FEWER DECIDUOUS FRUITS this year may be a result of the mild winter. (See Winter Chilling and Deciduous Fruit Trees, page 6.)

SEASONAL LEAF DROP on carob, African Sumac, pine and other trees will occur as weather warms.

Things to Do:

PLANT CITRUS TREES. Young 2–5 year old trees transplant most successfully. Larger, older trees are more costly and suffer more shock. Protect bark from sunburn and mechanical injury with a sturdy wrap.

PREVENT PROSTATE SPURGE by applying recommended preemergence herbicides in areas where this weed is troublesome. Try products containing Pendimethalin or Isoxaben.

FERTILIZE BERMUDA GRASS LAWNS during late April or early May.

MANY PINES ARE SHOWING TERMINAL DIEBACK. It's probably a physiological response. Check the soil near the trunk. Those with circling roots express the symptoms worse.

MULCH GROUND SURFACES under roses and other heat sensitive plants.

APPLY IRON to bottle brush, pyracantha, silk oak and other plants with iron deficiency symptoms. The chelates work faster. (See Iron Deficiencies in Your Garden, page 7.)

MILDEW ON GRAPE can be controlled by applying dusting sulfur to foliage when new growth reaches about six inches long. Repeat every 14 days until temperatures exceed 90°F.

DON'T DETHATCH BERMUDA GRASS AND HYBRID BERMUDA GRASS lawns until April or early May.

Terry H. Mikel, Extension Agent, Commercial Horticulture
All About Trees

The "spring" period in our desert climate is a time of year to which we desert rats look forward—great weather and lots of diverse garden activity. Tree water use, desert types being the exception, increases rapidly during this period of full leaf and gradually higher air temperatures. The adapted peach and apricot varieties leaf out and finish the fruiting cycle within this four month period. Give special attention to providing adequate soil moisture for fruit sizing in the late April and May period.

Citrus water applications will increase during the spring months and should be maintained on a timed basis. Research provides no evidence that water applied during the bloom period will affect fruit set negatively. Post-bloom temperatures and probably wind, however, can have a negative effect on fruit set, particularly in navel oranges. Most citrus pruning for tree size control should be done in February or early March to allow enough regrowth time to shade any exposed bark.

Most shade trees sail through the spring months without much special care. Pecans need nitrogen and zinc to produce normal size leaf growth and to enhance kernel development. Pecans also need more water than most other shade trees but do not reach their peak water use period until late summer.

Besides adequate water, fruit thinning is a determining factor in peaches, plums and apricots to achieve adequate fruit size at harvest. The earlier this is done after fruit set, the more size response will be expected in fruit remaining on the tree. The early-maturing deciduous fruit varieties are particularly prone to bird damage. This fruit should be picked before full maturity and ripened at room temperature to lessen the bird peck loss. Bird netting helps but has its limitation on large trees.

Lowell True
Extension Agent, Fruits & Nuts
Emeritus

Where the Bugs Are

Have you ever wondered where insects go in the winter? There doesn't seem to be very many of them around in December. But as soon as it warms up, there they are, buzzing, hovering and crawling about. Since insects are sensitive to extreme temperatures, we would expect them to be killed by the cold. Let's investigate where they may be hiding.

Some insects, particularly moths, overwinter in the soil as pupae. Look for a four-inch-long brown cigar-shaped object in your garden soil when you start working it up for spring vegetables. That is a hornworm pupa, from which a large gray moth will emerge.

Other insects spend the coldest months as eggs, since eggs are often the most temperature resistant stage of the insect's life cycle. For example, in the fall the praying mantis lays its eggs in a hardened-foam "case" deposited on twigs or branches. Be alert for these cases when you are pruning and if you find one, place it in a sheltered place such as under a shrub. The young will hatch out in March.

Some insects migrate to warmer climates during the winter, rather like snowbirds. The beautiful orange monarch butterfly is known to fly thousands of miles during its migrations.

Other insects cluster together in a protected area. Bees pack together closely within their nest. Red and black boxelder bugs cluster under bark of trees, and sometimes can be a nuisance if they mistake your house for a tree. Lady beetles cluster together on trees at high elevations, such as at the top of Mount Lemon. Look for them while hiking. They fly back to the Valley in February when the aphids start to build up, so start looking for them on your plants any day.

