Fall 2016

THE GRAPEVINE

New River Valley Master Gardener Association Newsletter

Happy Fall!

As the end of the year approaches, it's time to think about all that was done this year! NRV Master Gardeners have been very active in the community and have made a positive impact in 2016! Keep up the great work! •

Photos by Ruth Ann Whitener

"Autumn is a second spring when every leaf is a flower."-Albert Camus

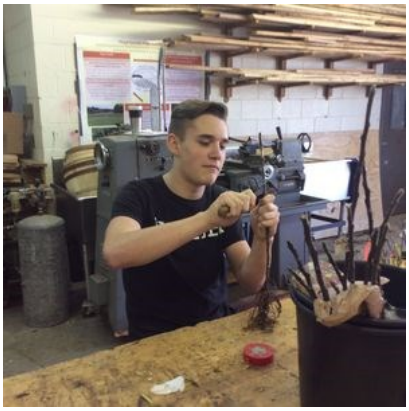
INSIDE THIS ISSUE

UPCOMING EVENTS

- Nov 12—Fall 2016 Judging School
- Nov 18— NRVMGA Annual End-of-Year Meeting & Potluck

NRV Master Gardeners Accepting Grant Applications for Community Projects

By Sharon Eifried (MG)



A Floyd County High School student works on tree grafting, as part of a workshop funded in part by a grant from New River Valley Master Gardeners.

The New River Valley Master Gardener Association, a volunteer organization of Virginia Cooperative Extension, is now accepting grant applications for spring 2017 gardening projects. Grants will be awarded, based on merit, to any educational, caregiving or community-based organization located in the New River Valley counties of Floyd, Giles, Montgomery or Pulaski and the City of Radford.

In the past, grants have been awarded to public and private schools, 4-H groups, public libraries and other educational groups as well as community gardens and nursing homes.

the project is to "teach horticultural skills and inspire students to think more deeply about the natural world and their role in it." The dream is to start a small tree nursery in the greenhouse at the high school.

Approximately $5,000 is available for the 2017 grant year. Grant amounts vary depending on the number and quality of applications received. In past years, awards have ranged from $150 to $650.

"...the overall goal for the project is to "teach horticultural skills and inspire students to think more deeply about the natural world and their role in it."

2017 Grant Guidelines for Community Gardening Projects

Qualifications - Applications will be evaluated on the following (in this order):

1. Educational value
2. Plan clarity, viability, and efficient use of funds
3. Positive environmental impact
4. Active involvement of participants
5. Long term maintenance if an ongoing project

Requirements:

- Complete the project as agreed upon – usually by the end of the growing season.
- Communicate progress with Master Gardener liaison until project completion.
- Submit receipts for expenditures funded by the grant.
- Submit a Project Completion Report at the close of project with photographs.
- Be willing to give a tour or program on the project at a meeting of the NRVMGA or the board.
- Grants will not be awarded for labor, services or salaries.

Funding has been provided for, but is not limited to, creating public gardens (vegetable and flower), raising plants for sales (4-H), composting and purchasing plant labels and gardening tools, to name a few. The grants are intended to support programs that seek to educate, involve and/or improve the quality of life for participants through a gardening-related project.

In 2016, the Pulaski County 4-H Youth Development Program, spearheaded by Christopher Lichty, received a grant to partially fund garden and horticulture projects that strive to cultivate and nurture elementary school children's appreciation for gardening, horticulture and the environment. The Master Gardener Association grant provided funds for seed, soil and bedding plants that helped to turn gardening spaces into learning laboratories.

Also this year, Floyd County High School horticulture teacher Joe Tesauro received a Master Gardener community grant which funded root stock, grafting supplies and tools for use in a high school workshop in which the students grafted apple trees. The grafting success rate was 85 percent! Tesauro stated that the overall goal for

Pulaski Elementary School children participate in a 4-H Garden Club project in the school's greenhouse. An NRV Master Gardener Association grant helped provide funds for supplies.

Applications for 2017 community grants are due by Nov. 1, and monies will be awarded by Jan. 31, 2017.

