

LGC
BLOOMING & GROOMING
NEWSLETTER
MARCH 2021

Garden Club Calendar

Newsletter

Members will be receiving our *B&G Newsletter* on or before the end of each month. (Hint: If you print your newsletter, save paper by printing on both sides.)

Zoom Meetings*

Friday, March 12, 2021. 10 a.m. “Vegetable Gardens” Speaker TBD.

Friday, April 9, 2021. 10 a.m. “Hanging Baskets” Presented by member **Mary Mikhail**.

Friday, May 14, 2021. 11:30 a.m. TBD. If “safe” we may try to schedule a luncheon at a local restaurant or perhaps enjoy an outdoor picnic.

*Normally the second Friday of each month. Time 10 am. Be sure to download Zoom: <https://Zoom.us> Our log-on link remains constant every month. Members will be sent an email as a reminder of both our meeting and the Zoom link prior to each meeting.

The links/passwords to watch December, January, and February’s recorded meetings:

December: *Christmas Wreaths and Center Pieces Using Natural Elements*. Addie Bier.

https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/Z5xVnv1t_7xzy9gLvCNi54XY1orL-x7AXs2eXPysqQ8I68I9C5CqQoff79FfidmJ.Lu6WPQb24H-p14AK

Access Password: V4HCsfe?

January: *Japanese Gardens*. Phyllis Miller, Member GC. A Must See. Outstanding!

https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/P_acPirD6SDfn8xLG7N0Hr4r5809KRe01yFchAR9DSbH0ZGdNyptsAkZypKoj3P3.Vy4OLZ_caw5j3Uca

Access Passcode: Dgzn9G.W

February: *Bird Gardens*. Diana Goss-Graham. https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/-yN9AlCUmzaYlefpiTZ9SRzI1c5J73oKdAbvtAdbpgjbVwhxstMo_faQFcSRMOSu.xVKsq2Yy1YYO8hzU

Access Passcode: x4=arEQ.

Garden Club Officers 2021-2022

Ladies, now is the time to let us know if you would enjoy serving the Garden Club starting this fall. For those who are fairly new members, it is a great way to develop friendships with other members. The Garden Club needs your support. Many members have previously served our club, and are willing to provide guidance to new volunteers. Each position has an updated job description. Contact me if you might be interested: CAMaySFA@aol.com

Gardener Greetings

When I was a youngster – hmm quite a while back – I really had an interest in having a garden. Unfortunately, the altitude, the growing season, and the native soil of Cheyenne, Wyoming did not serve me well. The Oglala Sioux Indians only survived in this area because the buffalo were plentiful. I did produce a very few strawberries which I proudly took to my grandmother to enjoy. Practically all our grocery vegetables were trucked to us from ??? When I moved south, my mother told me I would really enjoy local fresh vegetables and fruits, and she was right. First living in the Florida panhandle, I stopped by the roadside to purchase Georgia peaches. Wow! Then I discovered home grown tomatoes and other produce. I became spoiled, and decided I needed to try to grow my own.

I've lived in Texas since 1974. During that time, I have shoveled dirt, and carried lots of garden soil, mulch and fertilizer to my vegetable gardens. Of course, nasty weeds always want to enjoy the same areas which does keep me busy. My dirty hands, knees, clothing and shoes need to be refurbished before I walk back into the house and hubby is willing to reclaim me, so I close the garage door and reboot. You get the picture. A lot of years, I would have saved time and money by just buying all at the grocery store, but I receive joy from planting and watching my various veggies peep out of the soil and grow. I guarantee you, the rabbits and other little varmints appreciate my efforts too! Last year I caught a squirrel trying to steal one of my cherry tomatoes. He raced to a tree, then realized he had to put down his loot to be able to escape up the tree. That gave me a good laugh. I would have enjoyed watching him eat "my" tomato!

