

Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners Newsletter

Working with Sun and Shade in the Garden

by Tracy Neal

As the garden catalogs roll in and we think about additions to the garden, it's important to consider how light in our area affects plants differently from how it does in the places where many of these catalogs are written. At our high altitude, ultraviolet radiation is 30 percent stronger than at sea level. Factor in the frequency of clear skies and you can see that plants (and gardeners) get a lot more sunlight here than they do in lower, cloudier areas.



Golden currant in part shade under an aspen. Photo by Tracy Neal.



Agastache cultivar with Rocky Mountain juniper and New Mexico privet near a north-facing fence. Photo by Sarah Baldwin.

What this means is that many plants can grow well here with more shade than they get in those areas. This is not an absolute rule, but you'll often find that when non-native plants are recommended for "part shade to full sun" in catalogs, they grow best here in part shade. The shade cast by buildings and yard walls, as well as trees and large shrubs, creates partly shaded zones around them, giving us places to experiment with such plants. Keep in mind that many shade-tolerant plants are native to woodland areas that receive more precipitation than we get here, so they won't be as drought tolerant as some of our sun-adapted natives. Modifying the soil with compost and mulches to create more moisture-holding humus can help reduce the amount of irrigation they require.

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Working with Sun and Shade in the Garden—cont. from page 1



Yucca baccata shaded by ash trees. Photo by Tracy Neal.

When a plant is described as growing best in “full sun” (which typically means a minimum of five to six hours of direct sunlight here), planting in areas that are too shady can lead to less than optimal health. These plants tend to be misshapen, thin, and rangy, or lean out towards the sun. They usually don’t flower as well as the same plants grown in more sunlight. Some plants with foliage that changes color seasonally have a less dramatic foliar display without adequate sun. These effects can tell you when a plant is getting too much shade. It’s useful to research the natural conditions that plants grow in before deciding where (or whether) to plant them in your garden.

Another factor that comes into play when considering plant placement is the heat reflected off hard surfaces like walls and stone-covered patios. An east-facing wall reflects heat on plants next to it in the morning but cools off as it is shaded in the afternoon. A west-facing wall, on the other hand, is cool in the morning but reflects hot afternoon sun, creating less favorable conditions for many plants that grow well in part shade.

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Editor: Sarah Baldwin

Art Director: Jannine Cabossel



Working with Sun and Shade in the Garden—cont. from page 2

Matching plants to the spaces that best meet their requirements for light and tolerances for heat helps produce the healthiest garden. Below is a small sampling of **shade-tolerant plants** for the Santa Fe area, selected from a larger list compiled in 2017 by me and my colleague Linda Churchill. If you are interested in receiving the complete list, with a key to the types of shade they will tolerate, email news.sfemg@gmail.com to request a copy.

Trees/Very Large Shrubs

Cercis canadensis (eastern redbud)
Cercocarpus ledifolius (curl-leaf mountain mahogany)
Crataegus spp. & cultivars (hawthorn)
Forestiera pubescens pubescens (New Mexico privet)
Juniperus: chinensis, deppeana, scopulorum, virginiana (juniper cultivars)
Malus cultivars (apple, crabapple)
Ptelea trifoliata (wafer ash, hop tree)
Quercus gambelii (gambel oak)

Shrubs

Amorpha spp. (indigo bush, leadplant)
Arctostaphylos coloradoensis cultivars (Colorado manzanita)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (kinnikinnick)
Caryopteris x clandonensis cultivars (blue mist)
Cotoneaster spp. & cultivars—deciduous forms
Jamesia americana (waxflower)
Juniperus sabina cultivars (savin juniper)
Mahonia repens (creeping mahonia)
Potentilla fruticosa cultivars
Pyracantha spp. & cultivars
Quercus turbinella (scrub oak)
Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low' (Gro-Low sumac)
Ribes spp. & cultivars (currant, gooseberry)
Yucca baccata (broadleaf yucca)

Perennials

Agastache spp. & cultivars (hummingbird mint)
Antennaria spp. (pussytoes)
Aquilegia spp. & cultivars (columbine)
Callirhoe involucrata (poppy mallow, winecups)

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Working with Sun and Shade in the Garden—cont. from page 3

Eriogonum spp. (wild buckwheat)
Heuchera spp. & cultivars (coral bells)
Iberis sempervirens (evergreen candytuft)
Mirabilis multiflora (wild four o'clock)
Nepeta spp. & cultivars (catmint)
Penstemon spp. (some)
Salvia spp. (some)
Stachys byzantina cultivars (lamb's ears)
Veronica cultivars (some)

Tracy Neal is a certified arborist, a horticulturist, and a teacher. He has been working with trees in New Mexico for more than 40 years.

