



# Pinal County Cooperative Extension Garden & Landscape Newsletter July 2007



## RESETTING UPROOTED TREES

Blowing dust, whipping winds, and perhaps some rain are the characteristics of our summer storms. Monsoon storms, they are called, and they take a toll on our trees.

Hard, blowing winds account for most of the damage to landscape trees and shrubs during the summer months. Uprooted trees with broken branches, many of them lying at cockeyed angles, toppled over and strung around like so many pins at a bowling alley are all signs that a summer storm has blown through.

To long-term readers, this topic may strike a familiar chord. It should. We have talked about it every year now for several years running. At the risk of sounding like a scratched phonograph record, or a modern iPod that loops back in on itself playing the same song again and again, I feel that we need to address it again. Wind-damaged trees continue to be all too common in our landscapes.

Once the storm has blown over and we have come out with hands on our hips to survey the damage, one of the first questions we have to ask is, "Can this tree be saved?" If all we have are broken branches, pruning the damaged branch back to its point of attachment may be the only chore and we can safely say to ourselves, "Whew, we got by easy on that one!" If, however, the tree has been uprooted, the decisions become more difficult and the prognosis for full recovery a bit more clouded.

Trees blow over because they do not have a root system large and well established enough to anchor them during the blasting winds of severe storms. Young trees, and trees that have a constricted root system, are particularly susceptible to this problem.

In general, trees with slight-to-moderate damage to the root system, can often be salvaged.

Trees with severe damage to the roots may simply need to come out. It is difficult to place a hard and fast rule on what constitutes light, moderate, and severe damage, but you can pretty much tell by how many roots are sticking up in the air. The more that are dangling in the air, the more severe the damage.

No matter what degree of damage, however, many trees that blow over during a storm can indeed be reset into place without harm if corrective action is taken within a few hours. However, knowing how to do it correctly is important, but what is really important is just doing something, whether it's right or wrong.

When trees blow over, several kinds of damage can occur. Roots are ripped and torn, and limbs, branches, and even trunks split or break off, sometimes stripping long lengths of bark as they fall. While the damage can be severe, in many cases it can be fixed. There are those situations, however, in which the damage is so severe that the best course of action is to simply remove the tree. You or your landscaper will have to be the judge.

A tree with roots exposed to the air demands quick action. Ripped from the soil, exposed roots begin to dry out. When they lose their moisture consistency, the tissues die. If the tree can be reset and the roots covered quickly, many roots can be saved. Resetting downed trees is a fairly simple process. But it takes the proper tools and supplies and a little know how.

### IN THIS ISSUE:

<b>Resetting Uprooted Trees</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Flowering Trees Add Color</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Buffelgrass, A New Invasive Weed</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Current Questions May Be Of Interest</b>	<b>6</b>

When you come up to a downed tree, it will generally be lying on its side with the crown of the tree pointing away from the direction of the wind. If there is damage to the root system, it will usually be most severe on the upwind side. Because broken and stretched roots can't provide enough support for the tree, it is important to provide that support on the weaker side by placing one or more stakes on the upwind side, or the side that is opposite to the head of the downed tree.

Stakes should be of solid construction and at least six feet in length. Seven-foot stakes would be better, especially for larger trees. Metal fence posts can be used, but most nurseries will have supplies of the long wooden landscape stakes.

To set the stakes in the ground, you will need a sturdy folding ladder and a heavy hammer. I like to use a ten-pound sledge for this purpose because the extra weight makes it easier to drive the stake. A fence-post driver works well for both metal and wooden stakes as long as the diameter of the stake does not exceed the inside diameter of the driver.

Depending upon the weight of the tree, one or two stakes should be placed approximately eighteen to twenty-four inches away from the trunk of the tree and driven to a depth of at least twelve inches into the ground. Twenty-four inches would be better, especially if the tree is large and heavy. Have someone hold the folding ladder while another person climbs high enough to provide good access to the top of the stake. Safety is important here. We do not want anybody hurt.

Once the stakes are in place, but before lifting the tree, cut sturdy rope or wire long enough to go from the stake, around the trunk of the tree, and back again to the stake. Be sure to leave enough rope to tie a knot behind the stake or enough wire to twist the ends together. String the wire or rope through a piece of old garden hose and place it into position so that once the tree is upright all you have to do is gather the ends and tie off. Be sure that the protective hose is next to the trunk of the tree so that the rope or wire will not cut into the bark.

