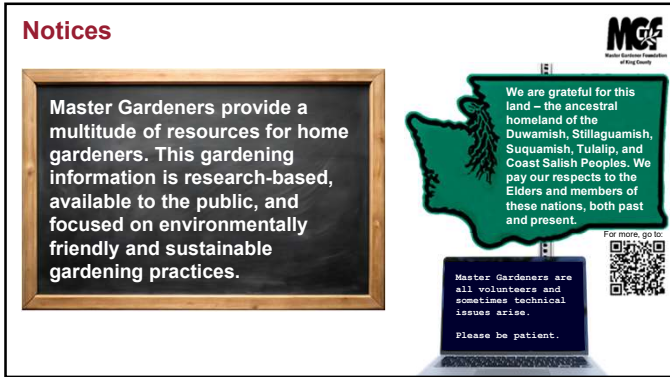
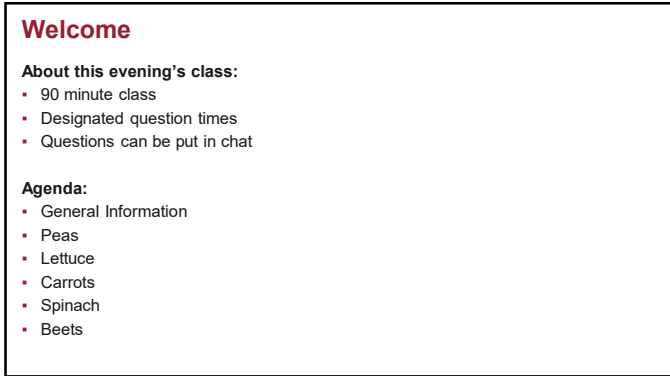


1



2



3



4

We Are in Zones 7-8, Most 8b

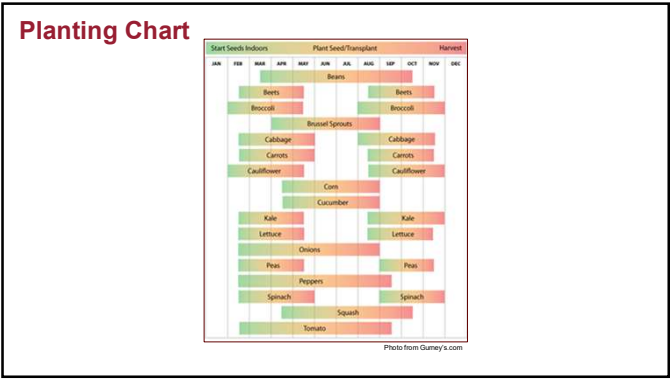
- Hardy plants survive 15-20° weather.
- Check with seed company where you purchase your seeds (or the map on the back of seed packets) to confirm zone.
- Isolated coastal and foothill pockets
- Enter zip code for your hardiness zone:

<https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/>

5

My House is in Planting Zone 8b (15-20 degrees F)
 (Maritime Climate; frost dates differ by microclimate)

6



7

Phenology

The use of indicators from nature and other plants to know when it is time to plant.

- Snow melt on mountains
- Return of migrating birds
- Blooms or leaf buds on plants
 - Plant peas, lettuce when forsythia bloom and Rufus Hummingbirds return.
 - Plant carrots, radishes, spinach, beets when the dandelions and crocus start to bloom, and lilac leaves appear.
 - Fall crops 8 weeks before last frost, when Oso berries start to turn yellow.

8

The Back of a Seed Packet

- What to read
- What is important to note and to know
- Germination times
- Days until harvest or days to maturity- shorter is better for our area.

LETTUCE
HART'S SPECIAL MIX
Pick when young 3-4 weeks

This mix of lettuce favorites is usually harvested young and mixed for salads. Can also be separated after sprouting and transplanted to grow to maturity approximately 40-50 days.

SOWING. Plant seed outdoors as soon as ground can be worked. Plant in rows 4 to 6 inches apart spacing seeds thinly in the row. Can also be broadcast thinly in a section of the garden. Cover with 1/4 inch of fine soil well pressed down. Keep soil moist until the seeds start to grow.

