

Gardening with the Masters

For the Cherokee County Master Gardeners

Volume XVIII, Issue 1 December 11/January 12

WHAT'S HAPPENING

DECEMBER

- Dec 3 - Wreath Seminar
10 a.m. @ Senior Center
- Dec 13 - Monthly Meeting 6:30pm
- Dec 15 - Demo Garden workday
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- Dec 16 - LAST DAY to turn-in
Recommitment forms

JANUARY

- Jan 5 - Demo Garden workday
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- Jan 10 - Conference Committee
Meeting 1 p.m. @
Training Room
- Jan 17 - Monthly meeting 10 am
- Jan 19 - Demo Garden workday
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.



EDITOR'S CORNER

By Marcia Winchester,
Cherokee County Master Gardener



The end is near!! Well the end of 2011. Each year brings unexpected events into our lives. Some are good like Grandbabies, and some not so good such as illness. There can be a year when a Master Gardener with good intentions, falls short of completing their hours. While disappointing, it doesn't have to be the end. It simply means you cannot count the year towards the lifetime badge.

Each December all active Master Gardeners and interns will be sent two forms. Both forms are found on the website and when completed, need to be faxed or mailed to the extension. The Individual Annual Summary is a recap of your hours and projects for the year. This form is an important record of all of our volunteer hours, miles and number of county residents we've helped during the year. The second is a Recombitment Form on which you state that you want to be an active Cherokee County Master Gardener for the next year. An active Master Gardener commits to 25 volunteer

hours on extension approved projects presented to the Project Committee consisting of the Extension Agent, President and President-Elect. The project, if approved is then presented and voted on at a meeting. Our President and Secretary have a copy of all approved projects if you are unsure of your project. Interns have 1 calendar year to complete their 50 hours of volunteer hours and if mid-year, an additional 25 for the year and a half.

I feel the best way to accomplish the minimum hour requirement is to sign up for at least 2 committees. This doesn't mean you can't volunteer for another committee or project. If you're not sure what a committee does, check out the descriptions on the website or call the committee chair. If a committee doesn't work out for you, there are others, plus opportunities are often presented at our meetings. I'm looking forward to volunteering with you in 2012.

Marcia

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COOL TOOL FROM A FRUGAL GARDENER

By Gail Roos, Cherokee County Master Gardener

Outside the greenhouse near our Master Gardener demonstration gardens, we have a great setup for potting up plants. Those of you who have worked out there know that beside the potting bench there's a big plastic trash can where we mix up Marcia's recommended magic formula for potting soil. I wanted to imitate that arrangement with the large space for mixing, plus the convenience of the height of the trash can, but without spending any money.

In the interest of recycling and make-do, I looked around the basement and shed to see what I could find. There were two old 32 gallon Rubbermaid Roughneck trash cans left from a previous trash collection service. A big plus is that they were in an aluminum tubing push cart with wheels that still rolled. The cart made the height of the cans even better. One trash can would hold plastic pots, a few milk jugs, and other miscellaneous garden items. The other for mixing and holding my potting soil. The can had small holes drilled in the bottom so I planned to use a large heavy duty trash bag to hold the soil.

Unfortunately, there was a snag: the can is deep – deeper than I want to lean into when soil gets low. We gardeners have to take care of our backs! Again I looked around in the shed for something to shim up the space in the bottom of the can so I'd be using only the top two thirds or half for soil. I pulled out one of my many big kitty litter buckets. Also, I spied a round, plastic plant caddy, whose wheels had long since rusted up, and the diameter was a perfect 17 inches.



Here's my cool tool setup: I set the litter bucket, with lid on, in the bottom of the trash can, set the caddy on top, lined the can with the heavy duty trash bag and started mixing up some soil. It's the perfect size and height and depth, and easy to move around in the aluminum cart.

Way cool...and no money spent!

A Tidbit of Knowledge You'll Fall For

By Dot Martin, Cherokee County Master Gardener

I read about a simple way to reduce leaves in size in order to mulch or to add to compost.