Once the stays are in place and ready to tie off, lift and push the tree back into position and secure the stays to their separate posts. When this is accomplished, the tree should be solidly in place. If the tree continues to wobble, place more stakes and add more stays until the tree is properly supported.

With the tree upright and supported, it is now time to bury any exposed roots. With a spade or digging fork, dig a trench long enough and deep enough to cover roots that have been pulled from the soil. Be sure to check the watering system to ensure that there are sufficient emitters to wet the soil around the tree in all directions. This will encourage new root growth and development.

Heavy leaf canopies (that is, branches with many leaves) can act like sails on a ship. These trees, which unfortunately are generally the best looking, are usually among the first to blow over. The increased resistance to the wind is simply too much for the roots to handle.

With the tree reset in the ground, it is a good idea to thin out a few of the branches to lighten the total weight of the tree and to lessen resistance to the wind. Pruning of branches is best done in the winter when the trees are dormant, but selective thinning, like we are discussing, can be done safely during the summer if only a few small branches are selected for removal. If we are thinking ahead, sometimes we can avoid damage to trees altogether by practicing some selective thinning prior to the storms.

Try to make as few cuts as possible by first removing branches that are damaged or broken. Then, if necessary, remove branches that clog up the middle of the tree, or that are growing in a downward direction. Practice good pruning techniques and never leave a stub that you can hang a hat on. Stubbed branches turn into open doors for disease and insect infestations. Do not apply any pruning sealers to the fresh cuts. Leave them exposed to the air for quick drying.

Trees that have been reset after blowing over need time to recover. You will know that the tree is recovering when you see signs of new growth. The growth of new leaves and stems is an indication that the roots are growing once again. It is a sign of healing.

Trees are worth their weight in gold in the desert. They pick up carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, from the atmosphere. They cut down on the "heat island" effect by shading bare, heat-retaining surfaces. They also increase the value of property at the time of resale. For these and other reasons, every tree is important. Saving wind-damaged trees, in the final analysis, saves you money.

# FLOWERING TREES ADD COLOR

Would you like to add some pizzaz to your home landscape?

Color is a quick way to add attractive, eye-catching excitement to your yard. There are many ways to add color, but one of the most spectacular is the use of trees that produce colorful flowers.

Because of their size and shape, trees automatically become points of focus in residential or commercial landscapes. They draw the eye and invite us to come sit in their pleasant, soothing shade.

Trees also add value to the landscape; absorb and use carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas associated with global warming; and help reduce the accumulation of excess heat by preventing sunlight from striking the rocks, gravel, and concrete in our landscapes. Trees that produce showy flowers also bring spectacular color into outdoor living areas.

To achieve these benefits, trees should be selected carefully to fill the needs called for by the planting site itself. Color, shade, size, screening ability, and water savings are excellent characteristics to consider when choosing trees.

There are many trees that can provide color to landscapes. Some are tall and stately, whereas others are smaller, appearing more like a shrub than a tree. Some grow vertical and straight with single trunks, whereas others tend to spread outward, often producing multiple trunks. The tremendous variability among the many species and their varieties is good news for us because we can select just the right shape, size, and growth habit to fit that special need. Here are a few of the more common flowering trees that can be used in Pinal County landscapes.

**ACACIA, SWEET** (*Acacia farnesiana*). The sweet acacia is a medium-sized tree growing up to twenty feet tall and spreading to twenty-five feet wide with feathery, finely divided leaves and thorns on the stems. The yellow, sweet smelling, marble-shaped flowers bud out in January and can continue through April. The tree is a good choice for heavy, alkaline soils.

**ACACIA, SILVER WATTLE** (*Acacia baileyana*). A medium-sized, twenty- to twenty-five foot tree with silvery-blue-green evergreen foliage, the silver wattle acacia bears masses of attractive yellow flowers in late winter and spring.

**BOTTLE BRUSH** (*Callistemon viminalis*) This tree is more like a bush in its growth habit because it seldom grows more than eighteen feet high. Smaller trees are good candidates for small yards or tight corners. It is a slender tree with a semi-weeping habit of growth and produces brilliant red flowers May through July. It needs good drainage and full sun. Yellowing, stunting, and browning of leaf tips and margins are indications of iron deficiency. Feed it regularly with a quality chelated iron fertilizer.