What's That Weed?

Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)

by Pam Wolfe

...to appreciate the predicament of a cow trying to eat mature cheat, try walking through it in low shoes. —Aldo Leopold

[Cheatgrass](#) arrived in North America in the late 1800s with straw packing material, contaminated grain seed, and soil used for ships' ballast. In Europe it grew in the straw of thatched roofs, hence the specific epithet from the Latin *tectum*, meaning roof. A cool-season annual, cheatgrass outcompetes native perennials on disturbed ground. Plant communities most affected by cheatgrass invasion are piñon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush steppe, and desert shrub below 6,000 feet. [Eugene Schupp](#) describes its keys to success in great detail. A mature stand of cheatgrass is highly flammable; its spread to Western rangeland has increased the frequency of fires, creating unfavorable conditions for native perennials.



Danger: This brome is invasive. University of Michigan Herbarium. Collector: H.H. Bartlett.

The spring inflorescence consists of attractive greenish to reddish seed heads. Successful management will prevent seed production by grazing or mowing with a catch bag before seeds ripen and drop in late June. Add perennial native grasses and forbs to the infested area. Once established, they will inhibit re-infestation. [Troublesome Weeds of New Mexico](#) offers more options for management.

Message from the President

by Wendy Wilson

Call it the silly season! Yesterday I was doing spring cleanup in my garden and today it's snowing. I have packets of seeds ready to get started under grow-lights and crocuses are blooming, with daffodils, tulips, allium, and fritillaria soon to follow.

Good things are happening in the Extension Master Gardeners organization. Stephen Schmelling hosted the project leader's training session. The leaders are set for the annual spring Project Expo, on March 21, from 1 to 3 p.m. Representatives from each project will be available to answer questions about what their project is all about. I challenge you to try a new project this year. One way to do so is to attend some Let's Grow classes. The 2020 schedule has been finalized and is now available (see p. 13). Start accumulating your CE, PE, and OS hours now, before the lure of your garden overwhelms you.



2020 SFEMG Board President Wendy Wilson

There are three symbiotic projects to highlight this month: The Veggie Demonstration Garden, the Seed Library, and the Ideas for Cooking and Nutrition (ICAN) project. Jannine Cabossel, Bob Zimmerman, and Sheila Siegel have been developing soil, planting seeds, maintaining, and harvesting from the Veggie Garden for several years, with produce donated to community food pantries. This month they are offering their popular Veggie Gardening 101 two-part class, on March 15 and March 22. The Seed Library, led by Susie Sonflieth and Bonnie Martin, gives away heirloom, open-pollinated vegetable, herb, and flower seeds from the Southside Branch Library. Don't miss their season kick-off event, on March 14, from 1 to 4 p.m. (see p. 10 for details). Finally, the ICAN program is a collaboration between NMSU and SFEMG; it provides opportunities for people to learn how to start a garden and grow their own food on a budget. "This is a comprehensive beginning vegetable gardening curriculum designed for adults gardening on a budget," said Sally Cassady, NMSU's ICAN food-system specialist. SFEMGs are training to take ICAN to the community. Find more information about all three projects on the SFEMG website.

Learning and teaching how to grow one's own food are important steps in creating food security. I'm proud to be associated with an organization taking on this valuable work.



Pruning Piñons and Junipers

by Peggy Rudberg

Piñon-juniper woodlands dominate our New Mexico landscape, and many of us have incorporated these hardy evergreens into our gardens and yards. Although these trees are generally low maintenance, some care is needed to keep them healthy and attractive.

