

Dig In!

Canyon County Horticulture News for Master Gardeners & Friends

Fall/Winter 2017 Volume X Issue 2 www.uidaho.edu/extension/county/canyon

Tree Planting: Taking it all off.

BY RICH GUGGENHEIM
UI EXTENSION HORTICULTURE EDUCATOR



Fall is a great time to plant trees. What are the best ways to plant them? Whether you plant them yourself, or you use a landscape contractor to plant your trees, there are several ANSI A-300 and Extension recommended practices you should follow. Improper

planting of trees, both in the nursery setting, and in the landscape setting, contribute to more tree deaths than all other factors combined!

Before we get into the newest research and recommended practices, let's review the current best management practices and minimum standards which should be followed when planting a tree.

First, call 811 before you dig. Your spouse will be extremely unhappy with you if you should cut the internet cable, and worse, hit the gas line.



**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**

(Continued on pg. 2)

Fall/Winter Calendar 2017

September

1st and 3rd Mondays Reading at the Refuge

10:00 am and 2:00 pm at the Deer Flat Wildlife Refuge. Preschoolers and parents are invited to listen to wildlife-related stories and do a related craft activity.

2 Master Gardeners @ the Nampa Farmers Market. 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

4 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of Labor Day.

9 Fairy/Dinosaur Gardens Adult/Child Workshop 10:00 a.m. Contact the Idaho Botanical Gardens for more information and registration. 208-343-8649

12 Power up Your Veggie Garden Growth 10:00 a.m. Contact the Idaho Botanical Gardens for more information and registration. 208-343-8649

16 Treasure Valley Tomato Taste Off! 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. Tomato entry is free. Classes and lunch \$25. Contact UI Extension in Canyon County for more information and registration. 208-459-6003

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University of Idaho
Extension

Tree Planting

(Continued from pg. 1)

BY RICH GUGGENHEIM
UI EXTENSION HORTICULTURE
EDUCATOR

Next, look up. Make sure you have vertical clearance for your trees. Avoid planting them under the utility's right of way. Once you have done a site analysis to ensure you have selected the right tree for the right place, and you are not going to disrupt any utilities, head to the nursery to buy your plant material.

Here is where it becomes important to know what to look for when purchasing plant material. Look and shop around. Examine plant material carefully. You are making an investment that could add \$20,000 or more to the value of your property! Treat the experience as you would buying a new car. Check your tree for signs of girdling or circling roots. Make sure the tree is free from broken, rubbing, or damaged branches and any place where the trunk has been injured. A tree should have good structure with a single trunk. Avoid co-dominant trunks.

The next step is to dig a proper hole. ANSI standards (64.4.3) state that the planting hole should be a minimum of 1.5 times the diameter of the root ball. Research from land-grant universities suggest a saucer shaped planting hole three times the diameter of the root ball. This allows the roots to establish quicker and avoid post planting stress. In our poor soils and arid climate, establishing the root system and minimizing stress factors is extremely important.

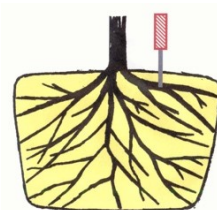
Be sure you are planting the tree at the proper depth. As mentioned above, planting trees too deep, either in the nursery setting or in the

Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place

For safety, plant taller trees away from overhead utility lines



landscape setting, leads to circling and/or girdling roots. Check the depth of roots in the root ball by using a blunt probing instrument, such as a screwdriver. Do not assume it was planted correctly in the nursery! Two to three structural roots should be no deeper than one inch measured four inches out from the trunk of the tree. If roots are deeper than that, you will want to remove soil from the top of the root ball and adjust the depth of the planting hole. (ANSI 64.4.1, 64.4.2)



Place the tree in the hole with the root ball rising above the grade one to two inches on firm, undug soil. Once the tree is in place, remove the burlap and wire baskets from the top third of the root ball (ANSI 64.5.5). Fabric, paper pulp pots, and containers should carefully be removed. (ANSI 64.5.6.1, 64.5.6.2, 64.5.6.3). Note that this is also the recommended standard for:
AmericanHort (Formerly OFA and ANLA)
American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA)
American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)
National Association of Landscape Professionals (NALP) (Formerly ALCA, PLANET)
International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)

Dig In! Canyon County Horticulture News for Master Gardeners and Friends

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Phone: 208-459-6003, email: canyon@uidaho.edu or online at extension.uidaho.edu/canyon.



