



## **AMGA NEWSLETTER**

**JUNE 2016  
Volume 18, Issue 6**

### **Message From Harry**

As most of you know, it has been announced that the Anchorage C.E.S. office will be closing its doors on October 31st of this year. As of this writing, the final decision has not been made, so there is a chance that the closure decision will be reversed at the last minute. The University's Board of Regents will be meeting in Anchorage on June 2nd and 3rd. Public testimony will be allowed on both of those mornings and we will be coordinating our efforts to try to persuade the University to reconsider any closure decisions. Hopefully some way will be found to keep the doors open, keep our faculty and staff in Anchorage and retain as many programs and services as possible.

The AMGA will be affected in many ways. Not only are we facing the loss of our home base and meeting place, we may see the loss of our esteemed local faculty and staff. To me, that is the worst aspect in all of this. They are facing job transfers and job losses and we will be losing our mentors, friends and colleagues.

Our membership, as well as many other concerned citizens, have written many letters and e-mails to the state legislature and university officials protesting the closure of our local office and describing how important the C.E.S. is to our entire community. Whatever the final decision, it is to be hoped that the University will utilize its "Extension Review Committee" to reach out to the various stakeholders to help find solutions that will enable our programs and services to continue. I am confident that we will find ways that will allow us to continue to perform our mission of education and community service.

I hope everyone has been enjoying our fine weather and had a great Memorial Day weekend. If I could pick only one month to clone, it would have to be the month of May. Between the many plant sales, nurseries to visit, farmer markets, volunteer opportunities and working in our own gardens it is nearly impossible to get to enjoy it all. It is fun trying though.

Speaking of volunteer opportunities, now that you all have your gardens planted, weeded and ready to show off, there are many ways you can share all of that spare time you find yourself with. The Pioneer Home flower beds are planted (they look great) and now we need several more volunteers to help complete our summer watering and maintenance schedule. It's easy, doesn't take a lot of time and you get to receive all of the nice compliments from the residents and visitors who so appreciate our efforts. Contact Julie Ginder at 272-6337 or [jkginder@gci.net](mailto:jkginder@gci.net) if you are interested in lending a hand. Typically, you sign up for just one date for the summer and you partner up with another Master Gardener.

One other volunteer project that the Master Gardeners are helping with this summer is at the Centennial Rose Garden. Debbie Hinchey is the contact person for that one and she can be reached at 278-2814 or [dhinchey@alaskan.com](mailto:dhinchey@alaskan.com). This is a great opportunity to learn more about roses from a local expert and help out the Alaska Rose Society in this great little garden on the Park Strip downtown.

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**This & That**  
By Sheila Toomey

It's no surprise the only thing people remember about our May membership meeting is Julie Riley's announcement that UAF is killing the Cooperative Extension in Anchorage.

I hope you've all been following the stunned, then outraged, reaction. I hope you've all written your letter to UA President Johnsen and copied the Regents. And I trust you are planning to show up at the Regents meeting this week as a show of strength.

Of course, what we have learned since just compounded the disaster -- the punitive transfer of Julie to Tanana when she refused to retire early.

The rest of the meeting was about garden photography, with a picture show by Tony Flores, plus an encouraging lesson in using cell phone cameras to photograph our own horticulture efforts.

Photographer Chuck Illif spoke persuasively in favor of every gardener documenting their own garden -- as an educational tool, as a memory aid, and for the sheer pleasure of it.

Step one is to buy or jerry-rig a tripod so you can take extreme close-ups -- macro shots. No matter how young you are, you can't hold a camera steady enough to take a studied, positioned close-up without a tri-pod, Chuck said.

And let's face it, most of us know that's true! :-)

Fie on the noonday sun, Chuck said, surprisingly. Photography is all about light and the power of shadow, he said. Bright sun bleaches out color. The best time to take pictures is the hour before and after sunrise and sunset. The worst time is in the noonday sun.

Chuck demonstrated the use of focus and the importance of separating subjects before clicking. Use your Smart phone, he urged. Put the camera on "portrait" and shoot away. This is another one of those Just Do It things.

Jane Baldwin announced this year's plant sale will be the second Saturday in August -- that's Aug. 13.