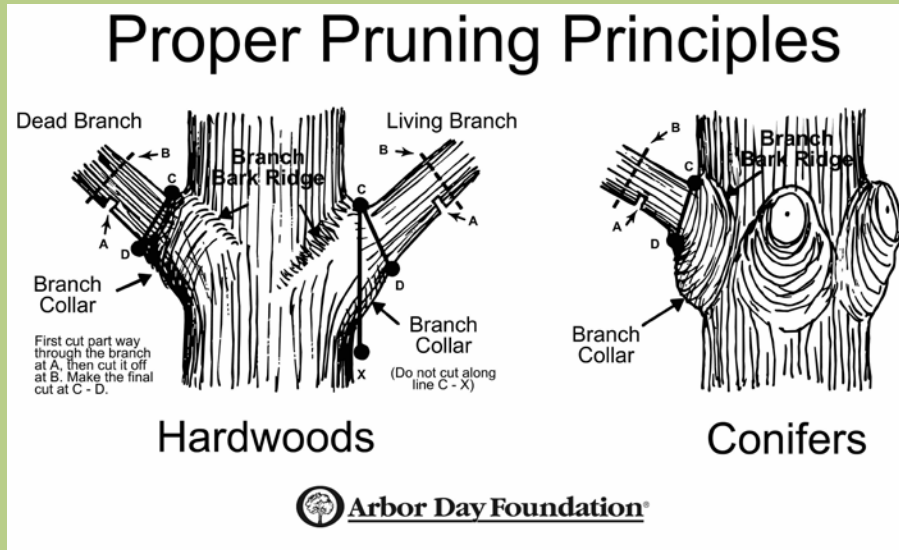
Evergreens continue to photosynthesize year-round, as long as liquid H₂O (not ice or snow) is available. Dead, diseased, or damaged branches should be removed immediately no matter what season, but trimming healthy wayward branches that obstruct passageways or trees out of balance with neighboring vegetation is best left to late winter to early spring, shortly before new growth begins.

Because piñon pines (*Pinus edulis*) and one-seed junipers (*Juniperus monosperma*) have different growth characteristics, pruning and shaping techniques differ, but some general guidelines apply. When removing branches, cut back to an intersection with a larger-diameter lateral branch. Never prune past the point where green growth exists, since new growth seldom occurs on old wood. If a branch has no needles, cut it back to the trunk.

For wildfire protection, take off low-lying branches or those touching buildings. If branches cross, remove one to prevent bark injury. To remove large branches at the trunk, use the three-cuts method: 1) about 12 inches from the trunk, make a cut one-third through on the underside; 2) about two inches beyond that undercut, cut from the top to remove branch; 3) remove remaining stub just outside the branch collar. Use sharp tools, disinfected with a 10-percent bleach solution. Wound dressings are not necessary.

In piñons new growth typically happens once a year, in the spring. Upright buds composed of tight bundles of needles, called candles, appear at the branch tips. The dominant candle in the center of the cluster will become a longer branch, while the surrounding candles will become

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side branches. To keep a tree the same size, remove the entire candle cluster when it is one inch long, before it expands. To slow growth, pinch candles a third to half their length when they reach two inches. To encourage fuller new growth, pinch off a third to a half of each candle when they begin to expand. “Pinching” refers to snapping off growth with your fingers to prevent blade damage to remaining needles.

Junipers grow year-round in favorable conditions and can be pruned anytime it is above freezing, preferably in early spring. Most new growth occurs at branch tips. Untrimmed branches tend to grow longer but not fuller, while trimming these green tips stimulates more compact growth. Junipers also have epicormic or dormant buds formed the previous growing season along their stems; these buds can produce growth. To manage size and shape, each branch should be cut back individually to a vigorous, upward-growing side shoot, taking care to stay within the active growth area. Bare wood does not have epicormic buds and will not produce new growth.

You may also have Rocky Mountain junipers (*J. scopulorum*) in your yard. They tend to grow in a pyramidal shape with denser foliage. Maintain shape in early spring by trimming branches that stick out. Thin no more than 20 percent of foliage to allow light and air to reach inner branches.

Resources:

Colorado State University Extension, [Pruning Evergreens](#), by David Whiting and Carol O’Meara
Friends of the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, [A Quick Course in Pruning Conifers](#)
The Morton Arboretum, [Pruning evergreens](#)

Photo by Andrea Meyers (via Flickr)



Western Wallflower (*Erysimum capitatum*)

by Ann Caudell

Also known as sand-dune wallflower and prairie rocket, western wallflower is an upright-growing biennial or short-lived perennial wildflower native throughout much of North America, extending as far north as Alaska. Commonly found at elevations from 3,200 to 11,400 feet among oaks, in ponderosa pine forest, and in spruce-fir and alpine tundra ecosystems, it also inhabits desert canyons of the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau. From March through September, the plant has densely clustered flowers in inch-wide groupings. Flowers open from the bottom upward, followed by four-inch-long seedpods called siliques. Inflorescences range in color from yellow-green to bright yellow to orange-yellow.