Calendar

(Continued from pg. 1)

September (continued)

23 Decoupage Flower Pot Adult/Child Workshop

10:00 a.m. Contact the Idaho Botanical Gardens for more information and registration. 208-343-8649

26 & 28 Faux Stone Trough Workshop 6:00 p.m.

Contact the Idaho Botanical Gardens for more information and registration. 208-343-8649

October

1st and 3rd Monday Reading at the Refuge

10:00 am and 2:00 pm at the Deer Flat Wildlife Refuge. Preschoolers and parents are invited to listen to wildlife-related stories and do a related craft activity.

9 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of Columbus Day.

14 Paper Making Workshop 1:00 p.m.

Contact the Idaho Botanical Gardens for more information and registration. 208-343-8649

November

Master Gardener Volunteer Training Application are accepted through December

1st and 3rd Monday Reading at the Refuge

10:00 am and 2:00 pm at the Deer Flat Wildlife Refuge. Preschoolers and parents are invited to listen to wildlife-related stories and do a related craft activity.

1 Conservation Seedling Program starts! Get your tree, shrub & perennial availability list from the UI Extension Office in Canyon County. 208-459-6003

8 College of Idaho Planetarium & Natural History

Museum Tour 10:30 – 2:30 Transportation & Lunch provided. Cost: \$25 Register at www.namparecreation.org.

10 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of Veteran's Day.

November (continued)

23 & 24 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of Thanksgiving.

December

1st and 3rd Monday Reading at the Refuge

10:00 am and 2:00 pm at the Deer Flat Wildlife Refuge. Preschoolers and parents are invited to listen to wildlife-related stories and do a related craft activity.

15 Master Gardener Volunteer Applications due!

15 or 16 Nampa Christmas Lights Tour

5:45 – 9:00 Cost: \$5 For more information and to register go to www.nampaparksandrecreation.org.

25 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of Christmas.

January

1 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of New Year's Day.

10 Canyon County Master Gardener Classes

Begin for 2018! Contact UI Extension in Canyon County for more information. 208-459-6003
Deadline to register is January 5.

15 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of Idaho Human Rights Day.

February

14 UI Extension Office in Canyon County Closed in observance of Washington's Birthday.

Tree Planting (Continued from pg. 2)

BY RICH GUGGENHEIM
UI EXTENSION HORTICULTURE EDUCATOR

Once the tree is properly in place, begin backfilling. It is not recommended to add amendments to the planting hole as this creates a second container for roots to grow through. ANSI standards state that no more than 10% of the backfill soil should be amended with organic material. (ANSI 64.5.7.2) When backfilling, add the soil in small amounts and use water to settle it. Avoid compacting the soil around the roots. (ANSI 64.5.7.4).

Now you may add mulch. Just avoid mulch volcanoes and allowing mulch to touch the trunk of the tree. Mulch should be kept to a minimum of four inches away from the trunk (ANSI E-7). Not following this practice will allow for disease and decay organisms to rot the trunk of the tree. Mulch should be applied at a depth of four inches. For young trees prone to winter damage or in areas where animals can cause damage to the tree, consider protecting them. Tree staking is not recommended (ANSI 64.6.1, E-6) except in wind prone or high traffic areas.

So now that you are armed with the minimum requirements for tree-planting, allow me to share with you some of the newest research out of Washington State University suggesting the best way to plant trees. Linda-Chalker Scott's research recommends a practice known as root washing when planting news trees in the landscape.

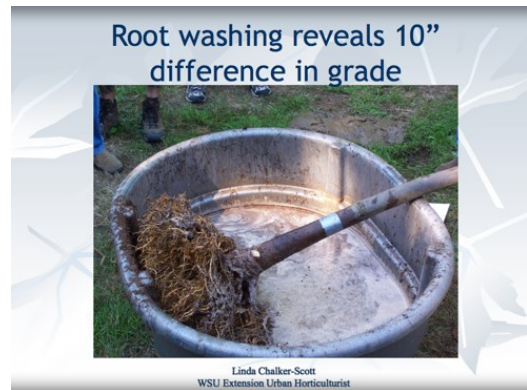


Why root washing?
Because of the afore mentioned problem of trees being planted too deep in the nursery. This often leads to circling roots in the pot which is difficult to

correct in the landscape.