And where do the aphids come from? Well, that's another story...

Robert Gibson
Research Specialist, U of A
Maricopa Agricultural Center

Garden Club Fair Day

Mark your calendars for Saturday, March 25, 1995 for the Garden Club Fair Day sponsored by Arizona Nursery Association and Maricopa County Cooperative Extension. The Fair will be held at the Extension Office at 4341 E. Broadway in Phoenix. Vegetables and flowers will be available at great savings along with hourly drawings for valuable prices. Gardening advice will be available from many of the Valley-wide garden clubs. A children’s garden activity area will be also featured. See you there!
Growing Plants and the Law

Arizona may be known for its outlaws, but most gardeners don’t think of making a list of the plants that they grow as their favorite plants in their own yards. Presently in the Valley it’s difficult to know what you can grow and what rules you need to follow. Here are some of the regulations you need to take note of. Here is the law you want to plant something.

Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA) Regulations

The ADA functions primarily as a regulatory and protective agency. Many restrictions have the purpose of preventing the introduction of noxious plants, insects, diseases or other problems (e.g., imported red fire ants and tristeza virus). The restrictions I am noting below probably have the greatest impact on gardeners. Many other restrictions exist which regulate commercial growers and shippers. Call ADA at 255-4933 for information on the Native Plant Law, getting blue seal tags or restriction information.

1. Arizona’s Native Plant Law. Many of our desert plants, including all cacti, ocotillo, ironwood, palo verde and mesquite, are protected from theft, vandalism or unnecessary destruction by ADA. Without a system to enforce the removal or destruction of these beautiful and unusual species, many would be in jeopardy of extinction. ADA regulates the collection of protected native plants through investigation, public awareness programs, enforcement training for other agencies, legal action against violators and issuance of permits. Protected plants cannot be removed from any lands, private or public, without permission from the owner and a permit from ADA. Blue seals (metal tags) are attached to plants if they are collected or salvaged from natural areas, or even if moved from yard to yard. Even plants that are imported into the State but are similar to Arizona plants are tagged. ADA will provide you with a blue seal tag and a paper certificate for free. Call the number above for more information.

2. Prohibited Noxious Weed Restrictions. Due to the possibility of a “weed” becoming a particular nuisance in agricultural areas or taking over naturalized areas, there are regulations prohibiting the sale, possession or growing of certain “weeds” or other plants. The list includes many of the thistles, certain grasses and water plants such as hydrilla. The one which seems to cause the most questions by gardeners is the restriction on morning glory (Ipomoea spp.). This is why you cannot find annual morning glory seeds available at garden centers. If it helps, the following Ipomoea species are exempt: I. carnea (Mexican bush morning glory), I. triloba (three-lobed morning glory) and I. arborescens (morning glory tree).

City Ordinances

The city you live in may cause further planting restrictions. Due to urban congestion, water demands, plants as potential fire hazards or for their allergenic pollen production, you could find that planting certain materials in the landscape carries a misdemeanor charge punishable by a fine up to $2500 and 6 months in jail. Whoo!

You may remember that in the mid-80’s Tucson restricted the planting of olive and male mulberry trees as well as the height of your Bermuda grass (now before flower heads form). The City of Phoenix followed this lead by passing the Airborne Pollen Ordinance in January ’94. It states that the sale and planting of male mulberry (Morus alba) and olive trees (Olea europea) is a public nuisance and therefore prohibited. Please remember that two exemptions to this ordinance are available. They are the fruitless olive tree cultivar “Swan Hill” and “Wilson”. Also Note!!! None of these ordinances require removal of any existing trees.

MG Selma Strong called around and found that besides Phoenix the following cities have the same or a similar pollen ordinance: Buckeye, Chandler, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Mesa, Paradise Valley, Peoria and Tempe. Sun City, Sun City West and Youngstown are unincorporated cities. This places them under county guidelines which also have the same ordinance.

The Maricopa County Association of Governments (MAG) would like all Valley cities to adopt this ordinance, but presently the following cities have NOT: Avondale, Carefree, Cave Creek, El Mirage, Fountain Hills, Gilbert (it’s in the works), Glendale, Queen Creek, Scottsdale and Tolleson.