To request information on the application requirements, contact Donna Fern at vafern3@gmail.com or Maureen Fallon at mofallon56@gmail.com. Phone messages may be left with Donna Fern at 336-380-5242. •

Farewell to Summer

By Erica Jones (MG)

OK folks, Fall is coming up on us, whether we like it or not. Anyone who has experienced the fun of being able to generate a good portion of dinner by going outside to the garden; well, you are going to have to TAKE STEPS to stretch the season and get used to purchasing fresh or raiding the larder.

Basically you can extend the 'season' by a) trying to keep tender plants from freezing (at least for a while) b) planting cooler season crops in the late summer for fall harvest and c) planting vegetables (or flowers) that will produce early next spring. And another season extender that is open to people who live on steep hillsides is to be sure to have some of your summer plants at a higher elevation to try to avoid early frosts (but not those early freezes, alas). Or you can just acknowledge your limitations and throw in the towel (nothing wrong with that).

Summer Farewell (Dalea pinnata).
Photo by Bob Peterson, Palm Beach. FL
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/20/Summer_farewell_%28Dalea_pinnata%29_%286259924997%29.jpg

One physical structure which takes only a little planning is individual covers over rows; admittedly for lower growing rows. Size number 8 or so wire made into hoops which are stuck into ground can then be covered with plastics. Supposedly row cover "Remay" offers some frost protection but I have not personally tried it and, therefore, cannot recommend it. You do have to pin down the ends of your "tube" in some fashion. Bigger individual plants are usually growing on some structure and you can heave plastic over these (planning ahead on spacing and location is useful).

Physical structures that are a little more advanced are raised beds with hoops and covers. Drill holes in the wood surrounding the bed to insert your hoops. Some beds are structured so that you can slide your wire hoops down on the inside of the bed structure and achieve the same result. Go raised beds! And then there is, of course, a cold frame. Be sure to locate your cold frame in the full sun with no (growing!) trees nearby (she says from experience); the cold frame will be there for many years. Simple cold frames, by their structure, limit the amount of direct sun that gets down inside. Some leafies like lettuce are more tolerant to less sun than other vegetables. Cold frames will keep the soil warmer so you can get more germination from seeds later into the year (although spinach will germinate at a lower percentage when the soil gets too warm).

Now, back to the summer part of the title- at some point last year a gardener type mentioned a wildflower she was fond of, and called it "farewell-to-summer" or "Summer Farewell." Upon inspection, this flower looks like it may belong to the late summer aster family. I thought for a bit that my friend was talking about the small white aster *Aster vimineus*; however, it has since been learned that "Summer Farewell" or *Dalea pinnata,* a Florida native, is from the pea family and only closely resembles an aster. These cheerful little flowers bloom in late summer and continue into mid-autumn. Well, farewell summer, whichever flower you are! •

Dead Heading

By Erica Jones (MG)

Dead heading is not only for garden nerds; but it does take a little time. It is fairly easy way to get more blooming stuff with no expenditure of garden space or money. It does take time and (sharpening) clippers. It might be thought of as a season extender also! Avoiding this activity explains the popularity of some annuals bred recently like the "Wave" petunias which will continue to bloom without dead heading. The problem with this idea is that all area of stem that held the old blossoms do not dead head themselves and the plants just get longer and longer. [As with everything in breeding, if you put all your emphasis on one characteristic something else is going to suffer (think of some of the modern scentless roses; same problem)]. [End of lecture.]

Last fall, I bought some pansies which were supposed to be of a trailing type. Pansies do actually grow better if seed heads are removed. Well, these trailers bloomed once nicely and then proceeded to ignore my deadheading efforts. I think the plant breeders need to keep working on that pansy-trailing idea.

Some plants that really do well with deadheading –

Shrubs – Butterfly bush, shrub roses, weigela, crepe myrtle (never tried these myself).

Perennials – columbine, butterfly weed, pincushion flower, Shasta daisy, heliopsis, yarrow.

Plants that bloom on the ends are easier to see how far to cut off – usually not far down the stem, else you are cutting off the buds. Annuals of the summer-long blooming type love deadheading. Another approach is to just cut them to take indoors and snip a few of the past-it's while you are there. Plants that bloom in spikes, especially spikes from the top down – cut off the whole spike.

Deadheading also refers to removing old flowers for the sake of appearance. This is where the garden nerds really do diverge from the normal garden types. After all, flowers often produce seed heads; some seed heads (like daylilies) are apparently more repellent to some gardeners than others. But don't let me stop you.