In other news, Debbie Hinchey said she's sent a box of our left-over sale books to Anatuviik Pass. Debbie needs volunteers for the Rose Garden, and the sign-up sheet for shifts at the Anchorage Pioneer Home is available. Hint, hint.

The Mission continues!



**UAF Board of Regents  
Meeting Notice  
June 2nd and June 3rd**

The Board of Regents will be meeting at the Lee Gorsuch Commons, 3700 Sharon Gagnon Lane, Room 107.

Sign up sheets for public testimony will be available Thursday at 8:00 am and on Friday at 8:30 am.

Public testimony will start at approximately 9:15 am on Thursday and 8:30 am on Friday.

Even if you don't want to testify, we encourage you to sit in the audience to show your support for our Anchorage Cooperative Extension!  
**WEAR YOUR AMGA NAME TAG!**

Directions to Lee Gorsuch Commons Rm 107:  
3700 Sharon Gagnon Lane:

From Northern Lights: turn on to UAA Drive, (L) onto Providence, (R) onto road (no signage) between AK Air Sports Center and Prov. Hospital, (L) onto Health Street - go one block, (R) Sharon Gagnon Lane (UAA Student Housing area) drive to nearly the end of road, Gorsuch Commons is the last building on the right, parking is across the street. Parking fees are waived June 2 & 3.

From Tudor: turn North onto Elmore, take travel circle to the West exit (toward UAA Student Housing), (L) onto Sharon Gagnon Lane (UAA Student Housing area) drive to nearly the end of road, Gorsuch Commons is the last building on the right, parking is across the street. Parking fees are waived June 2 & 3.

**Treasurer's Report for June 2016**

Balances 3/31/16	
Checking	17078.93
Savings	11707.88
	<hr/>
	\$28786.81
Dedicated Funds	8451.91
Revenue:	
April Conference	7111.11
Interest	1.44
Membership	210.36
	<hr/>
	\$7322.91
Expense:	
Awards/recognition	225.00
Conference	8609.92
Directory	78.38
Operations	227.99
	<hr/>
	\$9141.29
Balances 4/30/16	
Checking	15259.11
Savings	11709.32
	<hr/>
	\$26968.43
Dedicated Funds	\$8451.91



## How Midnight Sun Affects The Environment

<http://www.alaskacenters.gov/midnight-sun-affect.cfm>



Long daylight hours benefit Alaska's plants because plants generally begin making food through photosynthesis as soon as the sun rises, and they continue until sunset. Warmth from the sun also helps, until temperatures reach into the high 80s, which is not uncommon in Interior Alaska. Then photo-

synthesis actually decreases.

Parts of Alaska such as the Tanana Valley between Fairbanks and Delta and the Matanuska Valley near Anchorage are famous for their production of gigantic vegetables. Among the largest vegetables have been a 138 pound cabbage from Wasilla, and 18.9-pound carrot from Palmer, and a 1,287 pound pumpkin from Nikiski on the Kenai Peninsula.

Studies have shown some interesting effects of midnight sun on plants in Alaska. In 1960 a forester measured seasonal growth of white spruce in Interior Alaska at the same times that another forester measured growth of white spruce in Massachusetts. Over the course of the year, the studies showed that trees at both locations produced the same amount of wood. The Alaskan trees just did it in half the time required by those in Massachusetts.

Alaska is famous, or infamous, for its biting insects, including mosquitoes, black flies, and no-see-ums. The abundance of standing water provides breeding habitats, but long daylight hours also benefit insects a great deal. When the sun shines for most of the day, the ground stays constantly warm rather than cooling at night, so insect development can proceed uninterrupted by low nighttime temperatures.

These masses of insects in turn benefit many birds that nest in northern Alaska, enabling parents to find food nearly 24 hours a day and providing juicy packages of protein to feed their hungry chicks. Insect-eating chicks grow faster and fledge sooner than similar-sized species nesting farther south, and females of some species such as hoary redpolls, snow buntings, and northern wheatears lay more eggs than their southern counterparts. Apparently long daylight enables the females to find food to provide the extra energy to lay more eggs, and allows both parents to gather enough food to feed larger families.