What are the benefits of root washing and bare-root planting of trees? Several. You eliminate barriers that can cause circling or girdling roots, allow for root correction, ensure the tree is planted at grade, enhance root growth and development, and it

improves tree survival. (Chalker-Scott, L. 2009. Installation and aftercare - permanent landscapes, pp. 12(1-11). In: L. Chalker-Scott (ed.) Sustainable Landscapes and Gardens: good science - practical application. GFG Publishing, Yakima, WA.)



Once you have washed all the soil off the roots, catching the wash water in a wheelbarrow or tub. Now you can remove any damaged or circling roots and then plant the tree. Dig a shallow hole only as deep as the root system, but twice as wide. Remember, you are planting a tree, not a carrot, so the roots will grow shallow and wide. 90% of roots are in the top four inches of soil and can spread five or more times

the height of the tree. In the center of the hole, make a mound to support the root crown then arrange the roots radially in the

hole and carefully backfill.



Use the water you collected while root washing to water in the backfill soil. Once the hole is filled and the tree is firmly in place, be sure to add mulch. Support your tree properly as mentioned above, water, and care for your tree as you normally would. The best thing to remember is to keep your tree watered, even during the fall and winter. With this information, you are ready to go out and plant a new tree. Though these steps increase the labor of tree planting, you will get a higher return on the investment in a quality, longer lasting landscape.

Roasted Tomato Sauce Preservation the EASY Way

BY GRETCHEN ANDERSON (Advanced Master Gardener
and Advanced Master Food Safety Advisor)

It's that wonderful time of year, when we are beyond the scorching hot days of our summer and we've settled into the 90s. This is also the time when tomatoes come on with a fury! If you've planted many varieties, as so many of us do, then it's almost a sprint to keep up with the daily harvest.

As an Advanced Master Gardener and Advanced Master Food Safety Advisor with the University of Idaho Extension Program, I'm always looking for the quick and easy way to use what comes from my garden.

I've grown it. Now...what? Many years ago, I made and water bath canned my own tomato sauce. It was a lot of work. Since then, I've acquired the mother-of-all- freezers and now, what I would have canned years ago, I freeze. This way, I have the fresh taste of my garden all year round. And, the bonus is, I know exactly what goes into what I freeze.



Making and freezing the sauce begins as soon as I have enough tomatoes for a batch. You can use any variety and any size of tomato. I'll wash, core, and quarter the big ones. The Sun Sugar (cherry tomato, that I'm so fond of) go into this procedure whole. I have peeled garlic, olive oil, salt and pepper at hand. Often, I'll tuck basil leaves under the



tomatoes, if my plan is to make the base for a drop-dead-delicious marinara sauce.

If I have a smaller batch, I'll use a smaller pan and save energy by roasting the tomatoes in my toaster oven. Conversely, I'll use a large restaurant size pan when roasting in my larger, convection oven.

Once I've filled the pan with tomatoes, garlic, and (sometimes) basil, I drizzle a very conservative amount of olive oil on top. This year, I'll use a pump atomizer to coat the ingredients with oil. I think it will be more effective and cut down on the amount of oil used. If you use fresh basil, tuck it under the tomatoes, as it can tend to burn during the roasting process.

I pop the entire pan into a preheated 400° oven and set a timer for 20 minutes. I use this time to revel in the glory of the smells that come from the oven... even opening a window to entice neighbors. I will also tidy my workspace during the roasting time. After 20 minutes, I check for signs of roasting. Look for small char marks on the tomatoes and garlic. Check for tenderness in the tomatoes.



Now, I'm in the home stretch! After removing the pan from the oven and letting it cool to touch, I'll put the contents of it in my blender. I whiz it until it's pureed.