Other ordinance restrictions by cities include the growing of “nuisance” plants or those that have become “unsightly”. Paradise Valley seems to top the list with the most landscape related ordinances which include bans on tall grass and untrimmed palms. Call your city Neighborhood Services Department or your City Clerk for specific details for your area.

Homeowner’s Association Regulations

Neighborhood, Condominium or Homeowner associations may also further regulate what you can or can not grow according to their Covenants, Codes and Restrictions (CC&R’s). I have heard of restrictions against planting of standard oleanders, citrus in the front yard and wildflowers. “Hardscape” restrictions may also exist such as no cow skulls or coal carts. In a new development of Sun City West, Del Webb has restricted using plastic under the granite (hooey), and the use of artificially colored rock.

(Continued on Page 4)
Growing Plants and the Law

(Continued from Page 3)

CC&R’s often vaguely define what they mean by aesthetics, fire hazards and the spread of nuisance plants. Last year I battled with my Homeowner’s Association in order to save my native wildflowers. They cited me for “unkept yard - weeds”. Even after explaining that they were not “weeds”, they tried to tell me that the plants in the yard had to be “confined and mature” (whatever that means). I joined up with a fellow wildflower-growing neighbor and we appealed to our Homeowner’s Association Board with letters of support from respected horticulturists, landscape architects and landscape designers. We included a petition of signatures of support from neighbors. It worked and we won! I do encourage you to challenge these boards when you see fit or to get on the boards yourself. Do check closely with the CC&R’s before you plant.

Other Problems

Ligation and lawsuits also come from neighbors. Any plants or plant parts that cross over a property line can be removed or pruned at the property line. I’ll give some advice...

- If it’s your plants that go over into your neighbor’s property, check with them to make sure it’s O.K. with them.
- If it’s your neighbor’s plants over your property line and you have a problem with it, check with them and allow them to have the first option of pruning.
- If you do prune...prune properly!
- If a dispute occurs, check with your city. Some provide neighborhood mediators who can help smooth things over.

Caveat: In California a citizen cut and removed the roots that had grown onto his property from his neighbor’s yard. The tree fell. The neighbor who owned the tree sued for damages and won.

Finally, don’t forget other liabilities when planting. Call Blue Stake (263-1100) before you dig! They will mark underground electric, water, gas and cable lines. Trimming trees near your service drop line from the power pole to your home is YOUR responsibility. However, SRP and APS do not want you to attempt this yourself. You must hire a qualified tree-trimming service to do the job. Both companies stressed that they are very willing to advise homeowners who have questions. Call the SRP line clearing office at 236-5373. Call APS at 371-7171.

I know this sounds like more than enough regulations and restrictions, but if you know of any others, please let me know. In the meantime, if you haven’t been cited, fined, sued or arrested, you’re doing something right. Happy planting!

Donna Ellsworth
Horticulture Program Coordinator

Plants Hardiness Zones

Various sources use different plant hardiness zones in trying to show which plants will grow satisfactorily in a given state or region. Many different factors are often taken into consideration when defining these zones with the minimum temperature range for a given area. For the greater Phoenix area the minimum temperature range is 20° to 30° with the upper teens being a good possibility. The lowest temperature ever recorded at the airport is 16°F on January 7, 1913. Colder areas would normally experience lows a few degrees lower. These areas tend to be lower where the denser cold air drains.

Low temperatures are one thing, but the duration at the lower range determines which plant survives and those that do not. The same basic principle applies at the upper range of the temperature scale.

There is currently a move to improve the climate zone maps taking into account the maximum temperature sustained. With the help of computer graphing, hopefully, new maps will be available in the near future.

Since these are man-made zones, only personal experience and the micro-climate conditions with the given vegetation will provide the true test. Therefore, use these plant zones as a good starting point and go from there.

Allen Boettcher
Extension Agent, Home Horticulture
How Does a Virus Affect your Plants?

Viruses rarely kill plants, in fact, some can actually cause quite attractive patterns on foliage. Many infected plants lead rich full lives despite having a virus. However, the virus may weaken the plant and make it vulnerable to other pathogens.

**Symptoms**

A plant may be infected with a virus for some time without exhibiting any symptoms until it becomes stressed by heat or drought. Typical characteristics include irregular yellowing (in a mosaic pattern, for instance) and growth abnormalities. Many viral symptoms are actually caused by the plant in its attempt to kill the virus.