In Houston, I really had luck growing cucumbers. I had so many, it was impossible to eat all. I remembered my mother blanching veggies and storing the produce in Mason

Jars. I decided to try this, and made a lot of pickles. My oldest grandson loved pickles, so MeMa found a way to his heart & stomach by gifting my home-grown pickles. Austin has a little different climate, so I am adjusting to this area. My asparagus plants are thriving here. Most of the year I have a great supply of green onions. Tomatoes and Peppers are usually abundant. Hubby loves tomatoes and jalapeno peppers, so he remains happy with the bounty regardless of the time and \$ I spend. I tried leeks this past year just for him. Zucchini squash is one of our favorite and abundant garden vegetables. Birds love my strawberries too much! I really enjoy chives and cilantro plants. Parsley does well also. My goal this year is to try more herbs to be used in meal preparations. So whether you are a seasoned grower or a newbie, I hope you enjoy the various Gems on vegetable gardening collected below to encourage you to learn more and be successful growing your own vegetables, fruits and herbs.

Happy Planting

Cheryl May, Chair

Gardening Gems

Vegetable Gardening in Texas

By Joseph Masabni, Texas A&M
(Abbreviated Version)

Home gardening continues to grow in popularity. One of every three families does some type of home gardening, according to conservative estimates, with most gardens located in urban areas. Texas gardeners can produce tasty, nutritious vegetables year-round. To be a successful gardener you will need to follow a few basic rules and make practical decisions.

Garden Site

Selecting a garden site is extremely important. The ideal garden area gets full or nearly full sunlight and has deep, well-drained, fertile soil. The garden should be near a water outlet but not close to competing shrubs or trees. However, selecting the right vegetables for your chosen or makeshift site may allow a successful crop.

Crop Selection

One of the first things you must do is decide what vegetables to grow. Table 1 lists crops suitable for small and large gardens. You will want to grow vegetables that return a good portion of nutritious food for the time and space they require. Vine crops such as watermelons, cantaloupes, winter squash and cucumbers need large amounts of space, but if you plant them near a fence or trellis you may need less space for vine crops. Plant the vegetables your family will enjoy most. Resist the urge to plant more of any particular vegetable than you need unless you plan to preserve the surplus.

Table 1. Home garden vegetables.			
Small gardens		Large gardens	
Beets	Green bean	Cantaloupe	Potato
Broccoli	Lettuce	Cauliflower	Pumpkin
Bush squash	Onion	Collard	Southern pea
Cabbage	Parsley	Cucumber	Sweet corn
Carrot	Pepper	Mustard	Sweet potato
Eggplant	Radish	Okra	Watermelon
English pea	Spinach		
Garlic	Tomato		

It is important to select the right variety of each vegetable. If you plant the wrong variety for your area you may not get a satisfactory yield no matter how much care you give the plants. Your county Extension agent can provide a list of varieties that are well adapted to your area of Texas. If you try new varieties and hybrids, limit the size of the plantings. If your garden does not receive full or nearly full sunlight, try growing leafy crops such as leaf lettuce, mustard and parsley. Table 2 lists vegetables that do well in full sunlight and Those that tolerate partial shade.

Table 2. Light requirements of common vegetables.		
Require bright sunlight		
Bean	Eggplant	Potato
Broccoli	Okra	Pumpkin
Cantaloupe	Onion	Squash
Cauliflower	Pea	Tomato
Cucumber	Pepper	Watermelon
Tolerate partial shade		
Beet	Collard	Parsley
Brussels sprouts	Kale	Radish
Cabbage	Lettuce	Spinach
Carrot	Mustard	Turnip

Garden Plan

A gardener needs a plan just as an architect does. Careful planning lessens gardening work and increases the return on your labor.

Table 3 shows the relative maturity rates of various vegetable crops. Long-term crops require a long growing period. Plant them where they won't interfere with the care and harvesting of short-term crops. Plant tall-growing crops (okra, staked tomatoes, pole beans, sweet corn) on the north side of the garden where they will not shade or interfere with the growth of low-growing crops such as radishes, leaf lettuce, onions and bush beans. Group crops according to their rate of maturity so a new crop can be planted to take the place of another as soon as it is removed. When you plant a new crop, it should be totally unrelated to the crop it is replacing. This is called crop rotation. Crop rotation helps prevent the buildup of diseases and insects. For example, follow early beans with beets, squash or bell peppers.

See Table 3 below for maturity rates of vegetables.