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Roasted Tomato Sauce

(Continued from pg. 5)

BY GRETCHEN ANDERSON (Advanced Master Gardener and Advanced Master Food Safety Advisor)



The next step is not entirely necessary. I do it to achieve a velvety smooth consistency. I pour the mixture through a wider gauge strainer to catch any seed or skins that didn't get blended. This step really does kick it up a notch in terms of quality. Because the skin stayed

on the tomatoes during the entire process, there are still plenty of vitamins in the sauce.

I put my sauce in freezer-safe containers with ½ inch head space (for possible freezing expansion), and I label EXACTLY what I added to the mix. This way, I know if I'll use the sauce for stews, chili, Italian or Mexican recipes. Plus, nothing goes in my freezer without a date. Try to use the sauce within a year's time.

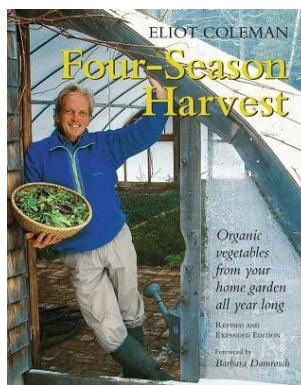
The quality of the sauce really holds up with this procedure. The other night, I made homemade pizza. The container I thawed (from my 2016 harvest) was a bit thin for pizza sauce. I simply put the contents in a saucepan and added a small amount of cornstarch. In minutes, I had thick, delicious homemade pizza sauce. The results were delectable!



The Fall Vegetable Garden

BY APRIL LEBLANC (Master Gardener Volunteer)

With the help of row covers, vegetable crops can be harvested well into the winter and early spring. Cold tolerant varieties are planted in late summer or early fall, primarily in low tunnels, for harvest throughout the winter. This requires learning the correct planting window for your location. It is important to keep records, determine what works best, and make improvements. Timing is important when planting.



Eliot Coleman refers to the winter "Persephone period." This is a period where we get less than 10 hours of daylight and plant growth essentially stops. For the best fall and winter harvest, plants should reach 75% of their maturity by the Persephone period. This winter period

starts on November 6th and ends on February 3rd in the Treasure Valley.

Succession planting allows for crops to mature at different times, provide a longer harvest period, and create a buffer if winter temperatures arrive unusually early or late. Well-timed, staggered plantings create a smooth transition from one harvest to the next for a steady supply through the winter. Cold hardy crops are planted outside in late summer, then a movable row cover or low tunnel is placed over them when temperatures drop below freezing. After the winter crops are harvested, open spaces can be reseeded with cold tolerant crops for an early spring harvest.

Row covers or low tunnels are essentially small greenhouses. Plastic irrigation tubing is used to make arches and clear plastic sheeting is pulled tight at either end and buried on one side. The other side is held down with long boards and used to access and harvest the plants inside. These covers are placed over the winter hardy plants in October and vented on warm days. When daytime temperatures remain below freezing they are kept tightly closed and only harvested on the warmest sunny

(Continued on pg. 7)

The Fall Vegetable Garden

(Continued from pg. 6)

BY APRIL LEBLANC (Master Gardener Volunteer)

days. Snow can make them inaccessible at times, but the plants inside remain well insulated and protected. When the temperatures are warm enough to melt the snow, the carrots, lettuce, spinach, onions and other greens will not only be edible, but will begin to grow again. When daytime temperatures are above freezing the cover is removed and only pulled back over on freezing nights.

Overwintered crops protected by a row cover can be uncovered by the middle of March. These protected crops of spinach, lettuce, leeks, and onion will begin to grow with the increased daylight and warmer days and will tolerate light freezing temperatures.

Succession Planting: A continuous harvest is insured through succession planting. Whenever a crop is harvested or grows beyond it's prime it is

removed, the soil is amended and new seeds are planted.

Crop Rotation: This is exactly what it sounds like. Crops are planted in a different area from year to year. By doing this, you reduce the stress on the soil and chances of getting soil born diseases. An example would be to follow early lettuce with beans, peas, or carrots. It should be three to four years before the same crop is returned to a plot in your garden.

For planting charts that apply to your area, contact your local county extension office or garden center.



TREASURE VALLEY TOMATO TASTE OFF



Did you grow an awesome tomato this summer? Enter it in the Treasure Valley Tomato Taste off!