The genus name *Erysimum* comes from a Greek word meaning “to help or save,” and several species have reputed medicinal properties. Wallflower poultices have been recommended by practitioners of European folk medicine to relieve bronchial congestion. In the United States, American Indians dried its leaves to make a tea that soothed stomach cramps. In other regions of the country, wallflower has been used to treat nasal congestion, toothaches, and muscle soreness.

Photo by Michael D'Agostino, USFWS (via Flickr)

Landscape use: An early bloomer with a long blooming season, *Erysimum capitatum* will naturalize under the right conditions and can add strong color accents to wildflower meadows, butterfly gardens, rock gardens, slope plantings, and walkways.

Planting and care: After the threat of hard freeze passes, set out plants in loosened, well-drained soil. To ensure plants have a good start, mix a few inches of compost and a little slow-release fertilizer in the soil. Although wallflower's water requirements are low once established, it needs regular, deep watering (24 inches deep weekly) after initial planting and when temperatures are elevated during the summer months. To maintain consistent blooms, deadhead spent flowers.

Propagation: To naturalize an area, allow the seeds to fall to the ground and scatter lightly on the soil surface. Untreated seeds planted ¼-inch deep readily germinate. Plant seeds in late summer or fall.

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Western Wallflower—cont. from page 8

Plant type: biennial or short-lived perennial herb

Bloom time: March–September

Size: 2 feet high x 2 feet wide

Sun: full sun to light shade

Soil: sandy, gravelly, well-drained

Water: low once established

USDA zones: 2–8

References:

Busco, Jan, and Nancy R. Morin. *Native Plants for High-Elevation Western Gardens*, 2nd ed. (Fulcrum, 2010)

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, [Erysimum capitatum](#)

U.S. Forest Service, [Plant of the Week: Western Wallflower](#), by Walter Fertig



Orange-flowered variety.
Photo by Mitch Barrie (via Flickr).



We Are Here to Help!

If you have a gardening question, Santa Fe Master Gardeners are available to help. Go to our [website](#), click on the Garden Questions? link, and pose your question. Someone will do research and get back to you.



Though I am an old man, I am but a young gardener.

—**Thomas Jefferson**

Project Highlight: Santa Fe Seed Stewards

by Christine Salem

Visit the Santa Fe Seed Library at the Southside Branch on Saturday, March 14, from 1 to 4 p.m., for the **Seed Stewards 2020 Kick-off Event**, including a film screening, a seed swap, booths, and kids' activities. The award-winning film *Seed: The Untold Story* will be shown at 1 p.m. and at 2:30 p.m. Come with your own seeds (or not) to the seed swap, where you'll find old favorites and unusual new varieties of veggies and herbs. Kids will plant beans in pots they make themselves. Home Grown New Mexico and Master Gardeners will be on hand with information-packed booths, including SNaPP and Ask a Master Gardener, so bring your curiosity and your gardening questions.

Plus, the Santa Fe Seed Library, now in its second year, will be open for business. Take a tour of the seed library and learn how to check out seeds, how to harvest seeds from the plants you grow, and how saving those seeds for planting the following year can create locally adapted, climate-change resilient varieties of your very own. (And we hope to see some of your seeds come back to the seed library to be shared with other gardeners.)

If you are new to veggie gardening, we've got you covered with six free gardening-basics workshops throughout the season.

Building Bountiful Soil and Raised Beds: On Saturday, April 4, join Master Gardeners to learn how to improve your soil's health and grow better plants with your own homemade compost. Then get tips on how to grow better veggies by using raised beds. Event at the County Fairgrounds, 3229 Rodeo Rd., from 10 to 11:30 a.m.

Grow Your Best Tomatoes Ever: On Wednesday, May 3, learn proven techniques and tricks for growing great tomatoes from Jannine Cabossel, the Tomato Lady. Event at the Southside Branch Library, 6599 Jaguar Dr., from 5:30 to 7 p.m.