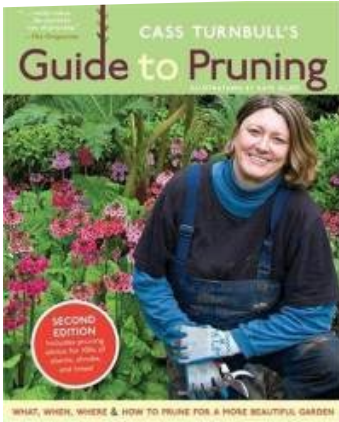
Fill a garbage bucket with leaves and then run your weed-whacker through them.

It's a little like making a big milkshake. The rotors quickly reduce the leaves to about 20 percent of their original size, so keep adding more if you need. Because they're already in a container, it is simple to pour them where they are needed.

BOOK REVIEW: CASS TURNBULL ON PRUNING

By Gail Roos, Cherokee County Master Gardener

I'm always looking for help solving the mystery of pruning: do you prune in the fall, in the spring, or not at all? Do you cut old wood, new wood, suckers, water sprouts? Cut to the ground, reach inside and select? What if I do it wrong?



After reading an interesting review, I purchased *Cass Turnbull's Guide to Pruning*. As soon as I started leafing through the book, I thought I'd made a mistake: no photographs, and – oops – Ms. Turnbull lives in and has a landscape business in Seattle, WA! Still, don't let that turn you away from this

book. Hand-in-hand with her clear pruning explanations are the simple and delightful line drawings by her illustrator, Kate Allen - no need for photos. Also, the book covers in-depth the pruning of azaleas, forsythia, hydrangeas, wisteria, roses, vines, trees, and other plants that we know and love in the South. These are presented in her lively and lighthearted style, which is fun to read.

It's also well-organized and easy to follow, with a good Table of Contents and Index. Here's the structure:

“Part One, The Basics” – nine chapters which include pruning tools, timing, terminology, explanation of cuts, techniques, and errors. She defines topping, heading, shearing, stooling, thinning, and radical renovation, what she calls “rad reno.”

“Part Two, The Plants” – the real guts of the book, that builds on the “Basics”. Here chapters 10-15 cover growth habits of shrubs, trees, vines, and ground covers, and how different pruning techniques apply to each.

For example, in the chapter on vines, focusing mainly on wisteria and clematis, she talks about the growth habits of different types of vines; they could be grabbers or lashers or twiners or hookers (hooking vines, she corrects herself). Knowing the vine type tells you where to plant it. She warns, however, that vines are not a low-maintenance proposition.

“Now that you know that your vine's mission in life is to climb up your tree and smother it”, she says, “you must plan to control by pruning.” She includes a short

blurb on how to kill your wisteria – *seriously*.

My objection to some pruning books is they don't go far enough or follow through in the descriptions. No lack of detail here! The sections on pruning azaleas – evergreen and deciduous – are about six pages each, with subheadings such as No Pruning, Most Common Mistake, Deadwood, Puppy-Dog Tails, Size Reduction, Rehabilitative Pruning, ‘Rad Reno,’ and Summary. She always includes a good summary and shares what will happen next year as a result of pruning choices.

I love her recommendation for tidying up overgrown shrubs, such as azaleas: begin by crawling under the shrub. Her mantra is to prune from the bottom up and the inside out. That makes sense to me, especially for some ancient azaleas and forsythia in my yard.

I recommend this book because it answers those when, where, what, and how questions with engaging clarity. I trust Cass Turnbull's expertise, gained through twenty plus years of experience. She admits humbly that she started out thinking it was a matter of controlling nature and “bend her to my will with loppers, pruners, and saw.” However, she came to realize that working with nature and not against her makes for success in gardening through proper pruning.

Cass Turnbull's Guide to Pruning: When, What, Where & How to Prune for a More Beautiful Garden, 2nd Edition. Cass Turnbull. United States of America: Sasquatch Books, 2006. 317.

