Healthy Gardening (*Continued from page 14*).

**Damaging rays.** Also use protection on cloudy days since up to 80% of UV radiation can penetrate the atmosphere.

**Certain Medications** such as some antibiotics, retin-A, diuretics, and sulfa drugs can make your skin more susceptible to sunburn. Check with your pharmacist.

**Exam.** Examine your own skin every 6 weeks for skin changes. Have a doctor or dermatologist check your skin annually. To do a *Skin Exam*, use a full length mirror. Look at the front and back of your naked body. Raise your arms and turn to your sides. Bend your elbows, look at all sides of your arms and palms. Then examine your feet, legs and between your toes. Use a hand mirror to check your neck and scalp, then your back and buttocks. Pay attention to the following changes in a mole or pigmented spot:

- sudden changes in sensation in a mole, such as itching, pain or swelling.
- a sore that doesn’t heal or an unusual skin growth.
- sudden changes in the appearance of a mole (oozing, bleeding, scaling, crusting, or if the flat surface of a mole becomes raised).

**Remember the Alphabet Test.**

**A.** Asymmetry — one half unlike the other half; **B.** Border irregularity — edges are ragged, notched or blurred; **C.** Color — varies from one area to another, can be tan, brown, black, white, red, pink, blue; **D.** Diameter — larger than 6mm (the diameter of a pencil eraser).

Vicky Burke

*Master Gardener and Certified Pediatric Nurse Practitioner* (References available on request)

**Fall Garden Fair & Gift Basket Workshop**

Following in the footsteps of the Spring Garden Fair (previously known as the “Garden Club Fair Day”), the Fall Garden Fair will feature plants for sale for your fall garden plantings. The Fall Garden Fair has evolved from the Holiday House, held in previous years. By popular demand, the Fall Garden Fair will also make available arts, crafts and gift items for the gardeners in your life, just in time for early holiday gift shopping. The date of the event is Saturday, October 17, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Cooperative Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix. Most booths will be outdoors, with a few indoors. Garden Clubs will be represented as well as various artisans and their wares. There will be Master Gardeners and other gardening experts on hand to answer questions you have.

On October 14, there will be a Gift Basket Workshop, as there was last year. For a fee of $15, you will be provided with instructions on putting together a gift basket and a variety of items to go into it. Additional items can be added later to make the basket more personal, to suit your own taste or that of the person receiving the gift. You will be asked to design and put together another basket with items available and donate it back for sale at the Fall Garden Fair, to benefit the Master Gardener Program.

These events promise to be lots of fun and wonderful learning experiences. Please call 470-8086 Ext. 306 for more information. Donations may be made payable to University of Arizona and sent to Fall Garden Fair, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85040, Attention Lenora Boner.

**Lenora Boner**

*Master Gardener Volunteer Director of Public Events*

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**Harvest Recipes**

**Date Pudding** from Suanna Abbott Goodnight

- ¼ c. margarine
- 3 c. brown sugar
- 1 c. granular sugar
- 2 c. water
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 2 c. flour
- ½ tsp. salt
- 1 c. milk
- 2 c. chopped dates
- 1 c. nuts

Melt margarine in 9x13 pan in oven set at 375°. In a saucepan, make a syrup by boiling together 1 c. brown sugar, granular sugar, water for about 2 min. Add syrup to melted batter in pan. In a separate bowl, make batter by mixing rest of ingredients and spoon onto syrup in pan. Do not stir batter and syrup. Bake for 40 min.
American Rose Society
National Convention
Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 4 - 9 1998

The theme for the Convention this year was "Roses on the Rio." Friday we attended the ARS Horticulture Judging Seminar for Old Garden Roses. The morning sessions featured talks on the characteristics of Gallicas, Albas, Centifolias, Moss, Bourbons, Chinas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Noisettes, Teas and Shrubs. In the afternoon, we toured the Lee Sherman Garden. Lee has over 400 Old Garden roses, including many Bourbons and Hybrid Perpetuals and the largest collections of striped roses in the Southwest. Annuals and perennials are tucked in around the roses.