**Disease Cycle**

The virus must have a live host to endure. Many survive in alternate plant hosts, like perennial weeds. Others persist in insect vectors. Vectors are the most common means of spreading viruses, and insects, including aphids, whiteflies, leaf hoppers, mealy bugs, and mites, are the most important vectors. Nematodes and fungi also spread viruses. Vectors feed on infected plants where they pick up the virus and then inadvertently infect healthy plants by injecting the virus they are carrying into the plant cell as they feed. Rarely are viruses transmitted by seeds, tools, pollen, or infected plant material. (Note: Tobacco Mosaic Virus, which can survive without a live host, is an exception to most of these rules.)

Within 14 days of infection the plant will be systemically diseased. Everywhere the phloem goes the virus goes. However, since the vascular system does not go into the seed, viruses do not generally spread through seeds.

**Management**

Prevent introduction. Purchase disease free plants. Use resistant cultivars.

Prevent spread by:
- Weed control. Remove alternate hosts.
- Insect control. This is not always effective because it only takes a few insects to spread the virus.
- Good sanitation. Wash hands and sterilize equipment. Composting will kill all viruses except Tobacco Mosaic Virus.
- Use resistant plants.

**Prevention is everything!** There are no pesticides that will kill the virus without killing the plant. Once the plant is infected there is no cure. Often the plant must be sacrificed to prevent the spread of the virus to other plants.

*Lucy Bradley*
*Extension Agent, Urban Horticulture*

---

**Why Grow the Licorice Herbs?**

Most people have never tasted real licorice. Usually, the first thing they think of are those black candies that come in a variety of shapes and have a strong flavor. Real licorice, however, has a mildly sweet, gentle licorice taste, with no sugar added. It actually comes in sticks (the root) which you can suck or chew on for its soothing effect on the throat.

Licorice, Glycyrrhiza glabra, has a sweet flavor and a neutral energy (neither warming nor cooling). It is considered a tonic and a digestive aid. Chew on a licorice stick to help with coughs and a dry or sore throat. And did you know that it is used to flavor some beers, such as Guinness®, as well as tobacco?

Besides real licorice, there are many other herbs that have a similar flavor. Fennel seed, Foeniculum vulgare, is spicy and sweet, with a warming energy. The seeds are chewed after eating to improve digestion, sweeten breath, and eliminate gas. It is often given to infants for its calming and anti-colic effects. The leaves and seeds are excellent when cooked with fish dishes. There is also Florence Fennel, Foeniculum vulgare azoricum, whose bulb has a crisp texture, delicate anise flavor, and is wonderful when grated into salads. Fennel was chosen by the International Herb Association for National Herb Week for 1995, the week before Mother's Day.

Then there is anise, Pimpinella anisum, native to Egypt, with a spicy flavor and warming effect. The seed is used to flavor liqueurs and baked goods. The leaves are used in soups and stews.

Another licorice-flavored herb is star anise, Illicium anisatum, with a spicy flavor and warming energy. Star anise warms the stomach and is used to dispel gas and abdominal pains. It is used to flavor liqueurs and in cough syrups for its expectorant effect.

There are many other herbs that have a licorice flavor such as tarragon, Artemisia dracunculus. It is interesting to note that all of the licorice herbs have the same warming effects on the body, thereby strengthening the digestion. Who couldn't use a little help with digestion now and then?

*Judith Anne Shamon*
*Certified Herbalist, Master Gardener*
*Owner of Greenfingers*
Great Books About Ponds

It is still one of life's great pleasures to curl up with a good book. I would like to offer some suggestions for books that you will want to read and more likely than not, will want to own if you have any interest in water gardening.

The first water gardening book I ever actually read (as opposed to looking at the silly photos) remains one of my most highly recommended. Ponds And Water Gardens, by Bill Heritage, was truly my basic education as to how and why a pond works or doesn't. The color plates are a bit lacking in oohs and aahs, but if clear, concise knowledge about location, construction, plants, fish and balance are what you are after, Mr. Heritage does a superb job. Keep in mind that this book, like many that you will come across, is published in England and full of information based on English environments and conditions. With few exceptions, however, waters behave the same in Mother Nature, and this book will not disappoint.