Table 3. Maturity rates of common vegetables.		
Quick (30 to 60 days)		
Beets	Mustard	Summer squash
Bush bean	Radish	Turnip
Leaf lettuce	Spinach	Turnip green
Moderate (60 to 80 days)		
Broccoli	Green onion	Parsley
Chinese cabbage	Kohlrabi	Pepper
Carrot	Lima bean	Tomato
Cucumber	Okra	
Slow (80 days or more)		
Brussels sprouts	Cauliflower	Pumpkin
Bulb onion	Eggplant	Sweet potato
Cabbage	Garlic	Tomato
Cantaloupe	Irish potato	Watermelon

Soil Preparation

Many garden sites do not have the deep, well drained, fertile soil that is ideal for growing vegetables. If yours is one of them, you will need to alter the soil to provide good drainage

and aeration. If the soil is heavy clay, adding organic matter, sand or gypsum will improve it. Organic matter also improves sandy soils.

Never work wet garden soil. To determine if the soil is dry enough for working, squeeze together a small handful of soil. If it sticks together in a ball and does not readily crumble under slight pressure by your thumb and finger, it is too wet for working.

Seeds germinate better in well-prepared soil than in coarse, lumpy soil. Thorough soil preparation makes planting and caring for your crops much easier. An ideal soil for planting is granular, not powdery fine.

Fertilization

Proper fertilization is another important key to successful vegetable gardening. The amount of fertilizer needed depends upon the soil type and the crops you are growing. For accurate recommendations regarding fertilizer rates, contact your county Extension agent and request a soil test kit.

In general, if your garden is located on deep, sandy soil, apply a complete preplant fertilizer such as 5-10-10 or 6-12-12 at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet. If your soil has a high percentage of clay, a fertilizer such as 10-20-10 or 12-24-12 applied at 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet should be suitable.

Make the preplant fertilizer application a few days before planting. Spade the garden plot, spread the fertilizer by hand or with a fertilizer distributor, and then work the soil well to properly mix the fertilizer with the soil. For more specific details, visit the website below.

Planting

Plant your garden as early as possible in the spring and fall so the vegetables will grow and mature during ideal conditions. Using transplants rather than seeds, when possible, allows crops to mature earlier and extends the productive period of many vegetable crops. Be careful not to plant transplants too deep or too shallow, especially if plants are in containers such as peat pots. Planting too deep often causes developed roots to abort. Planting too shallow may cause roots to dry out.

Some crops can be removed from containers for planting, while others are best transplanted in containers, as indicated in Table 4. **When transplanting plants such as tomatoes or peppers, use a starter solution.** Purchase starter solution at a nursery or make your own by mixing 2 to 3 cups of fertilizer (such as 10-20-10) in 5 gallons of water. Use the lower rate on light, sandy soils. Pour 1 to 2 pints of starter solution (depending on

plant size) into each transplant hole before planting. This keeps the plants from drying out and gives the young, growing plants the nutrients they need.

Table 4. Ease of transplanting.		
Easily transplanted		
Beet	Cauliflower	Onion
Broccoli	Chard	Tomato
Cabbage	Lettuce	
Require care		
Carrot	Eggplant	Pepper
Celery	Okra	Spinach
Very difficult without using containers		
Bean	Cucumber	Turnip
Cantaloupe	Pea	Watermelon
Sweet corn	Squash	

When planting seeds, a general rule of thumb is to cover the seed two to three times as deep as its width. This is especially true for big seeds such as green bean, sweet corn, cucumber, cantaloupe and watermelon. Smaller seeds such as carrot, lettuce or onion can be planted about ¼ to ½ inch deep. Plant seeds fairly thickly; once they have sprouted you can thin plants to an optimum stand. After planting seeds, do not let the soil become so dry that it develops a crust, but do not overwater either. Table 5 indicates the average number of days from planting to emergence.

