

Community Gardener's Companion

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DULUTH COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRAM



The MISSION of the Duluth Community Garden Program is to strengthen the Duluth area community and foster self-sufficiency by providing access for all to food production and preservation resources and promoting sustainable gardening practices.

Gardens from Seeds

By Rick Boen
St. Louis County Master Gardener

Tired of the winter blahs? Try my recipe for relief. Start growing your garden indoors from seeds. The reasons for starting your own transplants are many and include a wider choice of varieties as well as the assurance that they are free of added growth regulators and other chemicals. Also, with the correct timing, you can be certain of transplants that are at their prime, ready to take off and thrive. To help you along the way, these are some of the rules I've found that produce healthy, robust plants.

1. Timing is everything. Order your seeds early to avoid the disappointment of a variety being sold out. Calculate the sowing date by looking at the seed packet and counting backwards the suggested number of weeks from the frost free date. For most vegetables and flowers the 90% frost free date can be used. For the Duluth airport, this occurs around May 30th and for the harbor area this is around May 23rd. The target date for frost hardy varieties like broccoli can be a couple of weeks earlier, while frost tender plants like tomatoes and peppers should be 10 days to 2 weeks later.

2. Sanitation is one of the most important factors in growing healthy plants. Before the sowing season begins, be sure everything is clean. Using a 10% bleach solution with

some dish washing detergent added, wipe all surfaces down including bench tops, light fixtures and tubes as well as any sowing tools. Remember to rinse all tools after cleaning and wipe the fluorescent tubes off with a rag and clean water. Greenhouse packs can be reused, but must be thoroughly cleaned with the bleach/soap solution and rinsed well.

3. Any container will work for starting and growing out plants. However, containers that are shallow and wide work better for starting seedlings, and taller containers work better for growing out transplants. Some examples are milk cartons, yogurt and cottage cheese containers, egg cartons or disposable cups of different sizes. Regardless of the choice of container, it must be clean and have drainage holes punched into the bottom.

4. Just as sanitation is important in preventing seedling disease carryover, sowing into a soil-less peat based mix will help eliminate the most damaging of seedling diseases, Damping Off. This is the fungal disease that attacks the stem of young seedlings at the soil surface, causing them to tip over and die. While homemade mixes can be blended, perhaps the easiest method is

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Would you like to write for the newsletter? What would you like to see in this publication? We are always looking for fresh perspectives.

Add your voice.

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Community Gardener's Companion: News of the Duluth Community Garden Program

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...gardens from seeds continued

to purchase a ready made seed starting mix. Never use garden soil or potting soil mixes unless they have been sterilized.

5. Most seed can be sown directly into the starting mix and will germinate. However, the seed of some species have developed germination inhibitors to guarantee their survival. These require special conditioning that mimics environmental changes before germination will occur. The most common is a requirement for light or darkness. Seeds requiring light should be surface sown with the seed barely pressed into the mix. Another is cold, moist stratification which simulates a period of winter. To meet the requirements of this conditioning, sow the seed into moist mix and place in a refrigerator for a period of time. Follow the directions on the seed packet for the recommended time. In addition, keep accurate records so you'll be able to duplicate successes and avoid repeating failures.

6. To sow seed, fill the container with moist mix and firm lightly. Do not pack the mix as this will inhibit root penetration. The general rule for sowing depth is to sow at 2-3 times the seed thickness. The exception is for seed requiring light for germination. These should be surface sown with a little mix sifted on top. Sow seed thinly in rows or, for tiny seed, mix the seed in fine sand and broadcast evenly over the surface. After covering, to ensure good contact between the seed and mix, all sowings should be pressed lightly and then gently misted using a spray bottle. Allow the mix to absorb some additional water from the bottom. Once the seed is sown, never allow it to dry out. This can be prevented by sealing the container in a zip lock style bag. This will create a mini terrarium and keep the seed from drying out.

7. For seed to germinate, the sown mix must be kept at the correct temperature. The seed of each species has a specific range of temperatures in which germination will occur. Above or below this range the seed will rot or remain dormant. Within this temperature range is an optimum temperature in which the maximum rate and percentage of germination will occur. To achieve the correct temperature a thermostatically controlled propagation mat can be used, or you can search your home for areas that are in various temperature ranges. Examples would be the refrigerator top for constant warmer temps and the northwest corner of many basements for cool range temps.