Water In The Garden, by James Allison, is a much more beautifully compiled book which would accent any coffee table. Published in the United States by Tetra Press (one of the world leaders in pond products and information), this book is sure to give you more pond inspiration than you have the space for in your yard. The magic of Mr. Allison's work is the perfect blend of details and facts with dreamy pond photographs that will assure that you wander through its pages more than once.

If Koi ponds are your main interest, The Encyclopedia Of Koi, also published by Tetra Press, will provide even the successful Koi fancier with interesting reading, and more facts than you would expect from such a beautiful book.

The hefty Koi identification section will give even keepers of these magnificent fish hours of frantic pleasure trying to match the large, clear photos with those rascals darting around the pond - although they are a bit slower at this time of year! This book is a must for Koi lovers.

If you are only going to own one water gardening book, make it A Popular Guide To Garden Ponds, compiled by Dick Mills and again, published by Tetra Press. This book is literally crammed full of surprises. Small in size, but certainly not in content, this guide will serve for many years as an idea book, a learning experience, and a handy reference as you follow the yellow brick road of "pondering". Nothing in my experience has a more interesting section on aquatic plants. This chapter is arranged with text reference with the excellent sketches at the bottom of each page. Truly a delight.

This might be a great time to consider a membership in the National Pond Society. (P.O. Box 449, Acworth, GA 30101) or for those serious water lily buffs, in the International Water Lily Society, (1212 Mission Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.) Both organizations are worthy of your dues and the publications are more than worth the price.

John Nagle
Master Gardener, Master of Ponds
Owner of Paradise Ponds

Winter Chilling and Deciduous Fruit Trees

Deciduous fruit trees must receive sufficient chilling for their flower buds to develop properly. Fruit trees that require no more than about 400 hours of temperatures below 45°F will, in the average year get sufficient chilling here. The 1994-95 winter is not an average year. Any fruit tree requiring this amount or more may have difficulty this particular year because of the variety being grown and the lack of chilling under their growing conditions. When a tree does not get sufficient chilling, the plant may be delayed in leafing out, have no flowers and could put out weaker growth this spring

Some peach varieties having a low chilling requirement include Flordaprince, Desertgold and Botaniza, a semi-dwarf.

Allen Boettcher
Extension Agent, Home Horticulture

Sunflower Varieties

Sunflowers have been increasingly popular over the past few years and you don't need to stop with the popular stately Mammoth or Russian Sunflowers. Burpee Seeds introduce Paul Bunyan Hybrid Sunflower that grows a whopping 15 feet tall. If you prefer smaller, but more profuse blooms rather than the traditional one huge stalk per plant, there is a great selection to choose from. Johnny's Selected Seeds offers Giant Sungold (8" flowers), a pearly white Italian White (4-5"), Sunbeam (first pollenless sunflower with a chartreuse center), the classic, multi-seasonal Holiday, and Autumn Beauty, featuring 8" flowers in yellow, bronze and purple shades along with some bicolors. Shepherd's Garden Seeds offers many choices including new for this season Moonswalker, with soft, creamy pale yellow petals that glow like moonlight and are effective as a screen or windbreak. Prado Red grows shorter multiflora blooms 4 feet tall and bears 15 to 18 deep garnet red flowers with medium brown center disks. Taller Evening Sun (6-8 feet tall) has sprays of flowers in mahogany-red, rusty bronze, deep gold, burgundy and many bicolor combinations with dark disks.
Iron Deficiencies in Your Garden

The questions about iron deficiency tend to crop up more during the cool spring season. Iron is absorbed by plant roots as the Ferrous (Fe+) ion. This ion can be readily tied up and/or converted to other ionic stages, rendering it unavailable due to many factors: high levels of manganese, high lime content, high soil moisture, high pH or low oxygen levels in the soil.

Iron is one of the building blocks for chlorophyll production in cells and is an activator for other essential plant functions such as respiration, photosynthesis and symbiotic nitrogen fixing. Deficiency symptoms include interveinal chlorosis of young leaves and twigs, and in severe cases, limb dieback.

Because of the environmental factors listed above we find lots of iron in the soils but much of it is in a reduced or unavailable form. Plants with high adaptation to our calcium rich soils prove much better using the iron; likewise non-adapted plants prove less able to use the iron. For these exotic plants we sometimes have to add an iron fertilizer. This should be done after examining other possible solutions, i.e., keeping the soil dryer, applications of sulfur, etc.