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THE GMGA CONFERENCE
Circle of Life

APRIL 20-21, 2012

TECHNIQUES OF GRAFTING

By Rachel Prakash, Cherokee County Master Gardener

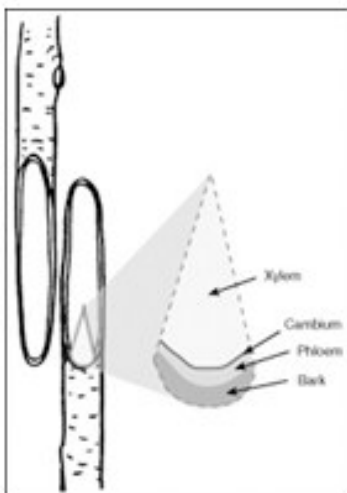
Since ancient times, grafting has been employed to multiply plants or strengthen existing ones. As far back as 1000 BC, the Chinese recorded techniques of combining two or more plants so they exist as one. Although there are multiple variations of techniques, there are relatively few basic ones to master.

In propagation, there are a few basic words to know for understand the techniques. A **scion** is the smaller piece of plant being added to the larger base, called the stock. The **stock** usually contains the roots, but can also have a stem and branches. Sometimes there is a piece called the **interstock** that acts as an intermediary between the scion and the stock. The interstock is used when the scion and stock may be incompatible, to provide a winter-hardy trunk, or to make use of growth-controlling properties.

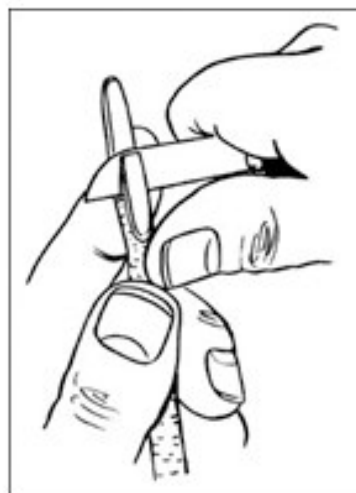
To keep it simple, remember there are five main requirements for success. The first is making sure the stock and the scion are compatible. For example, it is highly unlikely that an oak scion will take to quince stock, but a peach scion will readily unite to apricot stock. Second, the cambial regions of the stock and scion must be in intimate contact or the scion will not receive nutrients from the stock and the graft will not form. Third, the graft must be done at a time of year when the components are in the correct physiological state. This is particularly important for deciduous plants. Fourth, after the graft is put into place, it must be protected as soon as possible from desiccation and outside contaminants. Fifth, care must be taken until the graft is secure and completely healed. This can sometimes mean staking larger scions to prevent things such as high winds from moving the graft.

While there are many different approaches to grafting, these three cover a wide variety of applications for differing purposes. The most basic of all grafting techniques is *the whip or tongue method*. This is used on relatively small materials of ¼" to ½" diameter stock and scion. The closer the stock and scion are in size, the greater chance of success. It is better that the scion be a little smaller rather than larger compared to the stock. When cutting the scion and the stock, try to maintain equality in the size of the exposed area as well.

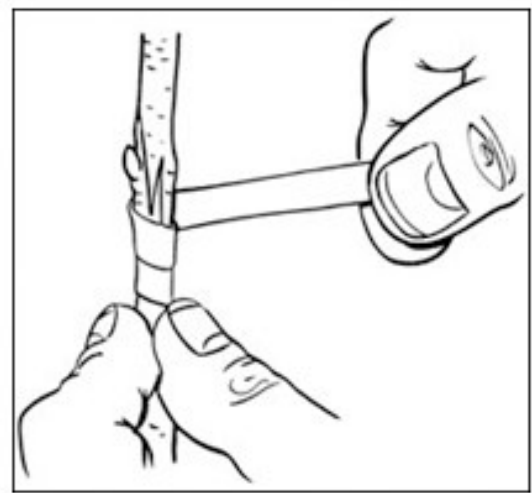
1. Make a long smooth sloping cut that is 1-2 ½" in length. A longer cut should be made relative to the size of the diameter of the scion and stock.
2. On each cut surface make a reverse cut at approximately ½ the distance from the tip and should go down half the length of the first cut. This will form the "tongue".
3. Insert the stock and scion into each other, matching the cambium layers as much as possible, at least on one side.
4. Protect the graft by tying with nursery tape, raffia or waxed string, winding from top to bottom and then cover with grafting wax.