We next toured the Garden of Siegfried Hahn and Howard Wexler. Their garden was started in 1971 and follows the English cottage style of gardening. Along with the other old garden roses, they grow Rugosas, Kordesii climbers and some of the older Hybrid Teas. Both Siegfried and Howard are artists and use their garden as a teaching garden. They have over 300 old garden roses. Friday evening we all helped to set up the ballroom for the rose show on Saturday. Saturday the rose show opened at 3:00 a.m. for entries. Maricopa County Master Gardener Larry Bell won several blue ribbons and I won two third place ribbons for arrangements.

Saturday evening we attended a tour of the Rio Grande Botanic Garden. This was one of the most beautiful gardens anywhere. They have an area displaying different deserts of the world and the plants that grow there. Later in the evening, we had a chuck-wagon cookout on the grounds. Sunday morning we toured the rose garden of Leah and John Watterberg. They grow 450 roses, including 125 miniatures. They have as many old garden roses as modern Hybrid Teas. They also grow daylilies, lilies, perennials, tomatoes, squash, various types of beans and herbs in their garden. Their home and garden is located on a ridge at 6,100 ft. elevation and they frequently have winds of 85 miles per hour funneling down through the canyon and across their garden. They even have an area of xeric plants. There are no trees in this garden as the garden faces the beautiful Sandia Mountains.

We next toured the Albuquerque Rose Garden. This garden was established in 1961 and in 1991 the garden was redesigned. The garden is located on the grounds of the Library and contains 1,203 bushes, including 493 cultivars representing 26 classes of roses. This is also a teaching garden. They have planting and pruning demonstrations for the public throughout the year. They have beautiful signage that identifies each rose bush. They also have an area of xeric plants. All of the maintenance of this garden is provided by members of the Albuquerque Rose Society.

Our next stop was the home of Ron Bronitsky. Ron moved into this house in 1989. It is a Pueblo style adobe house built in mid-1950s. The house was surrounded by five adobe-walled courtyards and the garden design derived from this architectural feature. Within each courtyard, he developed a garden distinctive in character, with features ranging from a desert xeriscape to a woodland pond. In addition to roses, Ron grows a mixture of perennials, annuals, shrubs and specimen trees. Ron’s home was also part of the tour and we were able to view his beautiful collection of contemporary art and locally built furniture.

Our last stop on the tour was the home and gardens of Bill Christensen and Kreg Hill. This area was originally a sheep ranch on the edge of a pond. The house was built in 1870 and in 1970 the house was completely restored. The house is filled with English and American antiques. The gardens contain over 1000 varieties of roses, they have a very large selection of Gallicas, most imported from England. They also have many Hybrid Perpetuals and other old garden roses as well as a large selection of modern roses. They also grow many varieties of annuals, perennials and lilies. Trees, such as Birch, Hawthorn, Catalpa, Green Ash and Crab Apple are a part of this garden. There is also a large selection of fruit trees. This was my favorite of all the gardens.

Next year's convention will be in Santa Barbara, California. I already have my bags packed!

Marylou Coffman
Master Gardener & Consulting Rosarian
Horticultural Jewel

Jujube

The Jujube (pronounced juh-ju-bee) is a member of the buckthorn family, or Rhamnaceae. Its botanical name is Zizyphus, and it is commonly called the Chinese date. Jim Baker (Baker Nursery) thinks the fruit tastes somewhat like an apple before it dries and then resembles a date. The plant’s origin is probably Syria, and it has been grown throughout the Mediterranean region for at least 3,000 years. Today it is widely grown in China.

The tree is deciduous and grows 12- to 15-ft. tall and sometimes up to 30-ft. The leaves are an attractive shiny green about 1-2 in. long. The tiny yellow-green flowers are about ¼-in. wide. Baker Nursery has one growing and it is very nice looking. I tasted the fruit, which has an unusual tiny pear shape, but it wasn’t completely ripe and certainly wasn’t yet close to the date taste. Although dried jujubes are not as sweet as true dates, its sugars do concentrate, and the flavor is supposed to be similar. It requires no preservatives, and the dates last “forever,” especially if grown in a low humidity area.

Jujube grow throughout most of the southern half of North America. For best crops, the tree needs a long growing season and hot and dry weather during ripening. Trees thrive in most of California and throughout the southern region of the state. In the southwest deserts, trees grow well from Palmdale to Las Vegas and in Arizona from Bisbee to Phoenix. Trees have survived -25°F.