See http://www.finegardening.com/their-heads-deadheading-perennials for more information.•

October NRVMGA Educational Meeting—Annie Pearce's Sustainable Home

By Gwen Ewing (MG) & Erica Jones (MG)

We met at Annie Pearce's home in Radford at 5:30 pm for a tour. About 20 Master Gardener were present.

You can see her construction at https://www.youtube.com/user/RadfordSolar

Her detached apartment has a garage is underneath and a guest house built for wheelchair accessibility. Some non-traditional building techniques were used and more than average weight load capacity and insulation. The garage includes a built in root cellar (dirt floor). Annie knows all the top contractors for this type of sustainable building that will withstand an earthquake.

She has an extensive system of in-ground rain water storage (at least 4 cisterns buried), a filter system for storage (gets the larger detritus out) and a three part filter system for making the rain water potable. She commented that you could treat "grey water" enough to make that potable too, but it would be expensive.

Annie also showed us her bee boxes which are constructed on a horizontal basis. This means that you can take out individual frames. [The most common construction around here is vertical stacked supers (usually 2 or 3) containing the combs).

She talked about the geothermal heating and cooling that she uses. She went with the trench system her coils are buried at 6 ft. and at 4 ft. deep; a total of 285 feet of coils make up her system. The earth's heat is 55 degrees year round which equals benefits of geothermal heat and cooling . https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e1r7fXOoQII

The main house was already set up for passive solar (steel barrels sitting inside south facing windows) when she purchased the property. The roof now also has solar electric panels installed.

She has several raised beds on the south side of the house which she will need to fence in to keep out the local groundhogs raccoons, possums and other critters that sample her vegetables. ("Groundhogs climb quite well!"). On the east side is a curved trellis made out of poles (the meeting favorite feature) and the house entrance has an area of small white gravel contrasting with mulch (which was stabilized to not move around).

Thank you, Annie, for opening up your home to us! •

Travels with Charles—

A Canine and His Master Gardener Exploring the World One Mountain at a Time

By Erica Jones (MG)

Next time you are out in the woods (or fields) think a little bit about the local ecosystem and the local geography affecting that ecosystem and the regions history. Can you bring any of these ideas to your back yard?

Recently all three of us zipped west to our next state over to an area with mountain tops commonly to and over 4,000' Although Charles was not able to purchase a seat on the main attraction (steam train trips) he saw some other mountain tops and river gorges.

The Greenbrier River is blessed with a long rail to trail, which then goes back to (real) rails further north. River trails offer a wide variety of wildlife and wildflowers along with easy (that is, fairly flat) climbs. They can also offer some very cliffy experiences as the tracks were dug out through rock outcroppings. You can see some nice fern collections on these rocks. Train trips along rivers are my favorite; especially since I am not the one maintaining the rails in spite of occasional flooding.

Mountain tops over 4000 offer a climate we just do not get much of around here.

Elevation 4300… •

Charles and his Master Gardener

Travels with(out) Charles

By Erica Jones (MG)

While Charles stayed home, I got to spend a whole hour in downtown Harrisonburg recently. It was raining, but you just gotta keep going sometimes. Actually, I had never been downtown. That was 30 minutes down, and a 30-minute walk back.

Harrisonburg downtown is decidedly bigger and more diverse than Blacksburg with one store just for cats, and one store just for dogs and maybe some 5 places to purchase coffee. On a plant note, the downtown churches are beautifully landscaped, as is the courthouse. Harrisonburg goes for planters instead of the hanging basket approach taken locally. When I was there recently, the planters were looking extremely perky with pansies, purple-leaved heuchera and tall grasses. Simple but extremely effective and, I assume, cool weather tolerant. Would be interesting to know how late in the season they leave the planters like this.

Harrisonburg also has one of those pocket gardens stuck in between 2 close buildings. These seem like they would make fabulous places for some heat relief in mid summer and a cozy spot to stop in the winter. Someone had to take the plunge and declare this area to be not-an-alley and convert it to a garden. When you are walking in an urban area these are so neat to come across; hidden yet in full view.