Step 1



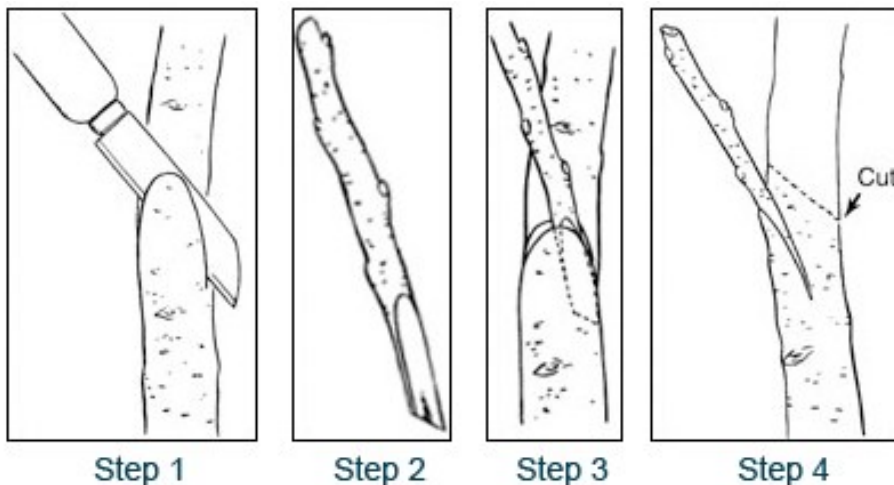
Step 2



Steps 3 & 4

Side-grafting, also known as **stub grafting**, is a method used on trees too large for whip grafting. This works best on stock that is about 1" in diameter. The scion should be approximately three inches long with a slender diameter and have 2 to 3 buds.

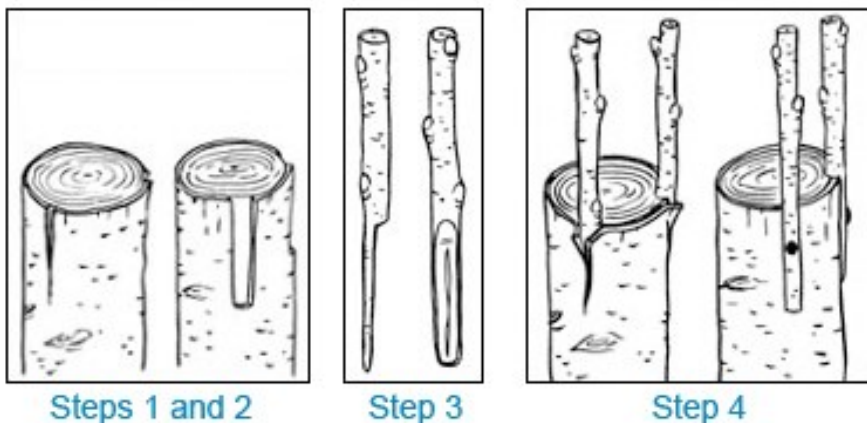
1. Make an oblique cut in the stock branch with a chisel or heavy knife at a 20-30° angle that is 1" deep.
2. Cut a wedge shape into the bottom of the scion that is about 1" long.
3. The scion should be inserted at an angle to maximize contact between both cambium layers.
4. The fit should be snug enough that securing the graft is optional, but waxing the union should still be done to maintain moisture at the graft.



The final method we will cover is **bark grafting**. This is a rapid and simple method that has a high success rate. Bark grafting can be used on a variety of stock sizes from one inch to twelve inches, though smaller sizes are more successful. This is usually done in spring when the stock has emerged from dormancy, though it is important to have dormant scion tissue. To do this, take cuttings early in the spring and refrigerate until the right time. Evergreen scions can be gathered at any time. The scion should be 4-5" long with two to three buds and be ¼- ½" in diameter. The only downside to this type of grafting is that the graft may have to be secured for the first year, sometimes with stakes, as it is more prone to having the scion slip from the stock.