Plant jujube in a location that is well-drained and receives full sun with a neutral or slightly alkaline soil. Once established, the roots are very tolerant of salinity, drought, or standing water. During extended drought, the tree will likely survive but without producing a crop. Plant bare-root trees in January or February. Spread roots over a cone of soil and make sure the tree is planted at the same level or slightly higher than the original soil grade.

Diane Nowlin
Master Gardener

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Neophyte Nook

How Deep Is “Deep” Water?

This is the first in a series of articles for “neophyte” gardeners - those new to gardening as well as veteran gardeners who are new to the special challenges of low desert gardening.

One of the most mystifying revelations I discovered about low desert gardening is the concept of “deep water.” Most newcomers hear about it soon after arriving, from neighbors and new friends. Trouble is, not everyone has the same idea of what deep water is.

A homeowner with 31 trees on her property once told me she spends 2 hours moving a hose around whenever she irrigates because she “likes to deep water.” That’s about 4 minutes a tree. Another told me he ran a hose on each tree in his yard for “about 36 hours” because he wanted his roots going straight down, like foundation piers on a skyscraper. And a third homeowner was certain that he deep watered because he ran his drip system for 99 minutes, the highest setting on his timer.

That’s quite a spread of ideas. We can narrow it down a bit with a few guidelines. Generally, matures trees want water down to 3 feet, shrubs to 2 feet, and groundcovers and turf to 1 foot. How do we test this?

A soil probe is a good bet. Wait 3 or 4 hours after irrigating to “slide” the probe down at various points around a canopy drip line. When dry soil is reached, the probe will stop. (Understand, the probe will also stop for rocks, roots and used car parts, so multiple tests are important.)

Duration figures can vary widely according to soil type and water flow rate, but some typical numbers for trees might be: 3 to 5 hours for “basin flood” irrigation, and 6 to 12 hours for “drip.”

Of course, correct water placement and irrigation frequency are equally important. But that’s a whole other story.

Michael W. Mekelburg
Master Gardener
Compost is King

Didja ever wonder what happens under-cover in the Micro-Magic Compost Factory? How do your mysterious micro-workers, with a little secret help from their bigger ‘macro-buddies,’ produce their soil magic? Let’s take Mother Nature’s underground tour of the compost factory and find out how the right mix of organic wastes secretly transforms itself into one of the best soil amendments possible... and discover the key factors and guarded mysteries of how they “Make It Happen in the Heap.”

Oh, wait...here’s a request from Committee Representatives of the local Micro-workers & their buddies, the Macro-workers. All three levels of workers are requesting some recognition from the New Factory Boss, you, for all the hard work they’ll soon do in composting materials for your garden. Here they are to take a bow:

1. Micro-workers. These include bacteria, actinomycetes (ack’ tin oh my seats) which are kind of like a fungus-like bacteria (with a little more class), and fungi, such as molds. These micro-workers chemically break down and use the energy of organic materials directly.

2. Macro-workers. These organisms are higher up in the food chain and they dig, grind, chew, digest, suck, and churn the organic materials. Examples include compost-loving beneficial mites, beetles, protozoa, sow bugs, and some types of worms.

3. Macro-predators and opportunists. Insects, worms, and similar ‘good’ creatures that feed upon fungi, decaying materials, or other insects that are working in the compost heap.

Ants and other creatures can bring beneficial bacteria or fungal spores into the heap. But it might be better to keep their presence to a minimum by frequently turning the compost materials and aerating them. I don’t blame them for leaving. If someone was opening the roof and stirring the contents of my house on a regular basis, I think I’d leave too.

All of these creatures, together, are necessary to keep the different populations of organisms ecologically controlled. So you can expect a little extra help in making your compost. Whatta deal! Free workers and more help!

The mystery factors that affect your compost assembly line

Temperature Warm outside temperatures generally increase microbial activity while cooler temperatures slow it down dramatically. Gardeners in the Valley of the Sun seldom have to shovel any accumulated snow off the bins, but they do often have to think about the bin overheating and drying out in the heat of a summer’s day.

Inside the bin, as a general rule, a temperature rise in the compost heap from the efforts of micro-workers means decomposition of the organic materials speeds up. That’s true up to about a maximum of 170°F (By the way, that’s not going to set anything on fire!). Most actively working piles will have an optimum working temperature of about 140°F during the most active part of the breakdown process. This temperature means your micro-workers are working at their best. When the temperature cools down, that generally means either your compost is finished or you need to add oxygen by turning the unfinished materials.