Long summer daylight also benefits Alaska's fish. Studies of arctic grayling, which feed by sight, show that they feed 24 hours a day during June and July in Interior Alaska. They cease feeding later in the year only during darkness.

Arctic mammals may also benefit from increased daylight. Animals that feed by sight have more hours in which to feed. Highly nutritious, fast-growing vegetation benefits grazing animals such as caribou, which need to develop good body condition in summer to survive harsh northern winters and be fit enough to reproduce in the spring.

Benefits of the midnight sun and long hours of daylight are seldom lost on Alaska's human residents and visitors. There are few other places in the world where one can work all day and still have time after dinner to climb a mountain or catch a salmon—to raft a river, hike past a glacier, and picnic at sunset all within a single day. Those who appreciate solitude in nature can venture out after midnight or for a 3:30 A.M. sunrise and be rewarded with close looks at wildlife, which are more active during these early morning hours.

### Hummers!!



Hummingbirds in Seward, Alaska  
Photos by Dana Klinkhart

## Growing Young Gardeners: Gardening Disney Style By Amy Reed, MG

Over two years ago my family made the trek to Disney World In Orlando, Florida. We rode a ride in Epcot called The Land, in which all the vegetables grown on the Disney property are cultivated in large aeroponic tower gardens. Our train wound its way past massive columns of tomatoes, cucumbers, kale, strawberries, and many, many more edible delights as the narrator explained the process of growing in these mediums. This gave us an idea...why can't we replicate this in our home garden?

Many months of research, phone calls, ordering, and waiting have gone into this garden design. Over the next few AMGA submissions, I am going to take you on our family's journey of aeroponic gardening. I hope it is successful, and the journey is only beginning.

As Walt Disney is quoted, "it all started with a mouse", I'm going to say, this idea all began with an eggplant... an eggplant that I bought with the intention of making Eggplant Parmesan. My knife hit mush when I sliced into it. I am tired of the fruits and vegetables that we buy being halfway to the compost pile by the time we have them in our stores. I have always been a flower gardener, so growing vegetables is uncharted waters. This summer, however, I am going to use what I learned from that Disney vacation and attempt aeroponic gardening to have fresh vegetables for my family.

We have a 12 x 22 foot greenhouse erected on our property. The plan is for fourteen eight-foot Tower Gardens ([www.futuregrowing.com](http://www.futuregrowing.com)) to be placed, eight per row with a center aisle. Eight of the towers have cages for vine plants, such as cucumbers and tomatoes. Each tower contains enough spots for 44 plants, which are seeded in rock wool. It is then connected to a central nutrient feeder called a Dosatron that doses the tower appropriately each day.

We started with seeds March 31st planted in rockwool on warming mats under grow lights in the garage. Over five shelves of seeds were planted in hopes that we would have an abundance of plants in the next coming weeks. Cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, watermelon, broccoli, cauliflower, beans, and peas are some of the many seeds



we planted. It was so easy to plant in rockwool—no mess of soil at all! My daughter loved dropping the big seeds, such as squash, beans, and peas into the little holes. We then covered the seeds in vermiculite and placed them under the lights for 15 hours a day. The key to planting in rockwool is to keep it moist. This can mean watering twice a day at the beginning. Once spouts formed a week later, I was able to cut back to once a day watering. Then, I started adding Bio-Root (bought at Far North Garden Supply on Boniface Pkwy, Anchorage <http://farnorthgardensupply.com>)  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. per gallon water to provide nutrients every other day. Once a week I misted the rockwool with cheap bottom shelf vodka mixed with water 1 part per 20 to prevent root rot in the rockwool.

By April 12th, we had sustainable seed starts in most of our plants to plant them in the greenhouse. Over the weekend, my husband and I erected the Tower Gardens. At first, it was a daunting task. We had four shipping crates of supplies that had sat in our garage the entire winter. Now, as we sliced open the containers and poured over the step-by-step manual, we realized it wasn't going to be so tough. By the end of day #1, the two of us had the entire fourteen towers erected in the greenhouse. By the end of day #2, the electrical and plumbing were hooked up to the reservoirs at the base of each tower, and the nutrients were mixed. By day #3, we were planting. Interestingly enough, the eggplant seeds didn't sprout...