**DESERT WILLOW** (*Chilopsis linearis*). The desert willow is well adapted for the heat and soils of Pinal County and gives many white to lavender flowers from July through August. It is a relatively slow growing plant but it can reach up to twenty-five feet tall. It is a popular tree in desert landscapes.

**FLOWERING QUINCE** (*Chaenomeles* sp., formerly called *Cydonia japonica*). The flowering quince is a hardy, shrub-like tree that blooms with pink to scarlet blossoms early in the year. It is not finicky about temperature or soils, but in the alkaline soils of the desert it tends to run short of iron. Use a quality chelated iron product to keep it green. It usually blooms profusely but occasionally during extra warm winters it may bloom only sporadically. Most varieties have thorns although there are thornless varieties available. In this area it seldom bears fruit.

**HOLLYWOOD PLUM** (*Prunus cerasifera*). This tree is a hybrid between the cherry plum commonly used as rootstock for various stone fruits and the Japanese plum. It produces good quality plums if a pollinator is present. It is a hardy, fast-growing tree with dark green leaves above and purple-red underneath. In the early spring, February and March, it will have large clusters of pink flowers. The tree will grow large, from twenty to thirty feet or more and will reach twenty-five feet in width, so give it plenty of room. The fruit are of medium size and turn dark mahogany when ripe. It is regarded as an excellent ornamental.

IRONWOOD (*Olneya tesota*). A slow-growing desert tree and somewhat difficult to transplant, the ironwood makes a striking landscape addition. In the spring, it is covered with small lavender flowers that, from a distance, give it an intriguing hazy appearance. Somewhat frost sensitive, citrus growers know that an area with ironwood trees growing wild will be a good, frost-free location to establish orchards. The ironwood will grow up to twenty feet tall and flowers from May to June.

JACARANDA (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*). A beautiful flowering tree with green, fern-like foliage and sky-blue flowers, the jacaranda is a popular tree in desert areas. It forms an irregular, rounded head and occasionally forms multiple trunks. It grows to thirty feet and provides light shade. On cold nights when temperatures approach 25°F, extra frost protection may be needed. The two-inch long, tubular-shaped flowers grow in many eight-inch clusters. Flowering usually occurs in late spring or early summer but can occur any time between April and September.

SAUCER MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia soulangiana*). The southern magnolia or *M. grandiflora* with its large, thick, dark green leaves and large white flowers is common in Arizona landscapes, but there are other magnolias that either do as well or better in the desert. The saucer magnolia is one. Often erroneously called the tulip tree, the tree can grow to twenty-five feet in height and has white to pink or purplish red flowers that are about six inches across. Use it as a lawn ornament or as an anchor plant in big corner plantings. It tends to bloom early in spring and the flowers may occasionally be killed in a frost.

ORCHID TREE (*Bauhinia variegata*, *B. purpurea*). Planted in strategic places, the orchid tree lives up to the expectation of its name providing a spectacular show of light pink to purple orchid-like flowers in the early spring. It is a small, showy tree growing to twenty feet with large twin-lobed leaves that provide an interesting visual effect. It requires a hot, sunny location and well-drained soils. After flowering it produces a huge crop of beans that some find messy. These can be trimmed off if desired. It tends to grow as a shrub and often develops several stems. Careful pruning can force growth upward.

ORNAMENTAL CITRUS (*Citrus* sp.) All citrus produce large amounts of fragrant flowers in the spring which eventually develop into colorful fruit. The fruit itself provides striking color contrasts against the dark green foliage of the tree. Oranges, both edible and ornamental types, are more cold tolerant than lemon, lime, and grapefruit varieties.

PALO VERDE (*Cercidium microphylla*, *C. floridum* and *Parkinsonia aculeata*). These desert-adapted trees provide beautiful yellow flowers in the spring. They require less water than other species but many consider them to be messy trees because of their habit of continually dropping discarded leaves on the ground.

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Sophora secundiflora*). This evergreen, shrub-like tree has lavender to violet-blue, sweet-smelling wisteria-like blooms in four- to eight-inch clusters in the spring. A slow grower, it can eventually reach twenty-five feet tall. It is heat and alkali tolerant but it does require soils that drain well. The bright red seeds are poisonous and the pods should be removed before ripening.