And finally, a late summer farmers market was in full swing that day, although it did look like business was a bit down. I managed to pass the donut vendor without stopping although there was a ripple in my forward momentum. Did not see any teal pumpkins which I have been reading about, anyway. The fall vegetables looked fabulous. •

VCE Update

-From the Master Gardener Coordinator's Desk

This year is winding down but it has been a busy one! Well done, NRV Master Gardeners!

Here at the office, we are starting to think 2017! We are currently working on setting up the 2017 New River Valley Master Gardener Training Class, which will be held February through May. The classes will be held each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon from 1:00 pm—4:00 pm. If you know somebody who would like to become a Master Gardener, now is the time! Contact the NRV Master Gardener Coordinator for more information!

In addition to the Training Class, we're also thinking about the 2017 Master Gardener College! Once again, the NRV Master Gardeners will be helping with the shuttle service throughout the event, so if you need some volunteer hours or just want to meet Master Gardeners coming to College, think about signing up! As a Shuttle Driver, you are able to meet lots of great people and learn more about Master Gardener programs all over the state of Virginia. It is a lot of fun!

Master Gardener College will be held June 21-25, 2017 at Virginia Tech. 2017 marks the 30th Anniversary of MG College so it will be a fun one! Make sure to put it on your calendars now and watch for more information closer to the event!

-Deanna,

VCE MG Coordinator

Upcoming College:

The 30th Annual Master Gardener College

Virginia Tech, Blacksburg VA

June 22 – 25, 2017

"This year is winding down but it has been a busy one! Well done, NRV Master Gardeners!"

NRV Master Gardener Association News

Invitation to the Annual NRVMGA End-of-Year Meeting & Potluck

The NRV Master Gardener Association will hold its Annual End-of-Year Meeting & Potluck on Friday, November 18, 2016 at 6:00 pm at the Montgomery County Government Center.

Please join us for an evening of good food, fellowship, special guest speakers, and our end-of-year business meeting. Voting for the 2017 Board will take place during the Business Meeting portion of the evening.

2016 Bylaws & Standing Rules Update

A special "Thank You!" goes out to the Association members who served on the 2016 NRV Master Gardener Association Bylaws & Standing Rules Revision Committees! After many meetings and emails, both the Bylaws and the Standing Rules have been edited, revised, corrected, and approved by the NRVMGA Board. The updated Bylaws document needs approval from the Association membership and will be voted on at the Annual NRVMGA End-of-Year Meeting & Potluck on November 18th.

In addition to voting on the Bylaws, next year's slate of Officers will be presented at the Annual Meeting. Nominations from the floor will also be taken that evening. Another "Thank you!" goes to the Nomination Committee for all of your hard work!•

2016 Annual NRVMGA End-of-Year Meeting & Potluck

- Friday, November 18, 2016
- 6:00 pm
- Montgomery County Government Center Multi-purpose Room #1

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~ Bring your favorite dish and enjoy a time of fellowship with Master Gardener friends!

Learning Through Experience: Making a Stock Tank Pond

By Hazel Beeler (MG)

Many years ago, I was working in Washington, DC to support my household while my husband built our house in southwestern Virginia. On weekends when I didn't feel up to the 5-hour drive to visit (but wanting to escape the nosy old lady from whom I was renting a room), I would sometimes stay with my aunt who lived in southern Maryland. She had an artificial pond- a nice big one of poured concrete- and on spring nights I would go to sleep to the sounds of frogs and toads calling. It was just enchanting, and I've had "pond envy" ever since. But it never seemed possible that my household, which is often financially challenged, could afford the cost of excavation, materials, etc.

That changed when I read an article in the 2015 *Old Farmer's Almanac* on making a stock tank pond. It sounded simple: buy a galvanized stock tank, use sand to level it, add water, plants, and goldfish, and enjoy. "I can do that!" said I to myself. But first of all, a galvanized stock tank is heavy and expensive, and over time, friends in my rural community told me, it would corrode. I emailed the article's author to ask if plastic would do, and she kindly took the time to tell me that it would. Then I had to save up the money. Even a plastic tank (mine is round, six feet in diameter, and two feet deep) costs almost $200, a lot of money for me.

"I can do that!" said I to myself.