Drip Irrigation Basics: On Wednesday, June 4, get started planning a simple, water-wise drip system that delivers just the right amount of water to your plants' roots—saving our most precious resource while producing delicious fruits and vegetables. Event at the Southside Branch Library, 6599 Jaguar Dr., from 5:30 to 7 p.m.

Additionally, in August and September we'll be offering two **Seed-Saving Workshops** and a **Fall Vegetable Gardening Workshop**. Check our online calendar at sfemg.org for details.

The Santa Fe Seed Library is a partnership between Santa Fe Master Gardeners Seed Stewards and the Santa Fe Public Library. The seed library and all seed-library events are open to the public. Master Gardeners can earn CE, PE, and OS hours; details on Sign Up Genius.

New & Noteworthy

Have you recently read a plant-related article or book, visited a horticultural website or blog, listened to a podcast, or seen a nature show or documentary you think other gardeners would enjoy or find useful? Send a link to the newsletter (news.sfemg@gmail.com) and we'll include the information in the next issue. **Note that some of these sources may have paywalls.**

BBC, [Monty Don's American Gardens](#) (three episodes)

Atlas Obscura, [Listen to the Sick Beats of Rhubarb Growing in the Dark](#), by Eric Grundhauser

Biodiversity Heritage Library, [botanical illustrations on Flickr](#) (enormous collection of botanical illustrations to explore and download)

Edible New Mexico, [What Is Regenerative Agriculture?](#), by Pam Walker

Gardens Illustrated, [Gardens in art: 15 classic garden paintings](#), by Katie Dutton

The Garden Professors, [When Good Seeds Go Bad: How long can you store seeds?](#)

Garden Rant, [On the Persistence of Sheared Shrubs](#), by Susan Harris

Giant Veggie Gardener, [Growing cool season lettuce](#), by Jannine Cabossel

The Guardian, [Succulent mania: the perfect fad for a rootless generation](#), by Alice Vincent

Science Daily, ['Rule breaking' plants may be climate change survivors](#)

Smithsonian Magazine, [The Legend of Limberlost](#), by Kathryn Aalto

Southwest Yard & Garden (NMSU), [Inspiration from the Extension Master Gardener Program](#), by Marisa Thompson

Southwest Yard & Garden (NMSU), [When to Prune: Considerations Galore](#), by Marisa Thompson

The Garden Journal Radio Show

Every Saturday
10–10:30 a.m.

Live from the Farmers Market



Tune in to KSFR 101.1 FM on Saturday mornings from 10 to 10:30 to listen to a lively, entertaining, and informative gardening show.

- March 07 SEFMGs Christine Salem, Susie Sonflieth, and Bonnie Martin talk about the Santa Fe Seed Library. This is the Spring Pledge Drive show; please show your support by calling in a donation during the Garden Journal.
- March 14 Santa Fe Botanical Garden edition with host Lindsay Taylor
- March 21 Santa Fe Farmers Market Institute edition—Food, Farms & Friends—with host Carrie Core
- March 28 Home Grown New Mexico edition with host Christine Salem and guest Jannine Cabossel, the Tomato Lady, offering tips and techniques for next month's veggie garden; more info at [Giant Veggie Gardener](#)

Schedule subject to change. To listen to previous broadcasts, click [here](#).

Let's Grow 2020



A **FREE** Monthly Education Series for the Home Gardener
from the Santa Fe Extension Master Gardener Association

Soils Testing Workshop (two-part class!)

Sun, Feb.23 & Sun, March 15, 9 am-12 pm each day Large annex, SF County Fairgrounds
Learn how to prepare paperwork and package soil samples for testing at CSU Soils Lab. Demonstrations on how to cheaply, easily and accurately determine your soil structure, how to use the soil triangle, and why knowing your soil is important. Return March 15 to learn how to interpret the results from the CSU Soil Lab, including amendments recommended to add to soils for certain conditions. Both sections taught by Sandy Powell and Steven Fellows.

Rose Pruning Clinic (hands-on!)

Sat, April 18, 9 am-12 pm or Tues, April 21 5-6:30 pm Harvey Cornell Rose Garden
Bring your handheld pruners, gloves and long sleeved clothing. Learn the correct way to prune roses from Nationally Certified Rosarians Katherine O'Brien (Sat) or Jack Ortega (Tues) and then practice in this historic garden at 1315 Galisteo Parkway, corner of Galisteo and Cordova Road.

