- Cabbage loopers and imported cabbage worms are green worms that eat large holes in the leaves of plants in the cabbage family. They are difficult to see, but the holes and green "frass" or excrement on the plants are tell-tale signs. For control, caterpillars may be hand-picked or sprayed with Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), a natural, non-toxic preparation available by various trade names.
- Slugs love cool, moist weather and succulent, leafy crops, especially lettuce and cabbage. Debris in the garden provides them with a place to hide and should be removed promptly. To see if your garden is under attack, put out a board or invert a flower pot in the garden. The next morning, see if there are any slugs clinging underneath. If so, begin removing them by hand every few days to decrease their population.
- Newly transplanted plants should be protected from cutworms with collars. Cut strips of cardboard 2 inches wide by 8 inches long and staple them into a band which is placed around the plants. Press the collar about 1 inch into the soil.
- Lettuce, tomato, bean, and pea are self-pollinating annual vegetables from

Ongoing Volunteer Opportunities

Location:	Project	Contact	Phone
Hayward	Ready-Set-Grow	Lisa Wydra	634-4839
Hayward	Library Landscaping	Carol Alcoe	462-3213
Burnett Med. Center/Continuing Care	Patient Gardens	Linnea Seume	463-5452
Spooner Ag Research Station	Demo Garden	Kevin Schoessow	635-3506
Webster	Fort Folle Avoine Garden	Helen Steffen	866-4430
Webster	Library Garden Tour	Lucy Basler	866-7798
Spooner	Spooner Elementary Helping Hands	Diann Parker	635-9582

which seed can be easily saved. Make sure the plants are open-pollinated (not hybrids) or next year's plants probably will not resemble the parent plants.

- When thinning beans, watch for 'snake heads', seedlings that have lost one or both of their cotyledons and produce poor weak sprouts, and 'bald heads', seedlings that have the growth point damaged so severely that they can't develop. Both types of seedlings will be weak and delayed in growth and should be removed.
- Stay out of the garden when foliage is wet. Walking through a wet garden spreads disease from one plant to another.
- Deep transplanting is good for tomatoes. Tomato plants can be set so deeply in the ground that only a little tuft of leaves shows above the surface. Remove all leaves that would be under the soil. New roots will sprout along the stem. Don't try deep transplanting with other vegetables or flowers.
- Drive stakes for future support at the same time you plant tomatoes. If you try to install stakes later, you may damage the plant roots. Tie the plants to the stakes with a soft material such as stockings or worn bed sheets that will not cut into the stems.
- Frequent picking of cucumber, summer squash, bean, pea, lettuce, and greens while they are small and tender will improve the quality of the produce and increase the yield of each plant.
- After planting seed from this year's packets, store leftovers in a tightly sealed jar in the refrigerator. Add a desiccant such as a layer of tissues in which 2 tablespoons of powdered milk have been wrapped to absorb excess moisture from the air.
- Four to five layers of newspaper will serve as an effective mulch in the garden. Cover it with sawdust or straw to reduce

the white glare and prevent it from blowing away.

- Flea beetles can severely damage newly set plants. Floating row covers will prevent flea beetles from damaging plants.
- When selecting green leafy vegetables, keep in mind that, generally, the darker green the leaf, the higher the vitamin content. For example, romaine and looseleaf lettuce contain more of vitamins A and C and calcium than either crisphead or butterhead. Fresh spinach contains large amounts of potassium, iron, and vitamin A.
- Don't use a weed-and-feed type fertilizer in the garden. Weed killers don't know a vegetable from a weed. They may injure or contaminate your crops.

Horticulture publications available through UW-Extension



As a reminder UW-Extension has a wealth of horticulture information and resources available to the public. There are hundreds of Extension publications available through the Internet. All can be downloaded and printed. If you know the topic or publication title a general Internet search with 'uwex' in the search box will often link directly to Extension publications.

You can also go directly to UW-Extension's publication website at www.learningstore.uwex.edu. If you don't have access the Internet, publications can be purchased through local Extension Offices or by calling 1-877-WIS-PUBS.

Calendar of Events

May 15, 2009 Friday night sale set-up – Ag Research Station.

May 16, 2009 North Country MG Plant sale – Ag Research Station.

May 16, 2009 Chippewa County MG plant sale.

May 16, 2009 Barron County MG plant sale.

May 28, 2009 7:00 pm. Follow-up Session – Ag Research Station; Container Gardening.

May 29, 2009 Brown Bag Program – Managing Tomatoes and other Vining Vegetable Crops for Better Production – Bob Tomesh. Contact your local UW-Extension Office for access.

June 23, 2009 Wisconsin Acidified Canned Foods Training for Small Food Processors - Spooner Ag Research Station

July 15-19, 2009 Barron County Fair.

July 21, 2009 North Country MG Volunteers tour to Eidelweis and Pederson's Greenhouses.