To be continued...



Photos from Amy Reed

## Exerpts from "Plant Growth Factors: Light"

Colorado State University Extension  
CMG (Colorado Master Gardener) Notes

<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/mg/gardennotes/142.html>

[Illustrations not reprinted due to space limitations]

Authors: David Whiting, Consumer Horticulture Specialist (retired), Colorado State University Extension; with Michael Roll and Larry Vickerman (former CSU Extension employees).

The quality, intensity, and duration of light directly impact plant growth.

### Light Quality

Light quality refers to the color or wavelength reaching the plant's surface. A prism (or raindrops) can divide sunlight into respective colors of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

Red and blue have the greatest impact on plant growth. Green light is least effective (the reflection of green light gives the green color to plants). Blue light is primarily responsible for vegetative leaf growth. Red light, when combined with blue light, encourages flowering.

Light quality is a major consideration for indoor growing.

Fluorescent cool white lamps are high in the blue range, and the best choice for starting seeds indoors. For flowering plants that need more red light, use broad spectrum fluorescent bulbs.

Incandescent lights are high in red and red-orange, but generally produce too much heat for use in supplementing plant growth.

### Light Intensity

The more sunlight a plant receives, to a degree, the higher the photosynthetic rate will be. However, leaves of plants growing in low light readily sun scorch when moved to a bright location. Over time, as the wax content on a leaf increases, it will become more sun tolerant.

Light levels in most homes are below that required for all but low light house plants. Except for rather bright sunny rooms, most house plants can only be grown directly in front of bright windows. Inexpensive light meters are available in many garden supply stores to help the indoor gardener evaluate light levels.

Landscape plants vary in their adaptation to light intensity. Many gardening texts divide plants into sun, partial sun and shade. However the experienced gardener understands the differences between these seven degrees of sun/shade:

- Full sun - Direct sun for at least 8 hours a day, including from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Full sun with reflected heat - Where plants receive reflected heat from a building or other structure, temperatures can be extremely hot. This situation significantly limits the choice of plants for the site.
- Morning shade with afternoon sun -This southwest

and west reflected heat can be extremely hot and limiting to plant growth.

- Morning sun with afternoon shade - This is an ideal site for many plants. The afternoon shade protects plants from extreme heat.
- Filtered shade -Dappled shade filtered through trees can be bright shade to dark shade depending on the tree's canopy. The constantly moving shade pattern protects under-story plants from heat. In darker dappled shade, only the more shade-tolerant plants will thrive.
- Open shade -Plants may be in the situation where they have open sky above, but direct sunlight is blocked during the day by buildings, fences and other structures. Only more shade-tolerant plants will thrive here.
- Closed shade - The situation where plants are under a canopy blocking sunlight is most limiting. Only the most shade-tolerant plants will survive this situation, like under a deck or covered patio.

In hot climates, temperature is often a limiting factor related to shade. Some plants, like impatiens and begonias, may require shade as an escape from heat. These plants will tolerate full sun in cooler summer climates.

Light penetration is a primary influence on correct pruning. For example, prune dwarf apple trees to a Christmas tree shape. This gives better light penetration for best quality fruit. Mature fruit trees are thinned each spring for better light penetration. A hedge should be pruned with a wider base and narrow top. Otherwise the bottom thins out from the shading from above. A common mistake in pruning flowering shrubs is to shear off the top. The resulting regrowth gives a thick upper canopy that shades out the bottom foliage.

### Light Duration

Light duration refers to the amount of time that a plant is exposed to sunlight. Travelers to Alaska often marvel at the giant vegetables and flowers that grow under the long days of the arctic sun even with cool temperatures.

When starting transplants indoors, give plants 12 to 14 hours of light per day. Plants are generally intolerant of continuous light for 24 hours.

### Photoperiod

The flowering response of many plants is controlled by the photoperiod (the length of uninterrupted darkness). Photoperiod response can be divided into three types.

- Short day plants flower in response to long periods of night darkness. Examples include poinsettias, Christmas cactus, chrysanthemums, and single-crop strawberries.
- Long day plants flower in response to short periods of night darkness. Examples include onions and spinach.
- Day neutral plants flower without regard to the length of the night, but typically flower earlier and more profusely under long daylight regimes. Day neutral strawberries provide summer long harvesting (except during heat extremes).