8. Once the seedlings are up, they must be furnished with lots of light to keep them from becoming leggy. Windows as a source are not recommended. First, the area is too cold for good growth and secondly, our daylight in late winter early spring is too short, lacks intensity and is too directional. On the other hand, grow lights are expensive and not needed. A very suitable light source combines cheap shop light fixtures with one daylight (color temp 3000-3500K) and one cool white (color temp 4100K) tube. Check the tube label for color temps and buy the ones that will produce the maximum lumens of output. This combination produces light wavelengths very close to that of daylight. After some trials last season, I can say that the current 32 watt energy efficient bulbs work at least as well as the older 40 watt tubes. For new seedlings, space the light fixtures 8 inches apart and keep them hung just above but not touching the tops of the plants. Using a timer, keep the lights on 16-17 hours per day. Allow the plants some night time for

good growth. For more mature seedlings and transplants, the fixtures can be spaced further apart, but still keep the lights close to the plants and continue lighting for 16-17 hours a day.

9. During the grow out phase, the plants will need water, but not too much. Overwatering promotes root rot and increases the chances of Damping Off and also of Fungus Gnats. Bottom watering thoroughly and then allowing the mix to dry out is best, but not to the point where the seedlings wilt. Start fertilizing the seedlings about a week after germination, at a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the recommended strength of a good quality water soluble fertilizer. Apply at a frequency of once or twice a week. Incorporating air movement around the plants also helps keep the mix surface dry and aids in disease prevention. A small fan produces sufficient air movement.

10. Transplant seedlings into their final grow out containers at the 2-4 true leaf stage. Continue watering, fertilizing and light until it's time to move the plants outdoors. Don't forget to harden off the plants by gradually increasing their exposure to the outdoor light and temperatures over a period of 10 days to 2 weeks. At the end of this period, the plants should be outdoors full time with full exposure to daylight and temperatures.

In summary, to germinate and grow, a seed needs water, oxygen, correct germination temperatures, adequate light, and a medium to grow in. Always remember to apply any special conditioning, if needed. By following the above suggestions, you can beat the winter blues and enjoy your garden all summer long.

Good Seed Sources

Johnny's Selected Seeds (Maine)

(877) JOHNNYS

Johnnyseeds.com

Fedco Seeds (Maine)

(207) 873-7333

fedcoseeds.com

Turtle Tree Biodynamic Seed Initiative (NY)

(888) 516-7797

turtletreeseed.org

High Mowing Seeds (Vermont)

(802) 472-6174

highmowingseeds.com

Seeds of Change

(888) 762-7333

seedsofchange.com

Seed Savers Exchange (Iowa)

(563) 382-5990

seedsavers.org

NO EXTRA COST
TO YOU AND AN
EASY WAY TO
DONATE!

The Duluth Community Garden Program can earn a donation every time you search the Internet or shop online!!!

Follow these easy directions:

1. Go to GoodSearch.com or GoodShop.com.
2. Type "Duluth Community Garden Program" in the box "who do you good-search for?" or "who do you goodshop for?"
3. Click on "Verify", then start searching or shopping and they'll donate a penny (and even more when you buy) to the DCGP each time you use the site!



Marian's Recipes

by Marian Syrjamaki-Kuchta

I am reading that we ought to eat as many fresh vegetables as we can. So I am using my fresh root vegetables from my last summer's garden. I've noticed my cooking is best when I cook with my own homegrown vegetables and fruits. It's got the best flavors.

Root Vegetable Salad

small raw beet, grated

raw carrot, grated

clove fresh garlic, sliced

very small onion, sliced

2 T hulled, roasted salted sunflower seeds (the only ingredient here not from my own garden)

about 5 yellow cherry tomatoes

season to taste with my favorite dressing, James Beard's vinaigrette:

8 T olive oil

1 T balsamic vinegar

1 t salt, 1/2 t pepper

The next time I made it, I added shredded daikon radish. I like to experiment. Also good is shredded carrot, chopped apple, shredded cabbage, raisin and walnut. I added shredded turnip once, too.

Seeds to start early

Generally true: do not disturb roots when transplanting. Charts say frost free dates in Duluth are May 22 through September 24, but take that with a grain of salt, depending whether you live down by the lake or up over the hill. If your garden is in a protected place on the south side of your house, in full sun, May 22 could be your spring frost-free date in Duluth. Otherwise, for most of this area, the frost free date is Memorial Day Weekend at end of May.