Table 5. Days from planting to emergence under good growing conditions.					
Bean	5-10	Cucumber	6-10	Pepper	9-14
Beet	7-10	Eggplant	6-10	Radish	3-6
Broccoli	5-10	Lettuce	6-8	Spinach	7-12
Cabbage	5-10	Okra	7-10	Squash	4-6
Carrot	12-18	Onion	7-10	Tomato	6-12
Cauliflower	5-10	Pea	6-10	Turnip	4-8
Corn	5-8	Parsley	15-21	Watermelon	6-8

Watering

Apply enough water to wet the soil to a depth of at least 6 inches. For best production, most gardens require about 1 inch of rain or irrigation per week during the growing season. Light, sandy soils usually need to be watered more often than heavier, dark soils.

If you use sprinklers, water in the morning so plant foliage has time to dry before night. This helps prevent foliage diseases, since humidity and cool temperatures encourage disease development on most vegetable crops.

A drip irrigation system is best because it keeps water off plant foliage and uses water most efficiently. Drip irrigation is ideal for use with mulches.

Weed Control

A long-handled hoe is the best tool for controlling undesirable plants in vegetable gardens. Chemical weed control usually is undesirable and unsatisfactory because of the selective nature of weed control chemicals. The wide variety of vegetable crops normally planted in a small area prohibits the use of such chemicals. Cultivate and hoe shallowly to avoid injuring vegetable roots near the soil surface. Control weeds when they are small seedlings to prevent them from seeding and re-inoculating the garden area. Mulching is also an effective means of weed control.

Mulching

Mulching increases yields, conserves moisture, prevents weed growth, regulates soil temperature, and lessens crop loss caused by ground rot. Organic mulches include straw, leaves, grass, bark, compost, sawdust and peat moss. Organic mulches incorporated into the soil will improve the soil tilth, aeration and drainage. The amount of organic mulch to use depends upon the type, but 1 to 2 inches applied to the garden surface around growing plants is adequate.

When you have finished harvesting and it is time to turn under organic mulch for subsequent crops, add more fertilizer at the rate of about 1 pound per 100 square feet to help soil organisms break down the additional organic matter.

Pest Control

Diseases and insects can cause problems for Texas gardeners. Long growing seasons with relatively mild winters encourage large insect populations. Avoid spraying when possible, but use recommended and approved chemicals if the situation warrants. Be careful when deciding which chemicals to apply. Spray only those crops listed on the chemical's container. When used according to the manufacturer's directions and label, chemicals pose no threat to the home gardener.

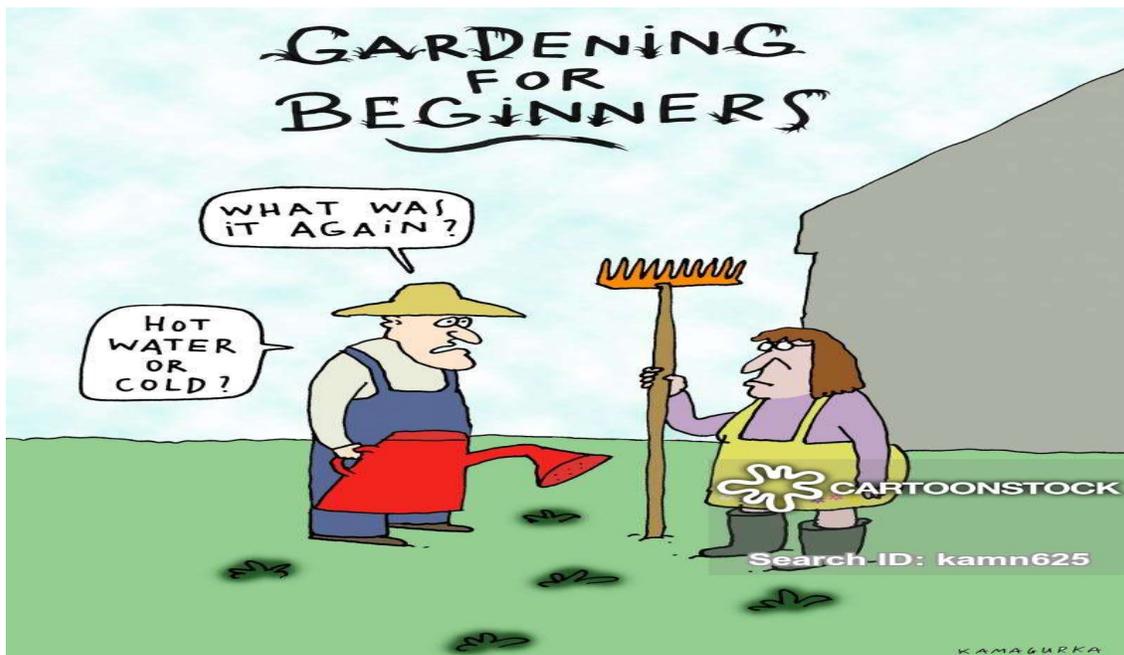
Disease control is really a preventive rather than an eradication procedure. Cool, damp conditions are conducive to foliage diseases. Carefully watch your garden for symptoms of diseases. If necessary, spray with approved fungicides. Publications on disease and insect identification and control are available from your county Extension office and at the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Bookstore (<http://agriflifebookstore.org>).