1. For each scion, make a vertical knife cut 2" down from top of stub through the bark to the woody layer.
2. Lift bark slightly on either side of cut to prepare for insertion of scion.
3. Make a long cut on one side of the scion and a shorter cut on the opposite side to make a wedge.
4. Place the longer side against the woody part of the stock and the shorter side next to the bark until it rests on the top of the stub.

Finally, secure the graft with either 2½" to 1" flat head nails or insert all the scions and secure by wrapping string or waxed cloth around all the scions. If using the latter method, make sure to remove the string after a year to prevent girdling the graft.



Hopefully, this quick overview of grafting will give you the confidence to expand the possibilities of your grove, orchard, or garden. For further information, check out the UGA publication *Propagating Deciduous Fruit Plants Common to Georgia*. Pictures courtesy of University of Missouri Extension.



MY FAVORITE PLANT

By Marcia Winchester, Cherokee County Master Gardener



I love having plants bloom year round. I especially enjoy plants that bloom in the winter when there are very few that bloom. One such plant is the shrub Edgeworthia.

According to the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service, "There is

a great disagreement over how many species are in this genus. Some authors seem content with lumping *E. chrysantha* and *E. papyrifera* together, while others separate the two. Plant experts claim most of what is sold in the retail trade is *E. chrysantha*, and that *E. papyrifera* is easily separated from the previous since it has distinctly narrower leaves."

I'm going to refer to the plant by only it's genus so as not to get caught up in the controversy. This unique plant grows naturally on stream banks in China. It's bark is used in making high grade paper thus the common names Paper Bush or Rice Paper Plant. It is

hardy from zone 9-7 and perhaps zone 6 with protection. Edgeworthia was the 2008 Georgia Gold Metal shrub selection. This shrub is a cousin to the fragrant *Daphne adora* but not as finicky. The fragrance is similar to Gardenia but spicier and can perfume a great distance.

The shrub has a tropical look with long narrow bluish-green leaves that are silvery underneath. In late fall the leaves turn a soft yellow and then fall leaving the flower clusters daintily hanging like tight balls from the tips of the branches. The shrub has a rounded shape growing 4-6 ft. tall and 5 ft. wide slowly. Deer do NOT browse which makes it great for gardens with deer populations. In the winter after the leaves have fallen, the shrub shows off its striking reddish-brown bark on dramatic shaped branches. The closely placed leaf bud scars add interest before the flowers even start to open. The flower clusters slowly open in late December lasting several weeks. The white clusters open to yellow tips giving off a spicy fragrance that no fragrant garden should be without.

Edgeworthia prefers evenly moist soil in part to full shade with good drainage. They haven't been on the retail market very many years and tend to be expensive but they are certainly worth purchasing. They can be propagated by division from the parent plant in the fall. Check them out now at your favorite nursery.



CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR 2012 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - ED STUMIER

VICE PRESIDENT - CLARA MAE VAN BRINK

TREASURER - DIANE WALTON

SECRETARY - JOAN MCFATHER

LAWN CARE - DECEMBER AND JANUARY

by: Bill Slatton, Retired Cherokee County Master Gardener

Cool Season Grasses (Tall Fescue, Kentucky Blue grass, Creeping Red/Chewing Fescue)

- This is not the time to plant a new lawn. The best time to plant cool season grasses would have been early fall. You can plant in spring after the danger of a hard freeze has passed and the soil temperature has reached 55 degrees, usually toward the end of February or early March.
- Mow at the recommended height. Do not leave long clippings on a newly seeded lawn. Short clippings will naturally decompose and return valuable nutrients to the soil.
- Cool season grasses seldom need to be watered in December and January, except during a warm, dry spell. Be sure to follow state and local watering restrictions.
- There is no need to fertilize in December and January. Grass roots will not absorb the nutrients when the soil temperature is below 45-50 degrees.
- Use a post-emergence weed control on visible weeds such as wild onion and garlic. Be sure it is approved for your type of grass. Do not use on new lawns until they have been mowed two to three times or as specified on the product label.
- Continue to rake leaves off grass.