Of the seeds we bought this year from Johnny's Selected Seeds, many varieties may be started indoors, and some must be started indoors, to get a crop this year. Check out the website (<http://www.johnnyseeds.com/>) for each kind of seed, click on "More Details" and then on "Growing Information" tab for lots of information. The more weeks required, the more important to start the seeds indoors.

See specific seed-starting information and dates in calendar on page 6-7!

Quick Steamed Meal

In a small steamer pot, put almost anything from the garden, fresh or frozen:

green bean

pea pods

potato

onion

carrot

greens

squash

whatever else, you name it

Perhaps lay a piece of fish and frozen dill, or meat (and garlic?), on top. Cover and steam about 10 minutes. This always cooks quicker than I think it will. Check if the potato is tender, or the fish flakes easily, or no red juices run from the meat. Dump the whole mess out onto a dish, top with chunks of butter, and perhaps spritz with Bragg's Aminos, salt, or whatever. Then, truly, enjoy!

The steamer works to reheat leftovers, even mashed potatoes! Perhaps lay greens on the bottom so they don't run through the steamer holes. I use the rich juice from the bottom pot to add to soup.

A special thank you to Kathy McTavish for providing lovely cello music at the Local Cuisine Fundraiser.

Plant a Row for the Hungry Get Free Seeds

Free seeds will be available this spring for Plant-a-Row for the Hungry. Plant-a-Row is a movement to encourage gardeners to give vegetables to food shelves and soup kitchens. Information packets, row markers and free seeds will be available to gardeners this spring through the generosity of The Happy Gardener, a garden supply company. Watch for more info in the next newsletter!

DCGP Spring Classes

Beginning March 13, call Community Education (336.8946) to register for classes.

For scholarship information, call the DCGP at 722.4583.

Chickens in your Backyard for Beginners

This class covers everything you need to know to keep chickens in the city, including how to care for chicks, how to winter-over your laying hens and keep them healthy and productive. At our second meeting, take a tour of some city-chicken coops in the Duluth area and get inspired to join other urban dwellers in starting your own backyard flock! We will discuss where to meet for the tour at the first class.

When: Tuesday, April 21 at 5:30 pm, and tour on Saturday, April 25 from 10 am to noon.

Where: Ordean Community School

Cost: \$10

Introduction to Gardening

This class is designed to give the first-time gardener an idea of where to start and what to expect. Participants will learn some basics of organic gardening from Duluth Community Garden Program staff and board members. The class will cover bed preparation, when to plant, garden design, organic weed control and more. We'll observe the wide array of gardening styles practiced at Cook Home Community Garden. We'll also leave plenty of time for questions.

When: Tuesday, May 19 at 6:30 pm

Where: Cook Home Garden Site. The driveway to the garden is located on Rice Lake Road immediately before it intersects with Arrowhead. When coming from Rice Lake Road the driveway is on the right. Cook Home is the second set of gardens you'll get to. Watch for balloons marking the driveway!

Cost: \$10

Mushroom Gardening for Beginners

Participants will learn the basics of growing gourmet mushrooms, indoors as well as outside, from Dave Glenn of North Shore Fungi Farm. Commercial grade oyster and shiitake spawn will be used to inoculate both logs and pasteurized straw. Students will take home the finished product so they can watch it fruit. This class has two sessions, the second being hands on and outside at the Damiano so dress for the weather.

When: Wednesday, June 3 at 6:30 pm, and Wednesday, June 10 at 6:30 pm

Where: Damiano Center, located at 206 W. 4th St.

Cost: \$10 to register with a \$10 lab fee for materials.

Notes on Starting Seeds

Start seeds this many weeks before your frost-free date:

- 6-7 weeks husk cherry
- 6-8 weeks celosia
- 8 weeks eggplant, peppers
- 8-10 weeks snap dragons
- 10-12 weeks celery
- 12 weeks leeks

March 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 seeds available in DCGP office	2	3 fruit tree grafting class	4 seed starting class, Ordean, 6:30 pm	5	6	7 tree pruning class, 10 am
8	9	10	11 ○ full moon	12	13 first day to register for community education gardening classes	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26 ● new moon	27	28
29	30	31				

Notes on Starting Seeds

Start seeds this many weeks before your frost-free date:

- 2-3 weeks squash
- 3-4 weeks radicchio, lettuce, pumpkin
- 4-5 weeks cucumber, tomato, zinnia
- 4-6 weeks De Cicco broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, kale
- 5-6 weeks tomatoes, swiss chard, beets, cosmos

Cauliflower: Start seeds March through June, and set plants out when they are 4-5 weeks old (succession planting!)