GERMINATION. Germinates in 7 to 14 days depending on soil and temperature conditions.

HARVESTING. Using scissors, snip the young leaves off about 1/2 inch above the soil line. For a continuous supply of lettuce throughout the summer, plant Hart's special mix each week.

REMARKS. Plant enough each planting to last about a week at harvest time. If you like salad, start with about 5 feet of row and adjust each planting as needed. This mild mix contains 20% Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson, 20% Lettuce, Green Salad Bowl, 20% Lettuce, Oakleaf, 20% Lettuce, Field Salad Bowl, and 20% Lettuce, Romaine.

CE-Free
All our seeds are untreated & produced by traditional methods. For more information www.hartseed.com

9

Early Preparation



Start Some Varieties Indoors & Prepare Outdoor Beds

- Indoors:**
- Heated mats not necessarily needed for crops that can tolerate coolness
 - Grow lamps
- Outdoors:**
- Cover with burlap or sheet of plastic to dry and warm soil
 - Direct sow under row cover
 - Control slugs
 - Protection from "shared habitat"

10

Crop or Floating Row Covers

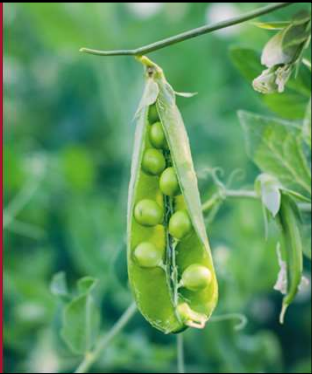


- Gently place on transplants or over seeded rows.
- Leave slack to allow for growth expansion.
- Protects from frost and gives earlier yields.
- Works as an insect screen.
- Allows air and water to freely pass.
- Some brand names are Reemay, Agribon.
- Heavier weights protect from frost but limit light transition to 75%. Protect to 30 degrees.
- Those sold as frost blankets limit light to 50%, and protect to 26 degrees.
- Lightweight ones are sometimes sold as summer insect barriers. They protect plants from insects and allow for over 90% light to pass through.
- Many different sizes to suit your needs.
- Reusable. Last about three years.

11

Growing Peas

Pisum sativum



12

Peas

Peas are part of the Fabaceae or Leguminosae family. This also includes beans, lentils and peanuts.

- Cool weather crop
- Quick and easy to grow
- Early spring planting
- Many varieties to choose from
- Delicious and nutritious
- Peas please



Photo by Hazelwood Home Ec

13

Pea Diseases

Pea Enation Mosaic Virus, Pea Seedborne Mosaic Virus, and Pea Streak Viruses Are the Enemies!

- Unavoidable regional pea diseases.
- Caused by hot and sunny weather.
- Virus spread by aphids and weevils make it worse.
- Pods look mottled, warty, flowering and pod setting stops and vines die.
- Brown spots with leaf curl
- Brown to purple spotting, streaking and fast death
- Planting before March 31 helps avoid aphids.



Image from Pacific Northwest Plant Management

14

Choosing Your Peas

Plant Types

- Bush- Free Standing
- Vine or Pole- Need Support
- Determinate yield for a short time, then quit
- Indeterminate keep producing for a longer time

Varieties

- Time to harvest varies from 50 to 80 days, shorter is better
- Pick varieties resistance to pea diseases, especially enation viruses

Good quality seed



Photo by: bigcommerce.com shiraz.pea

15

Types of Peas

Shelling Peas

- Used for cooking, pea soup
- Remove peas from inedible pod
- Freeze, dry or can
- Alaska Early, Maestro produce in 60 days
- Prospector, Corvallis, Citatin, Aspen, Trident, Knight, Mohawk are some enation resistant varieties




Photo from Whitwam Organics- Green Arrow Pea

16

Types of Peas (continued)



Photo from eatrakitchen.com

Snow peas

- Flat, edible pods not shelled
- Oregon Sugar Pod 11 enation resistant
- Most are short duration

Sugar snap

- Cross between shelling and snow peas
- Typically, not shelled
- Oregon Sugar Pod, Cascadia, Green Sugar are enation resistant

17

Peas – Where to Plant?

Well-drained and fertile soil

- Soil testing? pH 6-7.5
- Raised beds? Containers?