## Bird Chatter

[No Bird Chatter this month]

### Some Cheerful Garden Thoughts Instead!

"We may think that we are nurturing our garden, but of course, it's our garden that is nurturing us."

-Jenny Uglow

"Every flower must grow through dirt."

"The real wealth of a good gardener is not his salary, but the marvelous flowers he is raising in the garden!"

-Mehmet Murat ildan

"Whenever you are creating beauty around you, you are restoring your own soul."

-Alice Walker

I like gardening - it's a place where I find myself when I need to lose myself.

You are what you eat - so don't be fast, cheap, easy or fake.

"I garden in the nude - it's much cheaper than a scarecrow". (Maxine)

"Plant dreams, pull weeds and grow a happy life."

"A garden is a grand teacher. It teaches patience and careful watchfulness; it teaches industry and thrift; above all it teaches entire trust."

-Gertrude Jekyll

Gardening is awesome because it is one of the only ways an ordinary person can be persuaded to buy actual bags of poop.

"Advice from a Tree: Stand tall and proud; go out on a limb; remember your roots; drink plenty of water; be content with your natural beauty; enjoy the view."

-Joanne Rupti

Q: What did the male stamen say to the female pistil?

A: I like your 'style'.

Plants have all the anthers.

I feel good... from my head...tomatoes.

**If life deals you lemons, make lemonade.  
If it deals you tomatoes, make Bloody Marys.**

## Mushrooms of Denali August 10 - 12 Denali National Park and Preserve

\$432 Alaska Geographic Member Price  
(\$480 Non-Member Price)

Late summer showcases a wealth of mushrooms throughout interior Alaska. Join renowned mycologist Dr. Gary Laursen in Denali and learn various techniques for identifying native wild mushrooms. Taking clues from the landscape, we'll hone our observation skills to help recognize fungal friends and foes. We'll gain experience using field guides and learn how making spore prints assists in mushroom identification. We'll learn about the many roles that mushrooms play in Denali's vastly different environments as we gain an appreciation for wild mushrooms and how they influence our lives.

Participants will stay at a field camp located 29 miles inside Denali National Park along the Teklanika River. The Field Camp includes rustic tent cabins and a common dining tent. All meals, accommodations, transportation, and instruction are included in the course fee. Professional development credit is available through UAA. For more information or to register, go to <http://akgeo.org/field-courses/>, email [courses@murieslc.org](mailto:courses@murieslc.org) or call 907-683-6432.



Mushrooms in Denali National Park, 2014  
Photo by Gina Docherty

### Editor's Note: Educational Articles Needed

Please consider writing an educational article for our newsletter. If you are interested in something & want to do research to learn more, share it. If you have learned something noteworthy, share it.

That's what master gardeners are all about - sharing knowledge! You can do it.

**"BEE HAPPY"**  
Alaska State Fair 2016  
Calling All Alaska State Fair Volunteers!

# Garden Event Calendar

## MEETINGS and EVENTS

Be a part of the largest Garden Exhibit in Alaska!

Entry & Judging days at the Alaska State Fair's Crops Dept is a fun environment to meet new people, catch up with old friends, and a great opportunity to learn something new and/or share your own gardening experiences. You can enter your own vegetables & flowers too!

I am seeking out volunteers to help in the Alaska State Fair Crops Department on:

Wednesdays, August 24 & August 31 between 12-9 PM (3 shifts - 12-5 PM, 3-8 PM & 5-9 PM as Entry Clerks, and Thursdays, August 25 & September 1 from 8 AM-Noon as Judge's Clerks. No prior experience is required.

I am also looking for a few people to help with take down and ribbon sorting on Tuesdays, August 30 from 4-7 PM and September 6 from 9 AM-Noon.

Entry Clerks will help Exhibitors fill out entry forms correctly, help the entrant to follow the guidelines of the Exhibitor Guide for the preparation of their entries for judging, and place entries in the correct display area.

Judge's Clerks will record winning results as well as set up and place ribbons for the final display.