Mowing heights for Cool Season Grasses:

- *Kentucky 31*: 2" - 3", mow when 3.5 - 4"
- *Turf-type Fescue*: 1.5" - 2", mow when 2.5" - 3"
- *Creeping Red/Chewing Fescue*: 2 - 2.5", mow when 3"-3.75"
- *Kentucky Bluegrass*: 2.5" - 3", mow when 3.5"-4"

Warm Season Grasses (Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass, Zoysiagrass, St. Augustinegrass)

- Rake up fallen leaves. They can damage your lawn if left on the ground. Chop leaves and use a base layer for mulch around trees, shrubs, and other garden plants or place in a compost bin.
- Applicable to both Warm and Cool season grasses, visible weeds like wild garlic and onion may be sprayed with a post-emergence weed killer approved for your type of grass. It works best if temperatures are above 60 degrees. Use caution with products containing glyphosate such as Round-Up. If your grass is not completely dormant, it will be killed.

Recycled Totes for Sale



These totes are made from pet food bags.

**Support the
Cherokee County Animal Shelter**

Drop off large pet food bags for the fundraiser.

The Totes are great for pet lovers, as gifts, and for anyone who cares about recycling and going green.

**1015 Univeter Road in Canton | 770-345-7270
Open 10-5 Tuesday - Saturday**

**MASTER GARDENERS: REMEMBER TO TURN IN YOUR HOURS
FOR 2011 BEFORE THE DECEMBER 15TH DEADLINE**



DECEMBER TIPS



ORNAMENTALS

- Yews, juniper, holly, boxwood, broad-leaf evergreens and many deciduous trees, roses, and shrubs can be propagated this month. Insert evergreen cuttings in vermiculite or sand in a cool greenhouse or tie bundles of the cuttings together and bury in a cold frame. Remove in early spring and plant in a nursery bed. http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/displayHTML.cfm?pk_id=7850
- December is a good month to replace overgrown shrubs - don't fertilize until early spring.
- Fertilize pansies and other winter annuals with a fertilizer containing nitrate nitrogen. The higher the ratio of nitrate nitrogen the better the fertilizer. http://www.caes.uga.edu/publications/pubDetail.cfm?pk_id=7840
- Finish winter clean-up by pruning deciduous perennials 3-4 inches from the ground. Leaving part of the stem helps mark the location and size of the plant. http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/displayHTML.cfm?pk_id=6094
- When it is too cold to work in the yard, work on putting your landscape on paper; mark existing plants, site conditions (wet, dry, sunny, shade) then make a list of what you want to add.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- Pick mummied fruit off trees and rake up leaves under fruit trees to remove insects and diseases.
- December is a good month to construct raised vegetable beds. Any length is fine but it's good to build them no wider than 30-40 inches for easy access and to minimize compacting soil.
- Apply a thin layer of pinestraw or mulch to protect winter veggies from extreme cold. http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/displayHTML.cfm?pk_id=7861
- Top dress unused areas of veggie beds with 2-4 inches of composted manure.
- Fruit trees can be pruned at any time during the winter provided the temperature is above 45°.
- Get asparagus beds ready to plant when weather and soil conditions permit. The planting site should be in areas that will not interfere with cultivation of other crops. Bed preparation should include heavy applications of compost or aged animal manure plus 25 lbs or 6-12-12 per 1000 ft² applied broadcast. Till deeply and smooth soil surface. Set asparagus crowns any time in late December or early

MISCELLANEOUS

January when soil is not frozen.