Full-sun - 6-12 hours daily

Space - Many size choices

Rotation - once every 3 years




Photo by Burpee Seeds- Tom Thumb Pea

18

Peas – When to Plant

Cool weather crop, check your soil:

- Soil temperature 50 degrees or 4-6 weeks before last spring frost
- Soil dry enough to pass the "fist" test or not stick to garden tools
- Forsythia blooms or Rufus Hummingbirds return



Photo by Anne Nelson

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Sowing Pea Seeds

Directly sow

- Soak 12-24 hours before planting

If starting indoors,

- start 10 days to 2 weeks prior to transplanting in garden but wait until after threat of last killing spring frost



Photo by Anne Nelson

20

Sowing Pea Seeds (continued)

Bush peas

- Sow 1" deep; 2" apart
- Rows 18-24" apart

Vining peas

- Sow 6 to 8 seeds around base of circular or teepee trellis
- Sow 1" deep, 1" apart for straight line trellis
- Rows 3 feet apart

Germination: 5-10 days.



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-NC

21

Pea Inoculant

- Nitrogen fixation!
- Pea inoculant (Rhizobia bacteria mixture)



Photo by Verdesian

22

Peas After They are Planted

Watch carefully during first few weeks!

Low soil fertility

- Bone meal
- Avoid high nitrogen fertilizer

Flower bloom

- Self-pollinating
- Need bees and other insects



Photo by All That Grows

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Growing Peas

Ongoing care

- Water regularly – 1" per week
- Weed carefully - shallow rooted
- Mulch after plants established
- Do well with deep-rooted and other cool-season plans



Photo by Sproutedgarden.com

24

Harvesting Peas

Harvest

- Frequent picking essential for optimum quality and continued production

After harvest

- Remove debris if diseased
- Turn over healthy material under soil in fall or compost it
- Leave roots in soil



Photo by Flickr User Woodley Wonderworks

25

Peas – Pests and Diseases

Reduce diseases by....

- Plant good quality, short season, disease-free seed
- Plant in well-drained soil
- Avoid overhead watering
- Avoid plant overcrowding
- Clean up plant debris; remove diseased or dying plants



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Pea Diseases

Common diseases:

- Powdery mildew
- Root rot
- Seed rot/damping off
- Viruses



Photo by Researchgate.net

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Pea Pests

Pests

- Few and rarely affect!!!
- Prevention
 - Crop rotation
 - Avoid stress

Common

- Pea leaf weevil
- Slugs
- Cut worms
- Aphids






Photo by Anne Nelson

Images by Eugene E Nelson, Bugwod.org

28

Questions?



29

Growing Lettuce

Lactuca sativa



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Growing Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*)

Lettuce is a member of the Asteraceae (ass-ter-AY-see-eye) (Compositae) family which includes:

- Chicory/Endive
- Jerusalem & Globe Artichoke
- Tarragon, Artemisia
- Marigolds, Chamomile, and Chrysanthemums
- Daisy



31

Grow What You Like!



- Many types and varieties
- Want perfectly straight rows of lettuce? Consider seed tape (Territorial Seeds)
- Pelleted Seeds are coated with clay to make planting easier.
- Bolting is the enemy! Use slow to bolt varieties.

← This is a lettuce bed at the Bellevue Demo Garden!

32

Loose-leaf Lettuce

- Continuous leaf growing rosettes of many colors.
- Some slow to bolt varieties are Red Sails, Green Deer Tongue, New Red Fire, Simpson Elite, Green Star, Salad Bow, Cherokee, Hampton.