Tickets for Fair entry and parking will be provided for your help.

Participate in our states biggest grower get together ... "BEE HAPPY" ... Volunteers make it happen!

If interested, or if you have any questions, contact Kathy Liska (Crops Superintendent) at 337-2196 hm, 301-0317 cell, or email at [akliska@aol.com](mailto:akliska@aol.com)



Giant Vegetables at the State Fair -  
Photo by Kathy Liska, MG, Crops Superintendent

### Thursday, June 2

\*\*Anchorage Garden Club Monthly Meeting: Gardening with Kids by Pat Ryan. 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm at Pioneer Schoolhouse, 437 E 3rd Avenue, Anchorage. Details at: <http://www.alaskagardenclubs.org/anchorageclub.htm>.

### Monday, June 6

\*\*Mat-Su Master Gardener's Monthly Meeting: Annual Palmer Library Planting. Times and Details at: <http://www.matsumastergardeners.com/calendar-of-events.html>.

\*\*Meadow Lake Bloomers Garden Club Monthly Meeting. 10:30 am at Meadow Lakes Senior Center, 1210 N Kim Drive, Wasilla.

### Tuesday, June 7

Valley Garden Club Monthly Meeting: Seed and Tree Farm Available for Member Purchase. 10:30 am at Sue Wallin's Garden, Wasilla. Bring a sack lunch and chair. Meet at Fairview LP Baptist Church at 3118 Fairview Loop to carpool.

### Wednesdays, June 8 and 29

Campbell Creek Science Center Work Party: Join Verna Pratt to Weed the Wildflower Beds. 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm at the East Entrance of the of the Science Center, 5600 Science Center Drive, Anchorage.

### Thursdays, June 9 and 30

Dandelion Removal for the Lowenfels Trail: Led by Verna Pratt. 7:00 - 9:00 pm, Lowenfels trail, Alaska Botanical Garden, 4601 Campbell Airstrip Road, Anchorage. Helpful tools to bring: Dandelion digger, kneeling pad and a 5-gallon pail or plastic bag.

### Tuesdays and Fridays, June 3 - June 28

Herb Study Group: Join the Herb Study Group in the Herb Garden at Alaska Botanical Garden. Learn to care for the 100 different species of herbs. Bring tools, kneeling pads and a bucket for weeds. 1:00 pm at Alaska Botanical Garden, 4601 Campbell Airstrip Road, Anchorage.

### Tuesdays, June 14 and 28

Tragopogon Pull: Led by Verna Pratt. 6:30 pm at Potter Marsh Section House Parking Area. Adults only. Details at: [verna@acsalaska.net](http://verna@acsalaska.net). Bring garden gloves and dandelion digger.

### Saturday June 18

Willow Garden Club Monthly Meeting: Solstice Tea at Dorthea Taylor's Gardens, Co-Hosted by Dorthea Taylor and Dagmar Huess. 6:30 pm - 8:00 pm at the First Baptist Church on Leatherleaf and Bogard Road. Details at: <http://willowgardenclub.blogspot.com/>.

### Thursday, June 23

A Midsummer Gala in the Garden: Annual Fundraiser for Alaska Botanical Garden: Art, Music, Food, Libations and Camaraderie. 5:30 pm - 8:30 pm, Alaska Botanical Garden, 4601 Campbell Airstrip Road, Anchorage. Guests Must Be 21 or older. Cost: \$100. Details at: <http://alaskabg.org/event/an-evening-in-the-garden/>.

### Tuesday, June 28

Alaska Orchid Society Monthly Meeting: Annual Potting Party. 6:30 pm - 9:00. Location and Details at: <http://www.waynetoups.squarespace.com/events/>.

Continued on back page...

## PLANT SALES

### Saturday, June 4

- \*\*Anchorage Garden Club Plant Sale. 9:00 am - 5:00 pm at 3734 W 35th Avenue, Anchorage.
- \*\*Anchorage Senior Center Plant Sale. 10:00 am - 2:00 pm at 1300 East 19th Avenue, Anchorage.
- \*\*Homer Garden Club Plant Sale. 11:00 am - 1:00 pm at the Chamber of Commerce Parking Lot, Homer.
- \*\*MatSu Master Gardeners Annual Plant Sale. 9:00 am- 3:00 pm at Palmer Pavilion across from the Palmer Visitor's Center.
- \*\*Wildflower Garden Club Plant Sale. 9:00 am - 2:00 pm at 7435 Old Harbor Road, Anchorage.