CHASTE TREE (*Vitex agnes-castus*). This tree is one of the more colorful of the desert-adapted trees. It is valued for its large, lavender seven-inch flower spikes that appear in summer. It is a shrub-like tree that can grow up to twenty-five feet in this area. Since it loses its leaves in the winter, it is a good candidate for shading south facing windows in the summer and letting warm sunshine in during the cooler months. It is both heat and alkali tolerant.

Attractive, well designed landscapes don't just happen. It takes careful planning, proper plant selection, and good, quality care. When it comes time to add a tree, consider one that can provide color to your landscape.



PALO VERDE, (*Cercidium floridum*)

# BUFFELGRASS, A NEW INVASIVE WEED

Buffelgrass is both exotic, meaning that it is not native to our area, and invasive, meaning that it can move easily to colonize new areas. A plant with both of these characteristics usually spells trouble for anyone in its path.

Invasive, exotic plants are serious threats, most particularly to native plant communities and the animals that depend upon them. When exotic, invasive species invade new territories, they often displace native species as they compete for ground surface, sunlight, moisture, and nutrients. If they are successful, they can cause drastic changes in the landscape and end up replacing or severely modifying entire ecosystems. So it is with buffelgrass.

Buffelgrass is a large, ragged bunchgrass that was introduced to Arizona and Northern Mexico from Africa for cattle forage. Buffelgrass grows quickly and provides a lot of food in a relatively small space. For these reasons, it is valued as a food for livestock; but the plant also has a dark side. To understand the problems that it causes, we need to talk a little about its biology.

Buffelgrass has long, narrow leaves that are green in summer and brown in winter. At the conclusion of its growing season, it produces tan-to-brown seed heads containing many small bristles. These heads produce large numbers of wind-dispersed seeds. As the seeds spread from place to place, new populations of the plant spring up and push the weed to new frontiers.

Buffelgrass is usually first seen in waste areas where nothing else grows, such as roadsides, vacant lots, and alleys. However it can, and has, successfully invaded remote places in our fragile desert ecosystems. Once established, it is extremely difficult to eliminate, because it has few natural enemies to help keep it in check. completely destroy any other desert plant in its path, such as cacti, trees, and shrubs. With the native plants dead there is nothing left to compete with the grass. Soon, burned over areas are completely colonized by the invasive weed.

Another problem is centered in its ability to form dense stands. When these colonies develop, they force out and exclude other plant species. Native grasses and small broadleaf plants, such as wildflowers, cannot find space, sunlight, and nutrients to grow.

Now for the worst news of all. Buffelgrass stands do not mix well with urban areas. Because of their fire hazard, colonies of buffelgrass next to buildings, fences, gas lines and electrical power poles offer a significant threat for catastrophic fires that simply cannot be tolerated. Sadly, a recent buffelgrass fire in Tucson on November 6, 2005, killed one person in the vicinity of a homeless camp. Certainly the hot and dense fires leave little margin for error and the danger should never be

The threat from buffelgrass is so severe that, on December 6, 2005, the State of Arizona formally placed the plant on the state's Noxious Weed List. This action officially makes buffelgrass an outlaw in Arizona and focuses state resources on helping to eliminate the pest.

Now, what can you and I do? All of us need to learn more about buffelgrass including how to tell it apart from other grass species. Cooperative Extension is working on a bulletin that will help with this part of the plan.

Once identified, the plants should either be dug by hand or sprayed early in life with glyphosate herbicide. Glyphosate, you will remember, is the active ingredient found in many different named products that we tend to lump together under the original trade name of "Roundup." If we choose to use an herbicide, it is important to follow label directions.

When a plant is dug up, it is important to remove and dispose of all of the plant parts. We do this to prevent a plant from regrowing from the roots and to eliminate a fire hazard. It also removes any seeds from which new plants might develop.

Small plants can easily be pulled up by hand. Larger plants will have to be dug out with a shovel or crowbar. The best way to dispose of a plant after removal is to place it in a plastic bag and haul it to a landfill.

You may ask me why we cannot use the plant material for a mulch. It is important to remove and dispose of the *entire* plant because many seeds catch in the cracks and crevices where the leaves attach at the base of the plant. Once in the ground, the seeds can remain viable for several years, creating a long-term problem. Thus, it is important to check the area periodically for seedlings to prevent reinfestation.