Photos by Territorial Seed

33

Romaine Lettuce



Photo From istockphoto.com

- Upright, cylindrical shape of tall growing leaves
- Well known for use in Caesar Salads
- Matures in 50-80 days
- Valmaine and Parris Island are slow to bolt
- Direct seed or transplants

34

Butterhead Lettuce

- Delicious and buttery
- Small loose heads
- Some slow to bolt varieties are: Buttercrunch, Optima, Tom Thumb
- Skyphos has good disease resistance



Photos by Patriot Seeds



35

Crisp Head Lettuce

- Sweet and crunchy; larger tight heads
- I have had the best luck with Great Lakes, Superior 1



Photo by Green Asia Corp



Photo by Shutterstock

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Lettuce Preparation



- Spring, late summer (fall crop)
- Well drained, moist, fertile soil
- Dig in compost or well-rotted manure, 1-2"
- Raised beds help
- Work with fork-avoid compaction
- Lettuce can withstand some shade

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Sowing Lettuce



Photo by Gardener's Path



Photo by High Mowing Seeds

- Temperatures between 45-65 degrees
- Forsythia blooms or Rufus Hummingbirds return
- If direct, sow thick in rows 12-14 inches apart
- Cover seed with 1/8 to 1/4 inch soil/media max!
- Add slug prevention
- Row covers help in early spring
- Up in 4 to 10 days
- Thin (and eat) to 6-12 inches apart, depending on variety

38

Spacing

For Mature Plants



Photo by Science Photo Gallery

For Baby Greens



Photo from Pinterest

39

Growing Lettuce



Photo by Shutterstock

- Ensure at least 1 inch of water per week; keep moist, not soggy
- Weed to eliminate competition
- Mulch with straw
- Row cover in cold temps to extend harvest
- Easy to seed/plant/harvest multiple crops in one bed
- Interplant with large crops as crop fills in (tomatoes, corn, etc.)

40

Harvesting Lettuce



Photos by plantura.garden

- All lettuce types should be harvested when full size but young and tender. Over-mature lettuce is bitter and woody.
- Leaf lettuce is harvested by removing individual outer leaves so that the center leaves can continue to grow.
- Butterhead or romaine types can be harvested by removing the outer leaves, digging up the whole plant or cutting the plant about an inch above the soil surface. A second harvest is often possible this way.
- Crisphead lettuce is picked when the center is firm.

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Lettuce Problems and Solutions

Pests

Slugs and snails!

- Iron phosphate bait
- Handpicking
- Ducks
- Wooden boards with bait underneath

Cute little mammals

Birds

Disease

Downy mildew and white mold

- Soil borne
- Rotate crops each season
- Drip irrigation = no wet leaves



Photo from WSU Hortense

42

Bellevue Demo Garden's Lettuce Beds



43

Questions?



44

Growing Carrots

Daucus carota



45

Carrots

Apiaceae:

A family of crops that attract pollinators because of their broad carpet of tiny flowers on which bees and flies can walk.

Why grow them?

- High levels of several carotenoids, giving carrots their color and what makes them healthy for humans
- Vitamin A, bioactive phytonutrients, low glycemic load



Photo by eurasc.edu

46

Also...

- A great late season crop that tolerates frost.
- 2-4 months to harvest.
- Store in dry and airtight containers in fridge or you can leave them in the ground until the ground freezes.
- Perfect wash-and-go snack that kids (and dogs) will eat (but probably not cats).



Photo by Delishably.com

47

Types of Carrots for Loose, Sandy Soil

Imperator

- Supermarket type- needs deep, loose, sandy soil
- Less sweet, fibrous



Nantes

- High sugar content
- Best for early sowing and eating
- Low fiber so tender but split easily
- Do not over winter



Danver

- 6-7",
- Loose, sandy soils
- High fiber content
- Can over winter
- Use for juice



Photos from fernynorse.com

48

Types of Carrots For Heavier Clay Soils

Chantenay

- Best for clay soil and store well.
- Thick and conical.



Image by MagicBones

Globe or Oxheart

- Round, short season
- Do not store well.



Image by Marde Ross & Company

49

Sowing Carrot Seeds



Photo by Ruralsprout.com

- Soil temperature above 50 degrees F
- When the dandelions and crocus start to bloom.
- Keep moist in the germination process
- Sowing in rows is easy for weeding, but you can scatter or broadcast seeds.
- If soil crusts on the top layer, that can hamper germination; try fine sand, potting soil, coconut coir or fine compost to cover seeds

50

Growing Carrots



Photo by dissolve.com

- Water deeply and frequently to avoid cracking, woodiness, and bitter flavor.
- Thin seedlings, as the carrots need room to expand/grow.
- Pull when thinning. The odor from snipped leaves can attract carrot fly!
- Weed regularly; that's where the pests are hiding.