How do you know what the compost temperature is? Believe it or not, someone actually makes an inexpensive commercial compost thermometer, on an 18-in. probe, which you can push into the center of your heap. Those workers won’t be able to keep any secrets from the Boss!

Air Your best, Grade A, micro-working bacteria will need oxygen. You can identify them because of the “I’m a good guy and I’m not smelly” badges they wear. These “good guys” really cook when they have enough air to step up the production line. They grow quickly, consume more material, and make nutrients available to plants much quicker. “Good guys” are also known as aerobic bacteria. This means they thrive when there’s plenty of oxygen around.

If oxygen conditions aren’t right for your aerobic good guys, they die off. But compost still (eventually) happens because the “not-as-good guys” move into the vacant factory. They can be identified by their “Whooa, do I stink” badges! These grade B micro-workers, “not-as-good guys,” are also called anaerobic bacteria and that means they don’t like oxygen. These workers are much lazier, break down materials much more slowly, and probably use straight ammonia as an aftershave. Whew! (Continued on page 19)
Compost is King (Continued from page 18)

Water The "good guys" need water to live, but too much water will drown them. So, again, the "not-as-good guys" will move in and take over. Basically, try to keep the pile evenly moist but not wet. The usual advice is to keep the pile about as moist as a wrung-out sponge.

This really isn't hard to do but it can be a little tricky at first to find the balance point between the amount of water to add and the amount and kinds of materials to compost. The amount of water you add to the pile will vary with the kind of material you're composting as well as the environmental conditions. Wood chips, sawdust, straw and similar dry materials, for example, will need more water to compost than green leaves, kitchen wastes, or grass clippings which are already moist. Direct summer sun or high environmental temperatures will also increase the need for water. Ordinarily, watering the compost heap when you water the vegetables seems to work rather well.

Food Without the raw organic materials you provide for your micro-workers to feed upon, nothing happens. The organic materials contain many major elements and trace elements, but generally the bacteria use the nitrogen in the green, yucky stuff for proteins to grow and reproduce while the other major component of organic materials, carbon, is used for energy. Materials rich in nitrogen are mostly green, fresh, or juicy. Examples of nitrogen-rich materials are appropriate kitchen wastes, grass clippings, the right kinds of manure, or certain products like cotton-seed meal. Carbon rich materials are older, dry, and more woody. These can be dried-out green materials like grass clippings or such things as leaves, sawdust, shredded newspapers with soy inks, etc.

Size This is an area where size really does matter — in at least two different ways! Remember, the overall size of the bin should be at least 3 ft. X 3 ft. X 3 ft. in order to have enough organic 'stuff' to help contain the heat and keep the compost temperature in the optimum working range.

The second area where size matters is in the size of the individual pieces of organic matter you're handing off to the micro-workers. In this case, smaller is better. The microbes are really tiny organisms which live in the fain film of water which surrounds each little piece of organic material. So the smaller the piece of organic material you give them, the faster they can break it down into plant nutrients and that means the faster you can use the compost.

To have an emotional understanding of how food size matters to the microbe, mentally shrink your perspective and visualize yourself at a microbe's dinner party. You're waiting at the buffet table for a delicious plateful of something 'wonderful' and a gigantic 500,000-lb. potato slams down on you. It wouldn't take nearly as long to eat a plateful of food as it would take to eat your way out of a 500,000-lb. hunk of potato. <grin> Resources: Greater Vancouver Regional District materials, Science of Composting.

C. Dawn Earle
Master Gardener

Master Composter Class

Have you ever felt the need to do something with your kitchen waste other than throwing it into the trash to be buried and lie in putrefied yuck, encased in sterile plastic in the wastelands called landfills? What about the organic matter in the form of cut grass, leaves, and seed pods that is now also required to be tied in the sterile plastic bags and deposited in the same landfills? Perhaps we should ask ourselves, "Do we compost or do we not compost?" Once you have hashed and rehashed the question of why then comes the question of how. One of the best ways to learn is by doing, which will happen when you take the time to attend the Master Composter Class.

The Master Composter Class is offered by the Cooperative Extension and the Organic Product Committee of the Arizona Recycling Association. The class will feature speakers on the importance of compost to soil structure, the chemical reactions during the composting process, insects in the compost, vermiculture (worm composting), and the nitty gritty how to of composting in your backyard.