These may be planted indoors for an early harvest—perhaps in April? and sow some outdoors for a later crop: borage, basil, dill, Joe Pye Weed, parsley.

April 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 pre-order deadline for fruit tree, shrub, and ornamental sale	2 plot sign-up and seed sale 4-7 pm	3 plot sign-up and seed sale 11 am-4 pm	4 plot sign-up and seed sale 9 am-1 pm
5	6	7	8	9 ○	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21 Chickens in your Backyard Class (classes on page 5)	22	23	24	25 ● Chickens Tour
26	27	28	29	30		

We can do it, but not without you!

Volunteer opportunities abound. (There's nothing good on tv anyway.)

Help out once, twice, or more—we need you.

Projects and committees.

- Education
- Benevon team
- Truffle sale
- Newsletter
- Tree sale
- Land stewardship
- Seed sale
- Fundraising
- Web redesign

Think you might like to serve on the board of directors? Visit a few board meetings. They are at 5 pm, the second Monday of the month at the garden program office.

Katie's End of Year Report 2008

by Katie Hanson

Plant-A-Lot General Demographics of Gardeners:

In 2008 there were 126 households with garden plots, serving a total of 263 people. Of our 126 gardeners, 49 were first-time gardeners with the program, 40 had gardened with us for between 1 and 5 years, 12 between 6 and 10 years, and 16 had gardened with us for over 10 years. Thirty-three percent of our gardeners were male and 66 percent were female. Eighty-seven percent of our gardeners answered the question about ethnicity and of that 87 percent, 86 percent are Caucasian, 5 percent are Asian, 4 percent are of mixed ethnicity, 3 percent are American Indian, and 2 percent are African American. Seven percent of our gardeners speak English as a second language. Sixty-six percent of our gardeners are employed, 13 percent are underemployed, 15 percent are unemployed, and 6 percent are retired. Twelve percent rely on a food shelf. Twenty-six percent of our gardeners are high income, 31 percent are middle income, 36 percent are low income, and 7 percent didn't answer this question.

The income scale we used is as follows:

Family Size	Low	Medium	High
1	14,700	14,700–24,500	24,501
2	19,800	19,801–33,000	33,001
3	24,900	24,901–41,500	41,501
4	30,000	30,001–75,000	75,001
5	35,100	35,101–87,750	87,751

Proximity of Gardeners to Garden Plot:

Of returning gardeners, 26 percent have a plot less than ¼ mile from home, 16 percent garden between ¼ and 1 mile from home, 24 percent garden 1 to 5 miles from home, and 8 percent garden over 5 miles

from home. Thirty percent didn't answer because they were new gardeners unaware of the exact location of their plot when the survey was taken.

Senior Tilling:

This year 8 participated in Senior Tilling. Of those 8, 4 were low income, 2 middle income, and 2 gave no data.

Kid's Program

Kid's Café Program Description

We met weekly for about an hour from early June through mid October. Each week I'd prepare a lesson and/or activity. Lessons and activities included planting, garden scavenger hunt, composting, composting with worms, parts of a flower, soil food web game, water races, leaf etchings, plant detectives, harvesting, etc.

Productivity of Garden

The soil was very compacted in the spring. I tilled it and hauled in a truckload of compost. The site is surrounded on three sides by tall brick walls but, surprisingly, gets enough sun to grow veggies. The kids harvested carrots, peas, beans, lettuce, potatoes, summer and winter squash, sunflowers, and tomatoes. The garden had med/high productivity. In the fall it was thickly sheet mulched to help build up the soil for next year. All veggies we harvested went to the Kid's Café.

Girl Power Program Description

We met weekly for around an hour from early June through late August. Each week I'd prepare a lesson for half the time, and we'd do garden work for the other half.

Lessons and activities included planting, food web, soil and compost, making connections between the grocery store and the garden/farm, garden scavenger hunt, plant detectives (exploring and observing in the garden), harvesting and cooking with the harvest.

Productivity of Garden

Each girl was assigned a bed to take care of. Some direct seeded the plants, some were given transplants to plant. We made labels with pictures for each bed so everyone could identify the growing plant with the part of the plant we would be harvesting. Each girl was responsible for weeding, harvesting, watering and any other jobs necessary for the productivity of her bed.