### Saturday, June 11

Central Peninsula Garden Club Plant Sale. 10:00 am until plants are gone. New Life Assembly of God Church parking lot, corner of Kenai Spur and Princess Rd, 209 Princess Lane, Kenai.

## CLASSES

### June 7 - August 4

Junior Master Gardener Day Camp: Experiential Program in Botany, Soil Science, Nutrition and Gardening for Children Age 7 - 11. 9:00 am - 12:00 pm or 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm, Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, once per week for 8 weeks (no camp the week of July 4) at Alaska Botanical Garden, 4601 Campbell Airstrip Road, Anchorage. Cost: \$165/child. Register before May 19 at: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/junior-master-gardener-2015-tickets-15934382166>.

### June 16

Story Time in the Garden: Nature Stories and Activities for Children Ages 3 - 5. 11:00 am - 12:00 pm at Alaska Botanical Garden, 4601 Campbell Airstrip Road, Anchorage. Details at: <http://alaskabg.org/event/story-time-in-the-garden-2/>.



AMGA regularly meets at 7:00pm every third Monday of the month, September through May (except for December).

Meetings are held at the  
Anchorage Cooperative Extension Center  
1675 C Street, Suite 100  
(access off of 16th Avenue)

Monthly educational programs are free and open to the public.  
Visitors and guests are welcomed and encouraged.

### **AMGA Board of Directors**

Harry Deuber	President
Phyllis Rogers	Co-Vice President
Melanie San Angelo	Co-Vice President
Cindy Walker	Treasurer
Sheila Toomey	Secretary
Cheryl Shroyer	Parliamentarian
Kathy Liska	At Large
Fran Pekar	At Large
Marjorie Williams	At Large

### **Committee Chairs, Program Coordinators & Volunteers**

CES Liaison:	Julie Riley
Broadcast Email:	Fran Pekar
Calendar of Events:	Martha Farris
Advanced MG:	Ginny Moore
Directory Editor:	Sandy Harrington
Field Trips & Programs:	Melanie San Angelo & Phyllis Rogers
Google Group:	Mary Rydesky
Hospitality:	Kathy Liska & Marjorie Williams
Volunteer Coordinator:	Sue Looney
Membership & Database:	Jane Baldwin
Newsletter & Website:	Gina Docherty
2016 Statewide Master Gardener Conference:	Barbara Baker
Lifetime Achievement:	Lynne Opstad
Grants:	Barbara Baker
Pioneer Home:	Erma MacMillan (design) Lynne Opstad
Volunteer Coordinators:	Julie Ginder, Joyce Smith, Lynne Opstad

The Alaska Master Gardeners Anchorage welcomes letters, opinions, articles, ideas and inquiries. Contact the editor, Gina Docherty, at:

Mail: 14051 Fejes Road  
Anchorage, AK 99516  
Phone: 345-4099  
Email: [amga@alaska.net](mailto:amga@alaska.net)  
AMGA Web Site: [www.alaskamastergardeners.org](http://www.alaskamastergardeners.org)

AMGA Google Group:  
<https://groups.google.com/forum/?fromgroups#!forum/AkMGA>

To send concerns or information to the AMGA directly, mail to:  
AMGA  
P.O. Box 221403  
Anchorage, AK 99522-1403

If you have questions or want to make address or email corrections, please contact Jane Baldwin at:  
[ak.jbdwain@gmail.com](mailto:ak.jbdwain@gmail.com)

### **Newsletter Submission Deadline**

The deadline for submitting an item for publication in the following month's edition of the AMGA newsletter is the 20th of every month. Items arriving after this date may or may not be included.

Educational or garden related articles, Bird Chatter, calendar items and announcements are always welcome.

For information about membership or upcoming programs, contact:  
Cooperative Extension Office  
1675 C St, Suite 100  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: 786-6300  
Fax: 786-6312