September 16th, 2017 ~ 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM

Cost is \$25 for tomato tasting, classes on tomato preservation and growing and lunch! It is free to enter your tomato.

Please RSVP at University of Idaho Extension, Canyon County.

501 Main St. Caldwell, Id 83605 ~ Phone: 208-459-6003

University of Idaho
Extension

University of Idaho, Canyon County, and U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication or program information or reasonable accommodations need to contact Rich Guggenheim by September 1st @ (208)-459-6003.

Winterizing Your Power Tools

BY JERRY MCMULLIN (Master Gardner Volunteer)

The season for mowing and weed whacking is rapidly coming to a close. Kids are heading back to school and before you know it the holidays will be knocking at our doors. A great majority of people don't bother with the details of maintaining and preserving their lawn and gardening equipment, but those who do it will receive better and longer service from their tools, and a cleaner environment as well.

Here's how to keep your basic equipment running clean and up to par year after year.

Drain the oil: Tools that have not been drained before being put dormant for the winter will produce sludgy oil lowering it's efficiency next season. Push mowers have a plug beneath the engine. By lifting the mower from the carburetor side and propping it up, (I use #10 cans) it is easy to access and remove the oil plug. Allow the oil to drain into a pan and then pour it into a plastic container just for this purpose. You can then take the spent oil to almost any parts store, where they will dispose of it properly.

As long as you are working under the mower, this would be a good time to remove the blade and take it to someone who can properly sharpen and balance it if you don't have the tools yourself. Your grass will love you for it. A newly sharpened blade will cut the grass, as opposed to a dull blade that pulls and rips the grass, leaving the tips of the grass blade brown and tattered - looking.

Replace parts: If any parts like nuts and screws or O rings from the gas cap are missing or damaged, replace them. You may want to blow off the mower or trimmer with a compressor, sweep it with a whisk broom, or just wipe it down after the mower is cold so you can get a good visual, especially around the carburetor and throttle areas.

Gas- powered machines need to breathe: Air filters need to be replaced. If your machine has a foam filter you can wash it with soap and water, let it dry, then oil it lightly. I do this by pouring a little oil on

the filter, squeezing it in my hands to spread the oil through the filter and then squeezing it in a cotton rag so it is not too saturated. Any type of motor oil will work. For gas filters in the tank, like on a trimmer, fish it out with a hook, pull it off the end, and replace it.

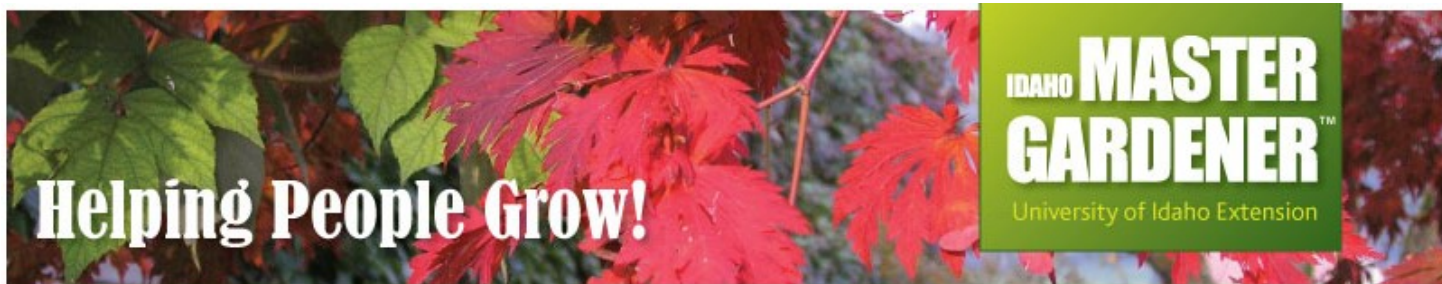
Keep the spark going: Gas-powered tools have a spark plug. Remove it with a socket wrench and carefully clean it with a brake spray. (I recommend using gloves while doing this.) Wire brush it if the plug still looks viable. On the other hand, they are inexpensive, so you might just want to buy a new one. Whichever you do, make sure it is gapped to the right spacing.