Productivity would have improved if we had a source of water. For that month when it was really dry we watered with however many 5-gallon buckets of water that I could fit in the back of my truck. Of course we lost a lot of water on the bumpy ride over. The soil quality at the site was pretty poor.

We used Sustane fertilizer and started a compost pile to improve the soil for next year. Taking this all into consideration we had a medium-high yield. Most of the veggies were harvested at our last session at the end of August. We had a feast at the garden that day with veggies I had cut up ahead of time from another garden and zucchini I had breaded and then fried on the spot with a camp stove. The next week we took our harvest to the YWCA and all the girls helped wash and cut up the veggies to be put in a garden veggie soup. All the leftover veggies, approximately 4 pounds, were divided amongst the 12 girls to take home.

Upward Bound Program Description

I met with Upward Bound students weekly for 1.5 hours for 4 weeks. The purpose of the program was to gain a better understanding of the biological systems we are dependent on in order to eat. The sessions covered organic soil care, garden design, composting in the organic garden, and organic weed and pest control. Each session began with one-half hour of instruction, observation and discussion on the session topic and ended with hands-on work maintaining the garden plot.

Productivity of Garden

Our plot at the St. Scholastica site was planted in early June at the first session. Since the program was only 4 weeks long, very little was harvested by the students. Since none of the students were from Duluth, they were unable to tend to it after the program was over. We lined up a volunteer to take care of the garden for the remainder of the season but she left town to go back to school before much could be harvested. I harvested most of the veggies at the end of the season. About 10 pounds of potatoes and 5 pounds of onions were donated for the fall fundraiser, 7 pounds of red cabbage were donated for a canning class, 10 pounds was donated to Girl Power and the rest, approximately 20 pounds of various veggies, was given away.

Cannery

Equipment Checkout and Jar Giveaway

Over seventeen items were checked out from the cannery. Over 160 pounds of food were preserved with checked out items. Over 430 jars were given away. We do not have complete enough data to estimate pounds preserved with free jars. A large percent of those surveyed didn't answer this question.

Thanks to Jennifer Olker for all of her hard work on the Truffle Sale. Thanks also to all the volunteers. We sold out!

Learn More About the DCGP

Interested in learning more about the Duluth Community Garden Program? We will be holding monthly "Plant-A-Lot, Getting to know your Community Gardent Program" sessions starting in late March. If you are interested in attending, please call the office at 722-4583. If you would like to help out, many volunteer opportunities are available. Duluth Community Garden Program has been a hidden gem for far too long! In order to survive the economic downturn, we are going to need the support of the community.

...Katie's Report continued from page 9

Fall Survey Results

This year we tried a fall survey so that we could get information from all gardeners, even those who won't be signing up for plots next year. When we do the survey in the spring during plot sign up we gather data from returning gardeners only. The problem with a fall survey is that our response was less because it's not given in person like in the spring. We sent a self-addressed envelope with a stamp to make it easy to fill out and return. This year we also added an incentive of a \$20 gift certificate to the co-op if it was returned before a certain date. We got 49 responses out of 126 surveys sent out or 31 percent. Of that 31 percent, this is what we found out:

I. How satisfied are you with the experience you have had with the Duluth Community Garden Program?

Very Satisfied: 25/49=51%

Satisfied: 19/49=39%

Neutral: 2/49=4%

Unsatisfied: 1/49=2%

Very Unsatisfied: 0/49=0%

No Answer: 2/49=4%

II. Based upon what you expected to yield from your plot(s) how would you rate the yield you obtained?

More than expected: 18/49

What I expected: 18/49

Less than expected: 13/49

III. What factors do you think led to your yield being higher or lower than you expected if either were the case?

Having a deer-proof fence, adding compost manure, good amounts of rain this season,

hard work all contributed to a higher yield. Deer damage, no fence, rabbits, poor soil, flea beetles, late start to season due to weather, unable to use pesticides (one gardener) contributed to a lower yield. Deer was definitely the most common factor, followed by soil quality and water.

IV. What can we do to make the DCGP better?

Fencing and water at all sites, better soil, better use of compost bins at sites, more education/orientation for first-time gardeners, mentorships, better maps of gardens, more teamwork and community among gardeners, more recognition and support from greater Duluth community, lower price per plot, free tilling, collect rain water (instead of using city water). Fencing was the most common request with water, better soil, and more education/orientation right up there too.