Iron fertilizer containing salts of iron (iron sulfate) tend to react quickly with the soil's chemistry and join the ranks of the unavailable. Chelating the iron insulates the ion from chemical changes. Chelates (Greek for claw) combine with metallic ions and form a ring around it, insulating it from reaction, but leaving it available for root absorption. There are many chelating acids (citric acid being one used in mining to capture certain metals from slurries) but one stands out superior in our desert soils. EDDHA is the acronym and 138 is the numerical representation for it. Other chelates DTPA (330), CDTA (600), EDTA, HEEDTA and NTA are less stable in the soil. These may be used as foliar sprays with good results.

How to apply? Get it into the soil in the root zones for the most enduring effect. Some say injecting into the trunk works. Yes, but use this technique in severe cases and make sure you know how to do it. It will perk up the tree quickly and give some green growth, but for the long haul, expend more time and energy on the root environment. The injections are similar to a doctor's “shot in the arm” to get you back on your feet. The soil needs the long term care.

Terry H. Mikel
Extension Agent. Commercial Horticulture

What's New in Flowers And Vegetables

Petunia Purple Wave: Ground cover petunia. 1994 AAS Winner. Rose-purple, 3" blooms; 6" high, 5 foot spread. Annual. (Park Seed)

Hot Pepper Paper Dragon: Slender (6"–7" long), thin-fleshed, medium-hot chile pepper. Easy to dry for storing whole, stringing, or grinding. 55 days. (Johnny’s)

Reintroduction: "Big Smile" Dwarf Sunflowers: Golden yellow 5" flower, brown center; occasional side shoots; 12"–18" tall. 55–65 days. (Shepherd’s Garden Seed)

Sweet Corn Supersweet (Sh2) Hybrids: Exceptionally sweet and flavorful; disease resistant; hold well after picking. Isolate from other varieties. (Burpee)

Market Star: White and yellow bicolor, 8" ears. 16–18 rows. Tolerates cold soil. 75 days.

Starbrite: White, 8" ears, 18–20 rows. 84 days.

“Pumpkin” Rouge Vif D’Etampes (actually a Cucurbita maxima squash): Scarlet-red French variety; shaped flat, like a red cheese wheel. Moderately sweet orange flesh; 10–15 pounds. 115 days. (Johnny’s)

“Apple”Sweet Pepper: Cone-shaped, 3"–4" long fruit; thick, smooth flesh ripens from medium green to bright red. Juicy with mild, sweet, fruity flavor. Medium size, branching plant. 57 days from transplanting. (Johnny’s)

Eggplant Park’s Whopper: Oval with solid teardrop shape; dark, shiny purple. Mild-flavored fruit, best picked when 6" long, 4" in diameter. Vigorous, high-yield, 30" high plants resistant to Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV). 62 days from transplanting. Annual. (Park Seed)

Vinca: Blooms 60 days from seed; 2" flowers with overlapping petals; basal-branched; heat tolerant. Annual. (Park Seed). New Colors:

Apricot Delight: ivory with apricot blush, raspberry eye, 1½" flowers, 12"–14" tall

Passion: deep purple with yellow center, 16"–18" tall.

Pacifica Hybrids (All are 10"–12" tall):

Polka Dot: white, cherry eye

Punch: rose-pink, dark center

Red: raspberry-red (complements Apricot Delight)
Spring Plant Sales

Desert Botanical Garden: March 24 (Members only 3–6 PM), March 25–26, 9 AM–5 PM.

Garden Club Fair Day: March 25 from 9:00 AM–4:00 PM at Maricopa County Cooperative Extension.

Tucson Botanical Garden: Celebration of Gardens March 25 10:00 AM–4:00 PM, March 26 Noon–4:00 PM.

Valley Garden Center: March 26 from 9:00 AM–4:00 PM.

Boyce Thompson Arboretum: March 31 through April 4 from 8 AM–5 PM daily.

Tohono Chul Park, Tucson: Monday through Saturday 10:00 AM–4:00 PM, Sunday 11:00 AM–4:00 PM.

Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum: Saturday, April 8 from 9:00 AM–3:00 PM.

Flagstaff Arboretum: May 6 from 10:00 AM–3:00 PM.