Let's talk about gas: It is recommended that you add a fuel stabilizer to the gas tank to store your machine since gas degrades over time. Just follow the instructions on the label. Personally, I prefer running the machine until it runs out of gas, or emptying the tank after the last use of the season. That way the tank and the machine are clean and dry, the fuel won't absorb any moisture, and I don't have to worry about varnish forming in the carb as it sits through the winter. If I have excess gas, I use a funnel to drain it into a container, and properly dispose of it.

Dirt and Rust: If you see any, clean it off; especially on mowers. Wipe the mower down thoroughly, take a wire brush to any rust spots, and coat them with a rust-inhibiting enamel spray paint. I also like to remove as much grass and dirt as possible from beneath the mower. I use a little hand trowel and a wire brush. It's not as hard as it sounds.

Lubricate: If you have tools like trimmers or others with moving parts, wipe them down well and spray the hinges and other moving parts with a lubricant like WD-40 or lithium grease before storing. Tung oil works great on wooden handles to preserve them from drying out and cracking.

I hope this helps to get you off to a good clean safe start in the spring.



NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS!



Anyone with an interest in sharing research-based gardening solutions and teaching others to garden can become an Idaho Master Gardener! You must be interested in sharing horticulture knowledge with others. Becoming a Master Gardener gives you the chance to learn:

- soils
- basic botany
- disease diagnosis
- insects
- weed ID & management
- lawn care
- landscape shrubs & trees
- vegetables, herbs & fruits



Being an Idaho Master Gardener is about all of this and more! It's about sharing your passion and knowledge of gardening with your community. It's about empowering the community to tackle their landscaping and gardening challenges by providing them with research-based solutions for a more sustainable life.

Training runs mid-January through the end of April. Classes will meet at the Canyon County Extension Office. Space is limited, so early registration is recommended. Check with the University of Idaho Extension Office in Canyon County at 459-6003 for specific dates for the upcoming program.

The current fee charged for the Idaho Master Gardener is \$200 for those who register before December 1, 2017 and \$250 for those who register between December 2, 2017 and January 5, 2018. The deadline to apply is January 5, 2018. The fee includes the cost for a background check, the equivalent of a 3 credit university class with instruction and materials, several hands-on labs, field trips, your own copy of the Idaho Master Gardener Handbook, a t-shirt and your name badge when you complete the program.



Now is time to think Garlic!!

BY DON BENSON (Master Gardener Volunteer)



Now is a good time to start looking at what type of garlic you want to plant later this fall.

Did you know there are two main families of garlic: Hardneck and Softneck? Hardneck tends to be cold hardy and have a stronger flavor – so you can be adventurous in that next pot of spaghetti! As the name suggests, it has a hard stem that grows up the center called a scape. These are also edible with a milder garlic flavor. They are great raw in salads, made into a garlic pesto, or added to stir fry or soup. Softneck has a milder flavor, a pliable stem and much better shelf life. These are the varieties that you see in those fancy braids.

You may notice that in many seed catalogs garlic is not able to be shipped to Idaho. This is because the Idaho Department of Agriculture has a quarantine on any alliums coming into the state. Please purchase your garlic seed bulbs from a certified dealer, not the grocery department. For more information about the quarantine you can check out the ISDA website: <http://www.cals.uidaho.edu/edcomm/pdf/cis/cis1183.pdf>.

Once you have the type of garlic you want to plant, you'll need to have your garden bed ready by adding organic material like finished compost and mixing well with the soil. The best time to plant your garlic is from mid-October to mid-November for our area, just before the ground freezes over hard. The garlic seed will most likely be in bulbs.

You'll need to break them down to individual cloves without removing the protective papery husk.



To plant, place the clove 4-6 inches apart in rows. Hold each clove pointed side up, and push it into the soil about 2 inches or finger length. After all cloves are in the ground, smooth the soil surface using your fingers to fill in the holes, then water well. You may add a little straw over the top for added protection from harsh winter. No more water is necessary at this point.