Finally, this April, I had the required funds. I borrowed my husband's work truck to take to a tree-planting that I do every spring as a Master Gardener volunteer and afterwards continued on to Southern States. I paid my money and they loaded a bright blue tank (the cheaper one; black was more expensive and I thought black would cause the water to get hot in the sun) onto the truck. It was challenging to get a cylindrical object strapped in securely, but I got it home without having it fly out onto the highway, and Michael helped me get it of the truck and to its future home. The plastic tank wasn't very heavy, but it was far too unwieldy to be handled by one person. I put it next to the house, where I could fill it from a downspout.

Then to level the tank. The person who wrote the article is in Texas, much of which is flat. I'm in the mountains and there isn't a single level spot on the entire 20 acres we live on. I had to dig a notch that was 6-8 inches deep at its uphill end, and I then put down a layer of sand and raked it out, checking it with a level. I dug it a little deeper than necessary so I could use sand to level the tank rather than trying to smooth out our clayey, rocky soil. When the tank was dropped into place, I found the downhill side to be a bit low, but decided that would be okay. When heavy rains cause my pond to overflow, I want the water to run out on the lower side. I also made sure the drain plug was on the downhill side.

To fill my pond, I directed a downspout into it. We had a very rainy spell in May so my pond was full in less than a week. If you make a pond and your water source is chlorinated, you will need to treat the water if you want anything other than plants in it. Chlorine at that concentration won't hurt plants, but it will kill frogs and fish. My house's water source is a well, but I want to use rainwater, if I can, to avoid mineral buildup.

And of course, I wanted plants in my pond. I had several very large plastic pots from my tree-planting project, and when I set them in the water, I found a sign: clinging to the black plastic, as conspicuous there as he would have been inconspicuous on a lichen-covered tree trunk, was a little gray tree frog. Message: if you build a pond, frogs will come. I weighted the pots down with large rocks, an abundant resource around here, and looked for sources of plants. My first plant was a native sedge, dug up in the muck by a creek, and the very evening I installed it, there was a gray tree frog calling. He sounds a little like a Bronx cheer, with a hollow, wooden quality to it. Ultimately, we were hearing up to three gray tree frogs, plus a yelping, frightened-puppy sound that I couldn't identify.

I never could figure out what makes the latter call—it didn't sound like any of the descriptions in my book on reptiles and amphibians. But it seemed that only the deepest-sounding (and presumably biggest) frog was in the pond itself. The others were nearby in the vegetation. I never could see the little suckers. Even in the daytime, you could stand right next to the pond and hear the calls (and it's amazing how loud such small creatures are) and not spot the frogs. But they were particularly vocal at night, especially when it was raining, and I could fall asleep to their calls, just as I had imagined. After a stormy night in May, I looked out to see my pond full of rafts of frog eggs. It was possible to watch the tadpoles developing in the eggs; they hatched in less than a week. There's been a lot of attrition, but as of this writing (September) there are still tadpoles. They haven't grown legs yet. I hope to have spring peepers next year. My pond also attracts dragonflies and, in the morning when the sun is low in the east, it casts mesmerizing reflections onto the ceiling of my study. Don't expect the water to be swimming-pool clear; in a natural pond, if that's what you want, the water will be murky.

Soon I had more plants; my husband and I took a job repairing and repainting a porch for two sisters who live in town, and they had a very nice, large, long-established artificial pond full of aquatic plants. Told of my project, they generously offered me starts of their plants, and I came home with a water lily, yel-

"...I would sometimes stay with my aunt who… had an artificial pond … and on spring nights I would go to sleep to the sounds of frogs and toads calling. It was just enchanting, and I've had "pond envy" ever since."

Parrot's feather floats, unrooted; pickerel-weed and iris need to be fairly near the surface; and water lilies can be deep. Rooted plants must be in soil of some sort. You'll need to weight them down with rocks to keep them from floating away, until their roots get established. Water lilies are especially good; they shade the water, which keeps down algae and probably keeps the water cooler in summer. Tadpoles eat algae, so they will help keep the population under control, but you may find you need to remove excess algae every so often, as routine maintenance. Recently, I added some cattails, dug up by the highway—be aware that their rhizomes go down to China—but I don't seem to have

dug up enough rhizome for the plant to survive. I'll try again. I've been warned that cattails can be invasive, but confined to a pot they shouldn't take over. A friend has promised me some papyrus, but it probably won't be hardy in my location.