July 23-26, 2009 Washburn Co. Jr. Fair.

August 26, 2009 Twilight Garden Tour – Ag Research Station Demonstration Gardens.

October 2-3, 2009 WIMGA State Conference, Wisconsin Dells (Register in July).

Interest in community gardens continues

Kevin Schoessow

Area Ag Development Agent

Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Community gardens and community gardening has traditionally been associated with urban population centers. The Troy Gardens in Madison and the Growing Powers Gardens in Milwaukee are two very well known and successful community gardening projects. These projects developed out of the need to provide space, equipment, and expertise for individuals who had no place to garden themselves, or lacked the resources to have their own gardens, a very common challenge for urban residents, where open space and tillable land is at a premium.

More recently, smaller towns, village and rural communities have expressed an interest in developing a space for residents to garden. It is fairly well documented that vegetable gardening provides a pretty good return on investment, in terms of providing low cost, quality food as well as added dietary and health benefits. For this reason more and more community groups are looking for ways to provide not only the physical requirements (land, water, fencing, tools, seeds etc.) for vegetable gardening, but also the community support and mentoring to encourage more folks to vegetable garden.

Community gardens fit nicely into the whole local food and sustainable living movement. They give people who might not have had the resources, knowledge or interest an opportunity to grow their own food and enjoy the monetary and health benefits that come with it.

One of the challenges of community garden is finding the right location. Not only must the site be suitable for growing plants (adequate sun, good soil, access to

water, protected from wildlife) it must also be convenient and accessible to people. In our rural communities transportation to a community garden site can be a challenge. For a garden to be successful they must be close enough to the people who want to garden. There must also be other motivations to encourage active participation. Community gardens can provide a positive social network with fellow gardeners mentoring, providing assistance and learning together.

Community gardens are great places to volunteer. There is always a need to help organize and coordinate activities. Mentoring and advice on gardening techniques and other tips to successful gardening are always welcome. It can be a fun way to meet others and share your love and knowledge of gardening.

As I stated earlier, there is much interest in setting up and providing gardening space and resources for community gardens. I am aware of several established community gardens and several more potential community garden sites. Whether these gardens are established, just getting started or still in the planning stages, they all need community support and assistance. If you are interested in helping as a volunteer, or know someone who would like to become involved with these community gardens please call the contacts for more information.

Established Gardens

- Winter Green
Peggy Flaws 266-6031
- LCO College Farm
Leslie Ramsyk 634-4790
- Spooner Elem. Helping Hands
Diann Parker 635-9582
- New Post
John Hanlan Sr. 945-2198

Gardens just getting started

- Hayward Food Shelf
Linda Graham 634-4274

- Pinewood Village (Hayward)
Mary Appleby 699-1254
- Diversified Services Inc. (Siren)
Barb Lyga 349-5724

Gardens still in planning

- Shell Lake
Donna Barnes-Haesemeyer 468-7277
- Village Floral (Grantsburg)
Donna Chell 463-5695

AmeriCorp*VISTA volunteer available for community gardens in NW Wisconsin

Kevin Schoessow

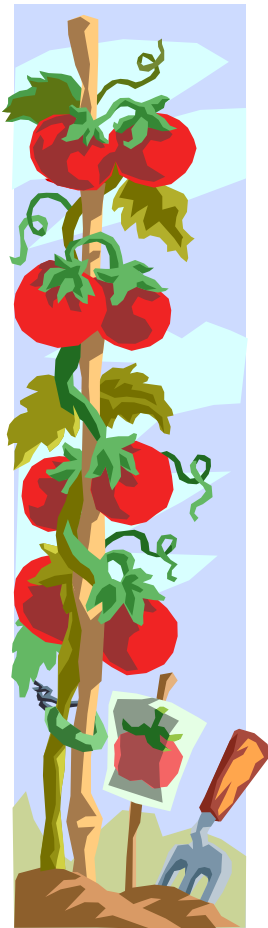
Area Ag Development Agent

Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

UW-Extension has been awarded an AmeriCorp*VISTA volunteer position to help coordinate educational activities for youth and adults related to gardening, food preservation, food safety and nutrition. The primary focus will be to work with community garden in a four county area of Barron, Polk, Sawyer and Washburn Counties and help network and connect regional community gardens, with other community partners and resources. They will be a resource person for local community gardens helping them share information with each other identify resources to help them meet their needs to be successful.

This VISTA position will also work with other local food initiatives and assist UW-Extension in supporting work and development of sustainable food systems that ensure food security for limited-income families.

AmeriCorp*VISTA volunteers receive a living stipend and upon successful completion of their project receive their choice of tuition reimbursement or a post-service cash stipend.



North Country Gardeners Newsletter

A publication for gardening enthusiasts from the
Tri-County area of Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn



UWEX Area Ag Agents Office
Spooner Agricultural Research Station
W6646 Highway 70
Spooner, WI 54801

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