- Keep all indoor plants away from drafts and direct heat sources - inexpensive plastic draft hoods help redirect heat away from plants.
- Keep checking house plants for insect infestation. Isolate and treat infected plants immediately.
- Winterize your lawnmower, tiller and weed-eater. Drain out gas and replace the oil with fresh oil. Remove the oil filter and either clean or replace it. Check all nuts and bolts to be sure they haven't vibrated loose. Mower blades and tiller tines can be sharpened. Inspect wheels, belts and other moving parts.
- To keep your shears and loppers in good shape for next year, clean them with mineral spirits or Lysol bathroom tile cleaner. Adjust the tension screw and give them a good sharpening. Be sure to use a broad file while sharpening. Tools sharpened by a power grinder will over heat and lose their tempering, making the metal likely to chip or break.
- Clean garden hand tools with liquid detergent and dry thoroughly. Blades of shovels and hoes can be sharpened with a file. Apply a light coat of household oil. Treat all wood handles with a coat of linseed oil.
- Drain garden hoses and sprinklers checking for leaks. Replace any old washers. Do not store hoses in direct sunlight or freezing temperatures as both will shorten the life of your hose.
- Clean all pressure sprayers and dusters before putting them away for the winter. Make sure they are functioning properly prior to storage.
- Clean and sanitize all stakes and trellises before putting them up for the winter.
- After Christmas, your tree can be moved outside and redecorated for the birds. Anchor the tree in a bucket full of damp sand. Hang strings of popcorn and cranberries and add strings of peanuts (in the shell). Apples, oranges, leftover breads and cakes, even peanut butter cookies, can be hung on the boughs, but don't use food containing chocolate, as it is poisonous to some animals. For best results, push the edible ornaments well into the tree; things that swing may scare birds.



**HAPPY
HOLIDAYS!**

JANUARY TIPS

ORNAMENTALS

- Watch camellias for buds that have brown spots, irregular - shaped blooms or blooms that have a nettled appearance. This is petal blight. Remove and destroy any buds showing symptoms. Don't confuse it with cold damage. It's a good practice to remove spent flowers from the ground.
- January is a good month to plant trees. Do not add fertilizer to planting hole - it could burn the roots.
- If you plant winter annuals this late, don't use 6 packs as the root balls will be too small to survive January's cold temperatures.
- Fertilize annuals in colder months with a fertilizer high in nitrate nitrogen.
- Keep pansies dead headed.
- If squirrels are digging bulbs, cover them with 1" wire mesh so foliage can grow through then mulch over wire.
- Pull up winter weeds now before they form seeds.
- If a few, consecutive warm days have caused your bulbs to nose out from under protective mulch, plan to thicken the mulch layer as soon as cold weather returns to prevent freezing by exposure.
- Analyze last year's planting, fertilizing and spraying records. Make notations to reorder successful varieties
- Plant B & B, bare-root and container-grown fruit.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- Water newly planted fruit trees thoroughly, even if the ground is wet, so the soil around the roots will settle.
- Prune grapes in January or February. If this job is left too late in the season, bleeding from cut ends will occur. Train them onto a one or two wire fence http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/pubDetail.cfm?pk_id=7641&pg=np&ct=pruninggrapes&kt=&kid=&pid=
- Don't plant strawberries or figs until February or March http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/displayHTML.cfm?pk_id=6802
- Some mail order seed companies offer pelleted seed of lettuce, carrot, and a few other small-seeded crops. Pelleted seed has a special coating to make them larger. This is especially valuable for children and gardeners

with arthritic hands, weak eyesight, or poor coordination. Wide spacing of seed helps eliminate thinning. When using pelleted seed, plant in moist soil and keep it moist because the coating has to dissolve before the seed can germinate.

- Organize your seeds for inside planting. Take each seed packet and count back from the last frost (April 14) taking into consideration the number of days for germination.
- Remove brown raspberry and blackberry canes that bore fruit last year; tie up green canes for this year's fruit. http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/displayHTML.cfm?pk_id=6371
- Spray dormant oil on fruit trees, per label instructions.
- Prune Apple and Pear trees. Remove dead limbs first, then the pencil-sized, vertical "water sprouts". http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/displayHTML.cfm?pk_id=6366

MISCELLANEOUS

- Sterilize tools, pots, and anything you use around your plants. Use one part household bleach to nine parts water. Soak for about 15 minutes, rinse well and let dry.
- Protect liquid insecticides from cold weather to preserve their effectiveness. If any product is stored below the manufacturer's suggested minimum storage temperature, it loses its potency. The most important factor in determining if the product is usable is the complete absence of crystals. If crystals remain after the product returns to room temperature, do not use it. Dispose of it according to the directions on the label.
- Chop unwanted Kudzu, English Ivy, and Bamboo to the ground. Follow with herbicide on the new leaves in April. <http://www.caes.uga.edu/extension/franklin/anr/documents/ControllingWeedyVines.pdf>
- Clean indoor plant leaves with a damp rag. Sandwich the leaf between folds of cloth and wipe gently. Change the cloth for each plant to avoid transferring insects or diseases.
- Make sure houseplants are misted and not touching windows. Cut back on fertilizer except for plants you are trying to force to bloom. http://www.caes.uga.edu/Publications/displayHTML.cfm?pk_id=7639

RAINFALL 2012-PLEASE HELP!