To register for the course, please contact Shanyng Hosier at 470-8086 Ext. 306 or email shanyng@ag.arizona.edu. The cost is $35, textbook included. The course meets 9 a.m. to noon on 6 consecutive Saturdays from Oct. 10 to Nov. 14, at the Cooperative Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix.

Annette Weaver
Master Gardener & Master Composter
Garden Recycling
Linens and Pantyhose

Recycling can cause excitement about some pretty mundane household things. Two of the exciting things I’d like to discuss in this issue are linens and pantyhose.

One of the many categories of household items that can be easily recycled in the garden are linens. Worn out sheets, blankets and beach towels can be draped over a light frame and used for frost protection. Ladders or saw horses can provide “temporary use” frames. I have even used extremely worn white sheets, the kind you can see your hand through, to provide shade and bird protection for strawberries.

Another highly useful recycled item for the garden is pantyhose (sorry gentlemen). The legs cut in horizontal strips make great expandable ties for vines. A length of leg can be used as a sling to support a melon grown on a trellis or knotted on one end and slipped over a bunch of grapes to provide protection from birds. Pantyhose legs are also a natural choice to use as a fine mesh or strainer. Legs can be used as containers to hold your harvest, such as onions. I’ve also read about using pantyhose legs to hold bars of soap or human hair to hang around the garden to discourage deer. As an urban Phoenix gardener, I’ve never tested this one. The waistband can be cut off old pantyhose and used as a fairly heavy tie down or bungee cord. I’ll bet you’ll never look at a pair of pantyhose the same way again!

Coral Gallaher
Master Gardener

Calendar of Events (Continued from page 21)

10/25 Plant Sale and Bazaar at Valley Garden Center, 1809 N. 15th Ave., 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. For info call Rosemary at 992-1251 or Ardi at 945-0099.

10/30 1st Annual Date (the fruit, that is) Festival at ASU Arboretum. For info call 965-8467.

10/31 4th Annual Creepy Crawly Critter Contest, arthropods must be entered in contest by noon, Boyce Thompson Arboretum State Park, 37615 US Highway 60, Superior, all contestants receive free admission, otherwise admission $5. 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. For info call 520-689-2811.

Computer Corner

I started receiving the Gardener's Supply Catalog a few years ago when I won a gift certificate from them in a raffle at the Southwest Low Desert Gardening and Landscaping Conference. I was glancing through the latest catalog and found that they have a web site: www.gardeners.com. This is not just a site of the products they sell but a tool for gardeners to get information either by the site's bulletins, question and answer page, library or links page.

This is a easy web site to move around in and very straightforward. The main page, of course, has categories of their products that they sell and on the side, a search box with buttons to go to other pages. There is a page of gardening bulletin such as container gardening, lawn care, raising butterflies and more that give good information on these topics. They have a question and answer page where one can send in a question with a 48-hour return or search the question and answer library for information. The library is maintained by The National Gardening Association. There is a page called Meet a Gardener that features employees, customers and horticulture professionals. There is a photo with a few paragraphs introducing the person and sharing the knowledge or experience that person has had with gardening.

The last and probably the most important page of a web site is the links page. This web site has five pages of links. Anything you can think of is probably here; listservs, books, organizations, suppliers and more links. There is even a link to all the Cooperative Extension Services organized by state in here.

Hope you find this a helpful web site in your gardening endeavors.

Kathy Caudle
Master Gardener & Internet Master

The University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Maricopa County • 4341 E. Broadway Road • Phoenix Arizona 85040
Calendar of Events

September

9/3 Herbal Water Gardens, program by Arizona Herb Assoc., Maricopa County Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix, 7 p.m. For info call 470-8086, Ext. 830.

9/3 Culture of Orchid Plants by Dennis Olivas of San Francisco Orchid Society, Orchid Society of Arizona, 7 p.m. at Valley Garden Center, 1809 N. 15th Ave., Phoenix. For info call Willie at 947-8479.

9/10 Air Layering by Dr. Al Falkenstein, AZ/Calif. Rare Fruit Growers, Palo Verde Rd., Maricopa County Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix, 7 p.m. For info call Dick at 930-4570.