What's the Buzz about Native Bees? How to Attract Them to Your Yard

Saturday, April 25, 10 am - 12 pm Randall Davey Audubon Center
Find out the basic facts about native bees and how we depend on them for food and beauty. Learn about resources to help you welcome these wonderful creatures into your landscape. Santa Fe Native Plants Project will be on hand to distribute helpful informatioo. A tour of the Audubon gardens will follow. Taught by Ann Caudell and Susie Sonflieth.

Cactus Propagation

Saturday, May 16, 9 am - 11 am County Fairgrounds Cactus Garden
Learn to divide cactus and how to grow more. Tips on soil preparation, planting and maintenance. Drop-in demos every half hour. Taught by Cullen Hallmark.

Basic Composting (hands-on!)

Saturday, June 13, 9 am - 11 am County Fairgrounds Compost Area
The first hour will meet in the Master Gardener fairground classroom to learn basic composting methods. The second hour will be held at the compost demonstration area to view compost systems and participate in hands-on practice. Taught by members of Santa Fe Compost Action Team (SCAT).

Selecting Native Plants for Your Landscape

Saturday, June 20, 10 am - 12 pm Randall Davey Audubon Center Pavilion
What should I plant that will thrive in our challenging environment? Learn what is native to our area, why it works and how to plant and maintain it. Taught by Pam Wolfe, Lesley Mansfield, and Susie Sonflieth, followed by a tour of native plants in the Audubon Gardens, including a pollinator garden.

Historic Garden Restoration

Friday, July 24, 5 pm- 7 pm El Zagan Garden at 545 Canyon Road
Tour the garden with Lissa Johnson, Nyla Rasmussen, Joan Dayton and Karen Ramage. Learn how to plant and maintain it. Learn how Master Gardeners are restoring this garden and maintaining its historic layout and ambiance with plants appropriate for our current climate.

How to Plan a Fall Vegetable Garden with Cool Season Crops

Sunday, August 16, 12 pm - 2 pm County Fairgrounds Vegetable Garden
Learn how to plan for fall gardening. Tips on extending your growing season and things to consider while the summer winds down. Taught by Jannine Cabossel and Bob Zimmerman.

Seed Stewardship: Why and How to Save Seeds

Saturday, September 26, 1 - 3 pm Randall Davey Audubon Center Pavilion
Humans have been saving seeds for at least 10,000 years. In this workshop you'll learn the advantages of locally adapted seeds and how they offer resilience to the impacts of climate change; how to know when seeds are ready to collect and how to store them; techniques for determining the viability of seeds; and why saving seeds from hybrid varieties is problematic. Taught by Susie Sonflieth, Dianne Pratt and Jody Pugh.

For more information, visit sfemg.org and Please LIKE us on Facebook



If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of an auxiliary aid or service please contact County Extension Office at 505 471 4711. NMSU is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer and educator.



2020 Annual Fruit Grower Workshop



All About Discovery!™
Cooperative Extension Service
College of Agricultural, Consumer
and Environmental Sciences

Time/Date: 8:30-4:00, March 12, 2020

Pre-registration fee for meal and materials is:
\$15 per person before March 6 and
\$20 after March 6.

Location: Santa Fe fairground building
3229 Rodeo Road
Santa Fe, NM 87507



Registration: 8:30-9:00

9:00-9:10 Welcome (Patrick Torres, NMSU CES Northern District Head)

9:10-9:50: Integrated Pest Management for fruit crops (Amanda Skidmore/Miranda Kersten, NMSU Los Lunas Center)

9:50-10:30: Backyard grapes in New Mexico (Gill Giese, NMSU Los Lunas Center)

10:30-10:45: Social and coffee break

10:45-11:30: Cider apple cultivars and hard cider in New Mexico (Tim Seaman and Kemper Barkhurst)

11:30-12:10: Home orchard management 101 (Tom Dominguez, NMSU Santa Fe County)

12:20-1:00 Lunch (provided)

1:00-1:45: Cover crop, soil health and soil fertility management (John Idowu, NMSU Extension Plant Science)

1:45-2:30: Berry production in New Mexico (Shengrui Yao, NMSU Alcalde Center)

2:30-3:15: Farm land leasing structures (Daniel Waldvogel)

3:15-4:00: Fruit marketing strategies-panel discussion (Susann Mikkelsen, Anthony Wagner)

The pre-registration cutoff date is **March 6** due to accurate head count needed to ensure enough food for everyone. The registration fee will be \$20 at the door and after March 6, cash and check only!