What about fish? So-called "feeder" goldfish are small and cheap, and if they survive they mature to become koi. I have yet to try adding fish to my pond. They have to be fed, and I want to keep my expenses down and also make sure I have my environment stabilized. Of course, if you are into fish, you can buy ones that will eat algae or mosquito larvae, which plain ol' goldfish will not do.

The article that inspired me had one gaping omission: mosquitoes! How do you keep your pond from becoming a haven for zika-carrying bloodsuckers? There are two ways you can banish mosquitoes. Add a mosquito dunk every month or so. These rings contain a toxin from *Bacillus thuringiensis,* which is specific for mosquito larvae. It will not harm any other animal, vertebrate or invertebrate. The other is to circulate the water. Mosquitoes like their water to be still. I had to spring for a pump, but it was not expensive. Harbor Freight was having a sale, and a friend's husband gets a discount there, so I got my pump for less than $8. What you want is a fountain pump, and to choose one, decide how much water you want to move and how high you want to move it. Look for gallons per hour (GPH) and maximum head lift to help you decide. My pump is 158 GPH and 3.6 feet max head lift.

I wanted to do more than just move water; I wanted it to do something interesting. To that end, I cut 24" of 3½" plastic pipe left over from building our house. I drilled a hole near one end, drove a gutter spike through, stood it in my slip form configured to an 18" square, and poured concrete (one 60-lb bag) around the base (the gutter spike anchors the pipe in the concrete). After the concrete had set, I put the block in my pond (with help from tolerant husband), with the pipe sticking up out of the water, and set on it a glass basin I found in a dumpster. I blocked the basin's drain pipe with a rubber stopper. Then I rigged up my pump with some plastic tubing and salvaged plumbing, so the water runs from a faucet into the basin and overflows. I had to invest in a 20-foot outdoor extension cord. Follow directions for setting up the pump, or you may create a fire or electrocution hazard! The pump will have little suction-cup feet that need to be stuck to something. I stuck mine to the underside of a china plate from the thrift shop so I could elevate it above the bottom on some bricks and avoid sucking too much sediment/debris in and clogging the filter. The filter will need to be cleaned periodically.

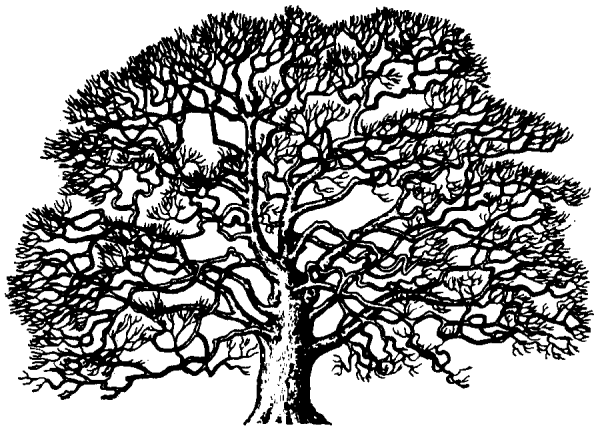
My pond is still a work in progress. I'm building a rock wall around it and backfilling with soil for insulation and to hide the bright blue color. Once that is complete, I'll put low-growing plants like creeping phlox around the edges.

Be aware that any pond is a drowning hazard for: 1) Small animals. Make sure you put in rocks or other things they can use to climb out. 2) Small children and very drunk people. Keep a close eye on vulnerable individuals or (better still) fence them out.

So, besides the stock tank itself, my expenses were: pump, stopper, concrete, tubing, and extension cord, for a total of about $30. Everything else was free/salvaged, or was already lying around. Maintenance should be minimal: every so often, fish out excess algae, top up water as needed, clean pump filter and/or add a mosquito dunk. Then sit down and enjoy!•

Beware the Chainsaws

By Ellen Burch (MG)



If your neighborhood is slated for power line clearing, be prepared. You'll hear chainsaws and chippers for days. Your streets and mailboxes may be blocked by trucks. You'll be lied to when you point out a tree you'd like to save. Tree trunks will be cut up and left on your property. It's your job to figure out what to do with them.