9/12 Rhizome sale by Sun Country Iris Society, ChrisTown Shopping Mall from 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. For info call Debra at 371-8816.

9/12 Preparing for Winter, program by Greater Phoenix Pond Society at Somoray Sky Elementary School, 9 a.m. For info call Janay or Allen at 931-8422.

9/13 Desert Valley Orchid Society will visit a greenhouse in Prescott. For info call Bev at 816-4722.

9/14 Fertilization of Roses by Jim Anderson, program by Valley of the Sun Heritage Rose Assn. at Maricopa County Extension office, Palo Verde Rd., 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix, 7 p.m. For info call Floyd at 944-2198.

9/15 Pruning demonstration by Phoenix Rose Society at Valley Garden Center, 1809 N. 15th Ave., Phoenix, 6 p.m., meeting afterwards at 7:30 p.m. For info call Paul at 927-5712.

9/15 Bye, Bye, Buzzards at Boyce Thompson Arboretum State Park, 37615 US Highway 60, Superior, 7 a.m. - 3 p.m. Admission charge $5 for adults. For info call 520-689-2811.

9/19 Xeriscape Landscape tour with drip irrigation demonstration afterwards, Tohono Chul Park, 7366 N. Paseo del Norte, Tucson, 9 a.m. For info call 520-742-6455 or email to tcpark@azstarnet.com or on the net at www.azstarnet.com/~tcpark.

9/19 Planning meeting for the Bulb Club (this club meets from Sep. - Apr.), meet outside at Maricopa County Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix, 10 a.m. For info call Stevie at 831-6829.

9/19 & 9/20 Trip to Balboa Park, Calif. by Arizona/Calif Rare Fruit Growers. For info call Dick at 930-4570.

9/25 West Central District Meeting of American Federation of Garden Clubs, Beefeaters Restaurant, 9:30 a.m., program is "Fall Color" by Bryan Blake, owner of Whitfill Nurseries. Bring a packet of seeds to the meeting. Reservations are $13 and must be made by Sep. 18. Friends are welcome.

9/29 Count Down to a Gorgeous Garden, program at Tohono Chul Park, 7366 N. Paseo del Norte, Tucson, Wilson Room, 2 p.m. For info call 520-742-6455.

October

10/3 Plant sale at ASU, Danforth Chapel on Cady Mall from 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. For info call 965-8467.

10/3 & 4 Plant sale at Tohono Chul Park, 7366 N. Paseo del Norte, Tucson. For more info call 520-742-6455.

10/10 Filtration program by members, Greater Phoenix Pond Society, 9 a.m. For info call Janay or Allen at 931-8422.

10/10 AZ/New Mexico Fall Regional meeting of Gardeners of America sponsored by Valley of the Sun Gardeners, Maricopa County Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix, 8:30 a.m. Registration is $10, deadline is Oct. 3. Programs on Growing Roses Commercially, Community Gardens, and What's New in Gardening. For info call Paul at 937-5713 or Bert at 930-7640.

10/10 - 11/14 Master Composter Class, Maricopa County Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix. Classes meet Saturdays from 9 a.m. - noon. Cost is $35. For info call Shanyon 470-8086 Ext. 306.

10/13 Landscape Design at Glendale Main Library Auditorium, 5959 W. Brown (south of Peoria Ave.), 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. For info call David at 930-2710.

10/16 - 11/1 Fall Plant Sale at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, 37615 US Highway 60, Superior, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily. Admission charge is $5. For info call 520-689-2811.

10/17 Fall Garden Fair, Maricopa County Extension office, 4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix. 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. Plants, crafts and holiday gift items for sale. For info call Shanyon 407-8086 Ext. 306.

10/20 Drip Irrigation at Glendale Main Library Auditorium, 5959 W. Brown, 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. For info call David at 930-2710.

10/23 - 10/25 Fall Plant Sale, Desert Botanical, Garden, 1201 N. Galvin Parkway, Phoenix. Free admission to plant sale area, sale open to MEMBERS ONLY on 10/23. For info call 941-1225.

10/24 West Valley Orchid Society trip to orchid sale in Los Angeles. For info call Bev at 816-4722.
Don't Miss the
Fall Garden Fair!
October 17, 1998 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Maricopa County Cooperative Extension
4341 E. Broadway Rd., Phoenix
Free Admission!
See page 15 inside for details.