To pre-register, please call Monica at 505-983-4615 at ACES Cooperative Extension Northern District Office. Please submit cash/check payment to the Extension Northern District Office or make checks payable to **New Mexico State University** and mail checks to:

Northern District Office
Cooperative Extension Service
Attn: Monica Lury
4001 Office Court, Suite 308
Santa Fe, NM 87507



If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of an auxiliary aid or service to participate in the meeting, please contact Donald Martinez by **March 6, 2020** at 505-685-4523 or via email at donmart@nmsu.edu

New Mexico State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer/educator. All programs are available to everyone regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. NMSU and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Calendar of Events

All events listed here are open to the public. Some have fees and most require registration. For more information, check the event sponsor's website or the calendar of events at sfemg.org. Note that "phc" stands for "per hour of class time."

DATES	EVENTS	CREDITS
Mar 03	Soil Improvement and Fertilizer for Roses, 6:30–7:30 p.m. (SFRS)	1 CE
Mar 07	Indoor Plant Propagation, 9 a.m.–noon (SFCC)	3 CE
Mar 07	Workshop: Pruning Young Fruit Trees, 1–3 p.m. (SFBG)	2 CE
Mar 10	Gardening Good Enough to Eat, 7–9 p.m. (SFCC)	2 CE
Mar 12	Annual Fruit Grower Workshop, 8:30 a.m.–4 p.m. (NMSU)	1 CE phc
Mar 12	Lecture: Color and Chemistry, Natural Dyes of NM, 3–4:30 p.m. (SFBG)	1.5 CE
Mar 14	Wise Water Gardening, 9 a.m.–noon (SFCC)	3 CE
Mar 15	Soil-Testing Workshop, Part II, 9 a.m.–noon (SFEMG)	3 CE
Mar 15	Veggie Gardening 101, Part I, noon–2 p.m. (SFEMG)	2 CE
Mar 18	Seed Exchange, 4–6 p.m. (HGNNM)	NA
Mar 19	Lecture: Climate Change and Trees in Santa Fe, 3–4:30 p.m. (SFBG)	1.5 CE
Mar 21	Planning Your Herb Garden and Propagation, 9–11 a.m. (SFEMG)	2 CE
Mar 22	Veggie Gardening 101, Part II, noon–2 p.m. (SFEMG)	2 CE
Mar 24	Garden Superstars, 7–9 p.m. (SFCC)	2 CE
Mar 24	Seed Stewards: Seed Swap, Film, and More, 1–4 p.m. (SFSL)	1 CE phc
Mar 25	Lecture: Flora of the Mediterranean, 11 a.m.–noon (SFBG)	1 CE
Mar 28	Santa Fe Landscaping from the Ground Up, 1–4:30 p.m. (SFBG)	3.5 CE
Mar 28	How to ID Trees and Use Tree Plotter Software, 10 a.m.–noon (SFEMG)	2 CE

HGNNM: [Home Grown New Mexico](#); event at Frenchy's Barn, 2001 Agua Fria St.

NMSU: New Mexico State University; workshop at 3229 Rodeo Rd.; call 505-983-4615 to register

SFBG: [Santa Fe Botanical Garden](#); workshops at garden, 715 Camino Lejo; lectures/talks at Udall Building, 725 Camino Lejo; registration required for all events

SFCC: [Santa Fe Community College](#), 6401 Richards Ave., 505-428-1676

SFEMG: [Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners](#), County Fairgrounds, 3229 Rodeo Rd.

SFRS: Santa Fe Rose Society; event at 2400 Legacy Ct.; Cindy Hoffman (cindyhoffman@yahoo.com)

SFSL: Santa Fe Seed Library at the Southside Branch, 6599 Jaguar Drive; event sponsored by [SFEMG](#)

Members Only: For a complete list of Master Gardener projects and to sign up, please visit Sign Up Genius, a link to which is in the [Members Only](#) section of the website. To log hours worked and to see year-to-date totals, visit Track It Forward in the same location.



Mission Statement:

Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners is a non-profit volunteer organization whose mission is to learn, teach, and promote locally sustainable gardening through reliable, current research-based practices

New Mexico State University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer and educator