Debbie Meadows is looking for volunteers to track the amount of rain in the different parts of the county for the newsletter. This simply entails keeping track of each rain in tenths of an inch (what most rain gauges use.) At the end of each month, e-mail the totals by week to Debbie. If you can help, let her know in which part of the county you live: debbie@offsetatlanta.com



RAINFALL COMPARISONS

	Cherokee County			State Wide		
	Sept 11	Oct 11	YTD	Sept 11	Oct 11	YTD
Actual	3.0	2.1	35.1	2.3	1.7	33.3
Normal	4.0	3.8	46.1	4.5	3.4	43.8
Deficit	-1.0	-1.7	-11.0	-2.2	-1.7	-10.5

Recipes



Creamy Chicken and Vegetable Lasagna

(Makes 8 servings)

- 1 lb. cooked, boneless chicken breasts (cut into chunks)
- 4 cups white sauce* (see recipe)
- 1 cup sliced carrots
- 1 cup sliced zucchini
- 1 1/2 cups broccoli (cut up)
- 1/2 cup chopped celery
- 1/2 cup chopped onions
- Salt & pepper to taste
- 1 box lasagna noodles
- 1 cup sliced mushrooms
- 3 cups shredded Mozzarella cheese

Prepare white sauce. Place carrots, zucchini, broccoli, celery, & onions in a saucepan and enough water "to cover". Bring to a boil & cook over medium heat until tender; drain. Cook lasagna until tender; drain. Spread about 1/2 cup of white sauce in a lightly greased 13x9" baking pan. Arrange 4 lasagna noodles lengthwise over sauce, overlapping edges. Spread with 1/2 of chicken, 1/2 of the vegetables and 1/2 of the mushrooms. Pour 1 1/2 cups of white sauce over top and sprinkle 1/2 of mozzarella cheese. Repeat with next layer. Bake at 350 degrees for 30

The University of Georgia and Ft. Valley State College, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and counties of the state cooperating.
 The Cooperative Extension Service offers educational programs, assistance and materials to all people without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex or disability.
 An equal opportunity/affirmative action organization committed to a diverse work force.

Cherokee County Extension Service
 100 North St., Suite G21
 Canton, GA 30114



<http://www.ugaextension.com/cherokee/>

White Sauce

(Makes 4 cups)

- 1 stick margarine
- 4 cups warm milk
- 1/2 tsp dried basil
- 1/2 tsp. dried thyme
- 1/2 tsp. dried rosemary
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1/4 cup white wine
- 1/2 tsp. dried tarragon
- 1 tsp. parsley flakes

Melt margarine in saucepan. Whisk in flour until well mixed - **don't brown**. Whisk in warm milk, **a little at a time**, stirring until thick & smooth. Whisk in wine & seasonings. Stir for 5 minutes over low heat. Set aside.

Mock Caesar Dressing

- 1/8 cup of olive oil
- 1/8 cup cider vinegar
- 1 tsp. Grey Poupon mustard
- 2 Tbsp. mayonnaise
- 2 garlic cloves, crushed with garlic press
- Pepper to taste
- 1 Tbsp. shredded Parmesan cheese

Mix well. Refrigerate.

Send recipes to
 Maura Watson at
 mlw229@gmail.com

To receive printed copies of the 2012 newsletters, please send a check for \$7 to:

GREAT HOLIDAY GIFT IDEA!!

Diane Walton
 326 Lauren Lane
 Woodstock, GA 30188

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Mission Statement of the Georgia Master Gardener Association:

To stimulate the love for and increase the knowledge of gardening and to voluntarily and enthusiastically share this knowledge with others.