51

Harvesting Carrots

- Carrots can be harvested for fresh eating any time they reach a desirable size.
- If carrots are to be stored, they should be harvested when they are fully mature.
- When thinning or harvesting carrots, pull out baby types by their tops and dig out longer types.
- Longer carrots and Nantes frequently break if pulled, so it's best to use a digging fork to loosen and lift the carrots out of the soil.
- Wash soil off the carrots with clean water and trim off the tops.
- Carrots can be stored for several months at 32°F to 36°F with high humidity (95 to 100%); although their flavor and nutrition is best if not stored for long periods.



Photo from Amazon.com

52

Carrot Pests



Carrot rust fly:

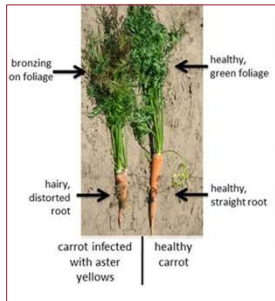
- Wide range of weed hosts, so control weeds
- Don't overwinter/store in the ground
- Also attacks parsnips, celeriac, and celery
- Floating row cover is your best friend



Photos by: USU Extension

53

Carrots pests (continued)



Leaf spot:

- Rotate crops, don't plant carrots in the same place.

Root knot nematodes:

- Rotate with crops not susceptible.

Aster yellows:

- Caused by bacteria-like phytoplasma organism spread by sucking insects such as leafhoppers.

Photo by Michigan State University


54

Other Problems with Carrots



Sunburn or "Green shoulders"

- Mulch carrots to cover shoulders but not growing point




Forking

- Occurs in rocky or clumpy soil
- Try raised beds
- Cultivate the soil BUT avoid damage by hoeing/cultivating too close

55

Other Problems with Carrots (continued)



Cracking

- Caused by uneven watering; some cultivars are more prone than others

Powdery mildew

- Nantes and Imperator cultivars are more susceptible

56

Questions?



57



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Types of Spinach

Flat Leaf




Photo Credit: grow-it-organically.com

- Most popular in US
- Smooth, spade shaped leaves
- Tender texture, and slightly sweet flavor
- Best eaten raw (salads)
- Cooler weather

Savoy




Photo Credit: westcoastseeds.com

- "Curly leaf" spinach
- Dark green, crinkly, curly leaves
- Crisp texture and slightly bitter flavor
- Best used for cooking (vs. raw)
- Warmer weather

Semi-Savoy






Photo Credit: grow-it-organically.com

- Semi-crinkly leaves
- Same crisp texture as savoy spinach

59

Recommended Slow to Bolt Varieties of Spinach

Type	Varieties
 <p>Flat Leaf</p> <p><small>Photo Credit: grow-it-organically.com</small></p>	Winter Giant, Space F1, Matador, Melody, Tye F1, Olympia F1, Red Tabby
 <p>Savoy</p> <p><small>Photo Credit: westcoastseeds.com</small></p>	Bloomsdale Savoy, Regiment

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Spinach Varieties



Photo Credit: UprisingOrganics.com

- Buy ones designed for your growing zone
- Use disease resistant varieties:
 - Bloomsdale*
 - Olympia*
 - Space*
 - Tye*
 - Winter Giant*
 - Palco*
 - Red Tabby*
 - Patton
 - Tundra

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Sowing Spinach



Photo Credits: goodfood.com.au

- Soil temperatures 45°F-75°F
- When the dandelions and crocus start to bloom.
- Germinates faster in cool vs hot soil.
- Germination days 3-7 days
- Direct sow under cover
- Resist thinning until seedlings have true leaves

62

Growing Spinach



Photo Credit: today.agrilife.org

- Maintenance:**
- Thin 2" - 4" apart
 - Soil should be evenly moist
 - Keep beds weed free to eliminate competition for resources



Photo Credits: raised-bed-gardening.com

- Harvesting:**
- Follow instructions on seed packet for days to maturity (30-40 days)
 - Spinach leaves can be harvested when 5 to 6 leaves are on the plant

63

Growing Spinach (continued)