In Southern Arizona, including Tucson, Organ Pipe National Monument, and Saguaro National Monument, volunteers work steadily through the growing season to locate, dig, and remove offending colonies of buffelgrass. Doing this takes patience and commitment in order to ensure that all plants are removed. However, there are signs that their plan is working. We may need to do something of that nature here.

The time to act is now, before the weed becomes common in our area. Let's learn to recognize the weed and then diligently look for it around our homes and in our communities. Once it arrives, we need to be ready to act immediately. It will take teamwork from government and private organizations, as well as each and every person living in Pinal County to avoid the problems that an infestation of buffelgrass would bring.

*Trade names used in this publication are for identification only and do not imply endorsement of products names or criticism of similar products not mentioned.*

## CURRENT QUESTIONS MAY BE OF INTEREST

Your local University of Arizona Cooperative Extension office in Pinal County receives many questions each week related to gardens and landscapes. I thought you might be interested in taking a peek at some of the current issues that have been tweaking people's interest.

**Question:** "When is the best time to prune trees and shrubs in our area?"

**Answer:** The very best time to heavily prune trees and shrubs in the lower elevations of Pinal County is during the cool months of January and early February while the plants are more or less dormant. Stress on the plants is reduced and the plant will be ready for growth in the spring. Summer pruning, especially the removal of large limbs and branches, is discouraged.

Light pruning (that is, the removal of smaller branches, dead wood and damaged or diseased limbs) can be done at anytime provided that major cuts are kept to a minimum. Pruning during the active growing season opens up the tree to disease agents such as the heart rot and sooty canker fungi at a time when the plant is susceptible to the diseases.

Once the growing season begins, put away the pruning saws and let the tree do its thing. Wait until next fall to do the heavy pruning. Remember: do not leave any stubs upon which a hat could be hung. Leaving stubs ruins the natural form of the tree and exposes the plant to insect and disease invasion.

**Question:** "When should I fertilize my citrus trees?"

**Answer:** Citrus can be fertilized at any time during the growing season. It is recommended that one pound of actual nitrogen be given full-sized, mature citrus trees each year. One pound of actual nitrogen translates into five pounds of ammonium sulfate, two pounds of urea or six pounds of ammonium phosphate per tree per year. Ideally, this total amount would be divided up into twelve equal applications, one for each month of the year. Most people simply do not have the time to give this much attention to the citrus trees so a good alternative is to divide the total fertilizer amount into three applications each year. These applications should be made in February, May, and August with the August application the most important, because it is in the fall when the fruit buds form for the next year's production. Less than three applications per year is not recommended.

**Question:** "Why does my orange tree have so many yellow leaves?"

**Answer:** Our recent summer weather, both this year and last, has been extremely dry and hot. Even when the monsoon rains come early, the stress on our plants is fairly significant. If the monsoons are delayed, the stress is that much worse.

During times of stress, most plants, no matter how well they are irrigated, simply cannot pick up water fast enough to keep themselves cool and functioning correctly. Water stress injury accounts for most of the yellow leaves that are commonly seen on trees and shrubs. Prevention of yellowing leaves due to water stress is best done by checking the irrigation system and making any repairs or adjustments that might be necessary. Timely irrigations are critical to good health of all citrus trees.

Some yellowing of citrus leaves, especially those on the south and west facing sides of citrus trees, results from sunburn which is really quite normal in our hot environment. These leaves usually have yellow or dark yellow spots often with dead areas in the middle of the discolored area. Not much can be done for damaged leaves. The good news is that these leaves are usually replaced during the spring growth flush with no lasting damage to the tree.

**Question:** "Why do the tips and edges of the leaves on my plants turn brown around the edges, gradually getting worse, until the leaf dies?"

**Answer:** Salt damage to susceptible plants is quite common in our desert environment. Symptoms include wilting plants, leaves with tips and edges turning brown, salt-induced iron deficiencies, and poor plant growth. Fortunately, salts usually can be successfully managed with a little planning and proper attention to our watering habits.

The solution to salt problems is usually fairly simple. In most cases, salt accumulations are caused by frequent, shallow irrigations. First, make sure that the basin around the plant is at least as wide as the outside edge of the plant. This will help wet as much of the root system as possible.