V. Did you feel like having a community garden plot gave you more control over meeting one of your most basic needs?

Yes: 41

No: 8

VI. Did you save money from growing your own produce?

Yes: 32

No: 15

No answer: 1

VII. Did you eat healthier as a result of having a community garden plot?

Yes: 44

No: 5

VIII. What was the average percentage of weekly produce needs that was met by your garden plot between the months of May to September?

0–5%: 8/49=16%

6–15%: 9/49=18%

16–35%: 11/49=22%

36–55%: 7/49=14%

56–75%: 5/49=10%

Over 75%: 4/49=8%

No Answer: 5/49=10%

IX. What do you project to be the average percentage of weekly produce needs that will be met by your garden plot between the months of October to April (through storing and preservation methods)?

1–5%: 26/49

6–25%: 8/49

Over 15%: 9/49

X. Was your garden plot:

Less than ¼ mile from home? 16/49

Between ¼ mile and 1 mile from home?
10/49

Between 1 and 5 miles from home? 12/49

Over 5 miles from home? 9/49

Why plant Ristra and Drying, Red Rocket Peppers?

The pepper is a hot cayenne type which dries quickly to make red pepper flakes or ristras—decorative strings of shiny, red, dried red chile pods. The pepper can be eaten fresh; it's meaty and goes well anywhere a hot chili would be used. The heat is warm but not prohibitively so.

And why Borage?

This companion plant to tomatoes and peppers improves their growth and flavor. Borage draws in bees and other pollinators with their blue-to-pink flowers. The flowers can be candied by dipping lightly in whipped egg white and rolling gently in very fine confectioner's sugar, or frozen in ice cubes for summer drinks, or used to decorate cakes! The young cucumber-tasting leaves are a nice addition to salads (slice them). The plant can become fairly bushy and will self sow if happy. Borage has medicinal properties.

And why Joe Pye: Eupatorium?

Joe Pye plantings provide food and shelter for beneficial insects. Joe Pye can get three to six feet tall and its pinkish to purple, sweetly scented flowers attract butterflies and beneficials such as braconid wasps, tachinid flies, lacewings and butterflies. Most adult insects are nectar eaters/pollinators, and will be attracted to the sweet-smelling, umbel-type flowers of Joe Pye. This will encourage them to lay eggs for the next generation of beneficial insects which will arrive as very hungry larva and begin patrol upon hatching. Maintaining native perennial stands protects native beneficial insects. These plants are becoming harder to find in natural habitat due to urbanization, certain farming practices, and splitting up of larger tracts of land, as well as deer browsing. Joe Pye has medicinal properties.

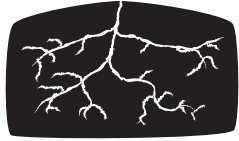
Buy a fruit tree or shrub at the DCGP Fruit, Tree and Ornamental Sale

Going on now. Order early to get the best selection. For order form and description sheets, see the website: www.duluthcommunitygarden.org/main/2009treesale.html.

Pick up trees and shrubs in early May, and then shop for overstock on opening day at the Duluth Farmer's Market. Planting a fruit tree is beneficial in many ways. You can offset carbon footprints, and produce your own healthy food with no transportation cost. Fruit trees attract birds to your yard to eat insect pests. Flowering fruit trees are lovely to smell and look at in springtime. Growing your own teaches your children about food production, and you can make your own applesauce, plum jam, raspberry or cherry pie, and much more! In this economy, it only makes sense to grow some of your own food. The garden program offers fruit stock from the best nursery in the Midwest, Bailey Nurseries. Most of the trees and shrubs come bareroot and dormant. All will be ready to plant in early May.

Duluth Community Garden Program

plant•a•lot



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Please notice the membership date on the label. If it is expired, this is your last newsletter. Please contact the garden program office for renewal.

BECOME A GARDEN PROGRAM MEMBER

Not sure when to renew? Check the expiration date on your address label!

Member benefits include:

- Gardening and food preparation education and equipment use
- Five issues per year of Community Gardener's Companion newsletter
- Discount at annual seed sale
- The satisfaction of supporting the Duluth Community Garden Program's work

Memberships:

Affordable \$10 _____ Sustainable \$50 _____ Lifetime \$500 _____

Seedling \$25 _____ Perennial \$100 _____ Other \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

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