Photo by Gardeningchannel.com

- Succession planting every three weeks (until temperatures reach 75°F)
- Bolt resistant varieties can be planted in April
- Restart planting late summer for fall crop – 8 weeks before first frost
- Use shade cloth if it gets too hot to prevent bolting

64

Spinach Common Problem



Photo Credit: garden.eco

Bolting (the enemy)

- Caused by heat
- Plant seeds by early spring (for early crop) or in late summer for fall or winter crop
- Use slow to bolt varieties

65

Spinach Common Diseases

Damping Off



Photo Credit: wsu.edu

- Use quality seeds
- Prevent overwatering
- Plant in well-drained soils during dry weather

Downy Mildew






Photo Credit: wsu.edu

- Space plant at recommended distance to allow air circulation
- Water soil to keep plant dry
- Remove infected plant
- Rotate crops

66

Spinach Common Pests

<p>Aphids</p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: wintergreensaturn.blogspot.com</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use strong stream of water • Encourage natural enemies including ladybird beetles 	<p>Slugs and Snails</p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: thegardenerseden.com</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use baits and traps 	<p>Leafminers</p>  <p><small>Photo Credits: ag.umass.edu</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut infected leaves, check for eggs • Screen plants with a floating row cover prior to emergence of flies in spring
--	---	---

67

Questions?



68

Growing Beets




Beta vulgaris



Chenopodiaceae Family
Chenopods or the Beet Family

69

Types of Beets

<p>Mangel Beet</p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: 4seasonseeds.com</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tough, hearty beets for stock feed. ▪ They make great winter chicken feed. 	<p>Sugar Beet</p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: greenvorseeds.com</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large, coarse beets used for beet sugar 	<p>Garden Beet</p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: parkseed.com</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smooth and sweet, cultivated for human consumption
--	--	---

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Beets-Fun Facts

- 2-4 viable seeds per "seedball" with low germination rates.
- Biennial, first year root, 2nd year stalks and flowers.
- Growth and taste affected by temperature but grows in soil temperatures from 40°F to 80°F
- They are a matter of taste, as some people taste sweetness while others taste earthiness due to a substance they contain called geosmin.
- Swiss Chard is a type of beet that does not produce an edible root.




Photo by Anne Nelson

71

Beets Preparation,




Photo by High Mowing Organic Seeds

- Select disease resistant, slow to bolt varieties.
- Some recommended varieties are Red Ace, Early Wonder Tall Top, Detroit Dark Red, Cylindra, Golden, and the mellow Chioggia.
- Best direct sowed but OK to start indoors too, but do not disturb roots.
- Beds should have loose, fertile soil.
- Too much nitrogen causes more leaves and small roots.
- Not fussy over soil type
- PH 6.0 to 7.0

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Sowing Beet Seeds



Photo Credit: seedparade.co.uk



Photo Credit: Farmhouse Harvest Garden

March - April: Transplant Indoor Starts and/or Direct Sow

- Full sun
- Row covers for frost & pest protection
- Follow seed packets for sowing directions
- Germinates 5-15 days, slower in colder soils.
- Direct sow under cover, March to end-May for summer crop, after dandelions bloom.
- Best color and flavor when cool temps and bright sun
- Can interplant with fast growing radishes, or shallow rooted plants such as lettuce, peppers

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Growing Beets



Photo Credit: africa-uganda-business-travel-guide.com

Maintenance:

- Thin early 1-2" apart
- Thin later 3-5" apart to harvest baby beets and greens when plants are 5 inches tall.
- Cut seedlings off and do not pull.
- You can eat the seedlings.
- Keep beds weed free to eliminate competition for resources

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Growing Beets (Continued)



Photo Credit: urbanfarming-kelly-blogspot

- Succession planting every three weeks (until temperatures reach 80°F)
- Restart planting late summer for fall crop – 8 weeks before first frost.
- Use row covers if temps drop below 45.
- Use shade cloth if it gets hot to prevent bolting.