In the Spring, when new growth appears, begin to water as needed. Also start to fertilize every two weeks through mid-May. I like fish emulsion or fish kelp. Follow the label of your favorite fertilizer for application instructions. By mid-April the Hardneck varieties will send up a seed stalk or scape. You can harvest these just as they begin to curl. If you don't clip off the scape, you could end up with a smaller bulb.



You can see by my pictures I was running late this year in clipping my scapes. Once the scapes start to curl, the stems become hard and difficult in use.

(Continued on pg. 11)

Now is time to think

Garlic!!

(Continued from pg. 10)

BY DON BENSON (Master Gardener Volunteer)

In early to mid-June, I stop watering the garlic to develop a dry period just before harvesting.

This is normally about two weeks before harvest. You can dig the garlic when the bottom leaves of the plant start to turn yellow/brown. You don't want to wait much longer because the protective papery husk around the cloves starts to break down at this point.



To harvest, loosen the soil with a small shovel or fork. Be careful not to damage the underground cloves. Then gently pull the garlic up by the stem and gently shake off excess soil.



Next you want to cure your garlic in a place out of the direct sun to avoid sunscald, such as a garage or basement. I end up drying my garlic in small bunches in my

shop area. Curing helps harden off the papery husk and that will help your garlic store longer. Normal curing time is 3-4 weeks.



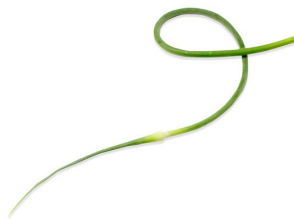
After curing time is completed, you can cut back the root hairs and trim the tops or simply braid your Softneck garlic.

If you're interested in trying to make your own scape pesto next Spring, here is a great recipe to try.

SCAPE PESTO

- 1/4 cup of Pine nuts
- 1/2 cup of fresh basil leaves
- 3/4 cup of coarsely chopped garlic scapes
- Juice and zest of one lemon
- 1/2 teaspoon of salt and generous grind of black pepper
- 1/2 cup of extra virgin olive oil
- 1/4 cup of grated Parmigiano Reggiano cheese

Heat 1 teaspoon oil in small frying pan over medium heat. Add pine nuts, Cook for 3 minutes. Process pine nuts, garlic scapes, lemon juice/zest and salt in a food processor until well combined. Add in remaining oil and basil and continue processing until you form a coarse paste. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Enjoy!





Dig In!

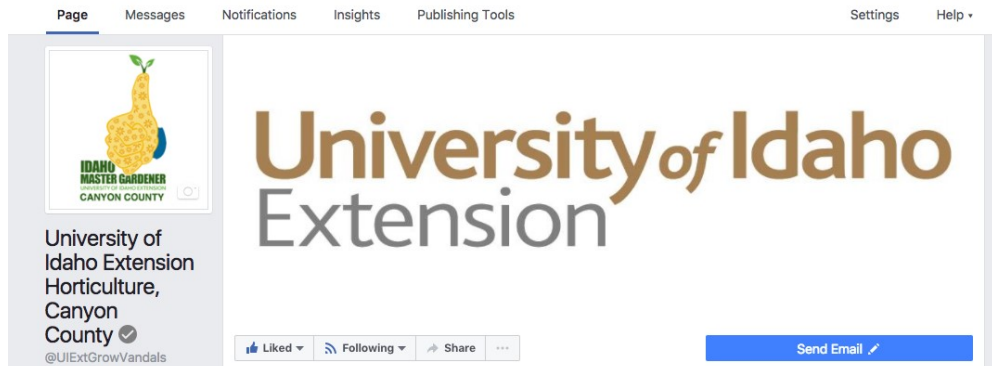
University of Idaho Extension

Canyon County Horticulture News for Master Gardeners & Friends



Join the conversation...it's "growing" every day!

<http://www.facebook.com/UIExtGrowVandals>



The University of Idaho does not discriminate in education or employment on the basis of human differences, as required by state and federal laws. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication or program information or reasonable accommodations need to contact the Canyon County Extension office at least two weeks prior to the event at 459-6003 or ccmg@uidaho.edu.

Junior Master Gardeners were very busy in Canyon County this year. Master Gardener Volunteers assisted over 300 youth in gardening education at farmers markets, libraries and community events! Stay tuned for fun events in 2018!



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