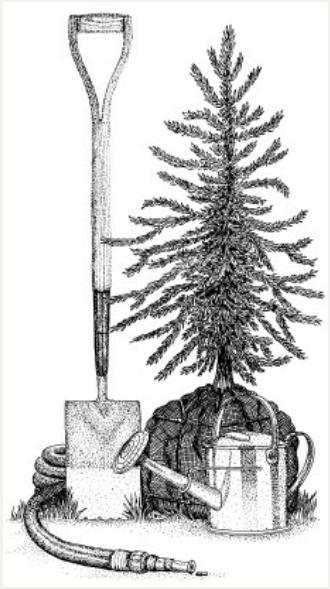
When it's over, you'll have a clear view of your power lines and a neighborhood you won't recognize.

In our case, Appalachian Power has implemented a "new and more effective method of vegetation management." That language masks the aggressiveness of their method (cycle trimming). They hired Asplundh to clear our lines. A year ago every tree in AEP's "right-of-way corridor" was marked. Home owners were not consulted. Asplundh trucks arrived this week. We asked them to save a 100-year old white oak in perfect health and were told it would just be trimmed. It was felled while we were at work. The oak was not obstructing the line and had never caused a problem.

White oaks grow slowly and have strong limbs. For shade and beauty they have few rivals. They provide food and shelter for dozens of species but don't begin to produce acorns until they're around 50 years old. Longest lived of the oaks, they have an average life span of 300 years (maximum 600). But all that can be undone in one afternoon with a bucket truck and a chainsaw.

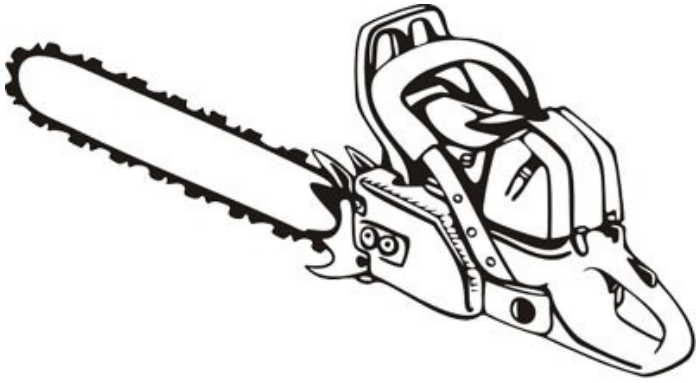
Don't take your trees for granted. They provide so many important services. Do what you can to keep them trimmed and healthy. With new trees, "plant the right tree in the right place." Consult the Arbor Day Foundation website for guidance in planting appropriate species.

"Don't take your trees for granted. They provide so many important services."



For more information about selecting and planting trees go to :

http://pubs.ext.vt.edu/426/426-702/426-702.html



Our white oak came up long before there were houses in the area. Power line construction (1960s) and a ruthless new plan doomed it to a short life. Its value cannot be replaced in our lifetime

See Appalachian Power's "Transmission Right-of-Way Clearing and Maintenance." Be advised that their "Responsive to Concerns" section is merely a smokescreen.-5242.•

Contact Us!

NRVMGA Executive Board

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Erica Jones

Vice President

Wendy Silverman

Secretary

Gwen Ewing

Treasurer

Sharon Eifried

Members at Large

Evelyn Melia

Steve Hale

Sarah Smiley

Website: www.nrvmga.org

NRV Master Gardener Coordinator

Deanna Reid

Rain Barrels for Sale!

The NRV Master Gardener Association has three painted rain barrels left for 2016! Contact us if you are interested in purchasing one!

Painted Rain Barrels For Sale

Proceeds Benefit the New River Valley Master Gardener Association's Community Grant Fund.

Grants are awarded, based on merit, to any educational, care-giving or community-based organization seeking to educate, involve and/or improve quality of life for participants through a gardening-related project.

Barn Quilt Style (2016)
Price: $100.00

Forest Scene (2016)
Price: $100.00

Cherry Blossom (2016)
Price: $100.00

Style of Peter Max (2015)
Reduced from $150.00
(few small scratches)
Price Now: $100.00

PLEASE
PLACE
STAMP
HERE

NRV Master Gardener Association
The purpose of the New River Valley Master Gardener Association is to provide service to the community by promoting good horticultural practices in accordance with standards approved by the Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE) and its Master Gardener Program, and to foster communication, education, and fellowship among its members.

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