75

Harvesting Beets



Photo Credit: onehundreddollarsamonth.com



Photo Credit: raised-bed-gardening.com

Harvesting

- Follow instructions on seed packet for days to maturity (~45-60 days)
- Beets can get woody if left too long, or temperatures get too high. Picked too early is better than too late.
- You can eat the leaves. Saute them, or add to salads for some color and sweetness.
- Cook by oven roasting, steaming or in a pressure cooker to bring out the sweetness. Do not overcook.
- They can be pickled, made into soups or beet salads.
- Enjoy!

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Beet Pests

Leafminer

- Cover plants with fine netting or cheesecloth or floating row cover to protect them from adult flies.
- Handpick and destroy infested (mined) leaves.
- Control weeds



Pictures by Ken Gray Insect Image Collection

Aphids

- Use strong stream of water,
- Encourage natural enemies including ladybird beetles



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Beet Diseases

Cercospora leaf spot

- Avoid wetting foliage if possible.
- Avoid crowding and eliminate weeds to allow for good air circulation.



Photo by Phil Hamm

Scab

- Avoid wetting foliage if possible.
- Water early in the day so above ground plant parts dry as quickly as possible.
- Avoid crowding plants, thin to allow air circulation.



Photo by D.A. Inglis

78



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80

Resources

For zones

- Home Vegetable Gardening in Washington, #EM057E shows the USDA plant hardiness zone map with our area as zone 8a (minimum temp 10-15°F), with some variations depending on elevation and microclimate.
- <https://www.plantmaps.com/interactive-washington-usda-plant-zone-hardiness-map.php>
- <https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov>

For frost dates

- <https://www.plantmaps.com/interactive-washington-last-frost-date-map.php>

For WSU Phenology

- <https://wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2073/2014/03/010413.pdf>
- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2073/2014/03/010413.pdf>
- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2079/2014/02/Phenology.pdf>

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Resources, cont.

For Diseases and Pests

- <https://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/SearchByPlantCategory.aspx>
- <https://pnwhandbooks.org>

For Soil Testing

- <https://kingcd.org/programs/better-soils/healthy-soil/>

Info on Growing Specific Vegetables

- <https://extension.wsu.edu/snohomish/chenopods/>
- <https://extension.wsu.edu/snohomish/asteraceae/>
- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2071/2014/04/Green-Peas-FS116E.pdf>
- <https://pubs.extension.wsu.edu/growing-carrots-in-the-home-garden-home-garden-series>
- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2073/2014/09/Home-Vegetable-Gardening-in-Washington.pdf>

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Upcoming Presentations

Growing Groceries
2025 Cool Season Series
Wednesdays 7:00pm-8:30pm

Date	Class
Wed, January 22	Vegetable Gardening in the PNW
Wed, February 5	Early Starts, Early Harvests
Wed, February 19	Essential Culinary Combinations
Wed, March 5	All About Brassicas
Wed, March 19	What's a Garden Without Tomatoes?
Wed, April 2	Beacon Food Forest: Seattle's Communal, Edible Landscape

PNW Garden Savvy
2025 Series 1
Saturdays 9:30am-10:30am

Date	Class
Sat, January 11	Tips for New and Experienced Gardeners
Sat, January 25	Growing Roses in Today's World
Sat, February 8	Balcony to Backyard: Climate Adapted Gardening in the PNW
Sat, February 22	Wildlife Friendly Gardening for Natural Pest Control
Sat, March 8	Best but Unusual Companion Plants for Rhododendrons
Sat, March 22	Mastering Mason Bees: Essential Insights for Successful Spring Pollination

More info: <https://kingcounty.mastergardenerfoundation.org/education>

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Master Gardener Resources

Ask a Master Gardener

Visit: <https://extension.wsu.edu/king/ask-a-master-gardener/>

Become a Master Gardener

For information on King County Master Gardener training (including signing up for the email notification list), visit: <https://extension.wsu.edu/king/gardening/become-a-master-gardener/>

Applications for the 2026 class will open in September 2025

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Thank you for the support!



is brought to you by



King County Master Gardener Program
<https://extension.wsu.edu/king/gardening>

- Demonstration Gardens
- Plant Clinics
- Education Outreach
- Science-based Publications



Master Gardener Foundation of King County
<http://www.mgfk.org>

- Fundraising for these programs

More information about growing groceries:
<https://kingcounty.mastergardenerfoundation.org/education/ga/>