Second, during irrigations, turn down the volume of water coming from the hose to a trickle and slowly fill the basin around the plant. The extra water from the longer irrigations will sink deeper into the soil and move the salts down and away from the plant.

There is an added benefit to doing this. Water stored deep in the ground will allow lower roots to help support the plant's water needs and lengthen out the time necessary between irrigations.

For those using drip irrigation systems, make sure that you have enough emitters around the tree to wet most, if not all, of the soil surface under the plant. Then, increase the duration of the irrigation set to provide the volume of water needed to leach the salts.

For leaves that already have dead tips or margins, there isn't much that can be done to alleviate the damage, because the tissue is already dead; but new leaves that grow after treatment should not show new damage if the problem has been solved.

Sometimes the soil does not readily accept water because of a hard layer, like caliche, or because of a chemical imbalance, like an overabundance of sodium. Physical barriers can be fixed by digging or drilling holes down through the compacted layer to a more permeable soil layer that will accept the salty water and move it away from the root zone. Backfill the holes with sand to help keep the hole from caving in and reconsolidating.

If sodium salt is a problem, water may stand for hours and sometime even days before it sinks in or evaporates away. The rule of thumb for managing sodium is this: if it takes more than thirty minutes for water around a plant to sink in, treat for sodium.

Gypsum, available by the bag at most nurseries, is an ideal way to deal with sodium problems. Sprinkled on the surface of the ground and raked gently in before a deep irrigation, gypsum will replace the sodium in the soil with calcium. The deep irrigation then leaches the sodium out of the root zone.

Soil sulfur can also be used to eliminate sodium but it will only work if there is calcium or free lime already in the soil. Sulfur, wet with water, becomes sulfuric acid which combines with the calcium to form gypsum. The process then proceeds as described above.

If you wish to have this newsletter sent to you electronically, please email [tellswor@ag.arizona.edu](mailto:tellswor@ag.arizona.edu) and include *G&L* in the subject line. This newsletter is now available to view on our website at: [www.cals.arizona.edu/pinal](http://www.cals.arizona.edu/pinal).

If you have questions, or wish to have a publication sent to you, please call one of our Master Gardeners at the Cooperative Extension office at (520) 836-5221 ext. 204 or visit 820 E. Cottonwood Lane, Building C, in Casa Grande. The author's email is [gibsonrd@ag.arizona.edu](mailto:gibsonrd@ag.arizona.edu).



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## UPCOMING GARDEN & LANDSCAPE SHORT COURSES

**SADDLEBROOKE MOUNTAIN VIEW CLUB HOUSE** in Saddlebrooke

Thursday, August 9, 2007 from 9:30 am to 12:30 pm.

For more information or to sign up for the Saddlebrooke class  
please contact Hedy Gryszan at (520) 818-3899

For more information or to sign up for the following locations,  
please call Theresa at (520) 836-5221 ext 202 or toll free (866) 836-5221 ext 202.

**U OF A MARICOPA AGRICULTURE CENTER** in Maricopa

Thursday, August 16, 2007 from 6:30 pm to 9:30 p.m.

**U OF A COOPERATIVE EXTENSION** in Casa Grande

Tuesday, August 28, 2007 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

**ROBSON RANCH**, near Eloy

Wednesday, January 9, 2008 from 9:30 am to 12:30 pm.

### Master Gardener Volunteer Advanced Training Open to Public

Advanced training for the Master Gardener Volunteers is scheduled for the dates below. All classes will be held at the Mt. View Club House from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm at the Mt. View Club House. For more information, please call 866-520-836-5221.

Date	Topic	Instructor
Tuesday, 08/14/07	"Bugs In Your Yard"	Gail Hughes
Tuesday, 09/11/07	TBA	TBA
Tuesday, 10/09/07	TBA	TBA
Tuesday, 11/06/07	TBA	TBA

### NEIGHBORHOODS IN BLOOM

On August 18, 2007 the Town of Queen will host the 2007 Neighborhoods in Bloom Cactus Fiesta! The event will be held at Town Hall from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Take this opportunity to attend this free even to learn about the beauty and life of the Sonoran Desert and the care and maintenance of Xeriscape landscaping. For more information please contact Janet Kawczynski at (480) 358-3302 or email [janet.kawczynski@queencreek.org](mailto:janet.kawczynski@queencreek.org).