Harvesting

Harvest time brings the reward of planting and caring for your vegetable crops. For best flavor, harvest vegetables when they are mature. A vegetable's full flavor develops only at peak maturity, resulting in the excellent taste of vine-ripened tomatoes, tender green beans and crisp, flavorful lettuce. For maximum flavor and nutritional content, harvest the crop the day it is to be canned, frozen or eaten.

Source: [Texas Home Vegetable Gardening Guide - Garden Site, Fertilization, etc. \(tamu.edu\)](#) Note: This article is an abbreviated form of information written by Joseph Masabni. For more details, please visit the website above.

Garden Humor! (A few extra jokes this time so lettuce laugh!)

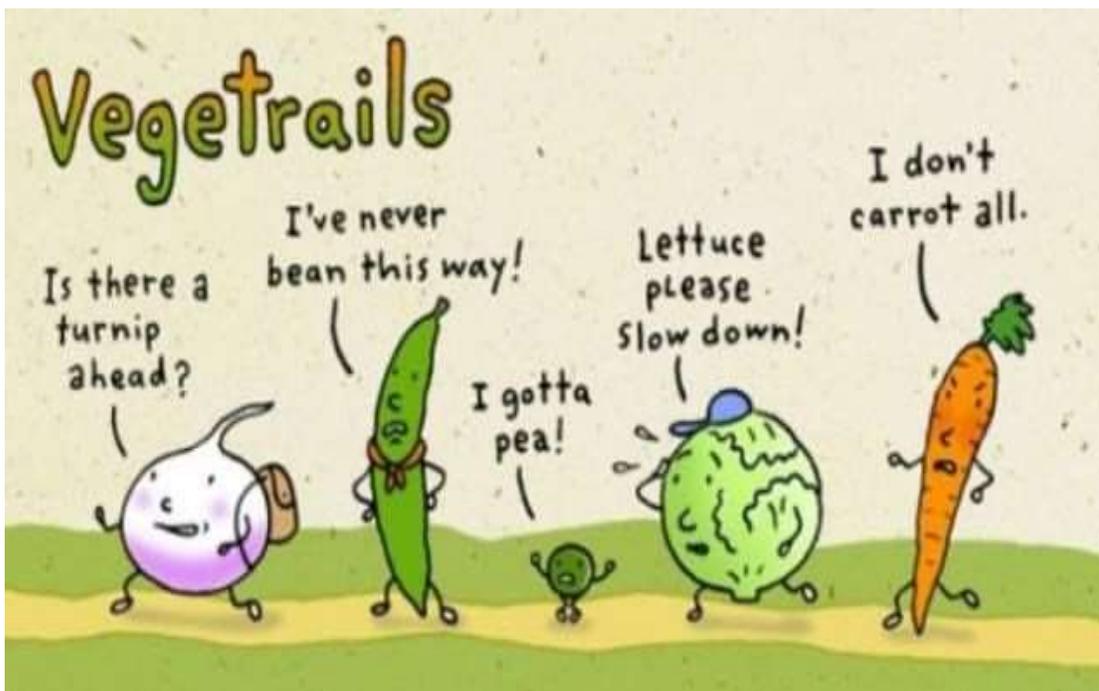


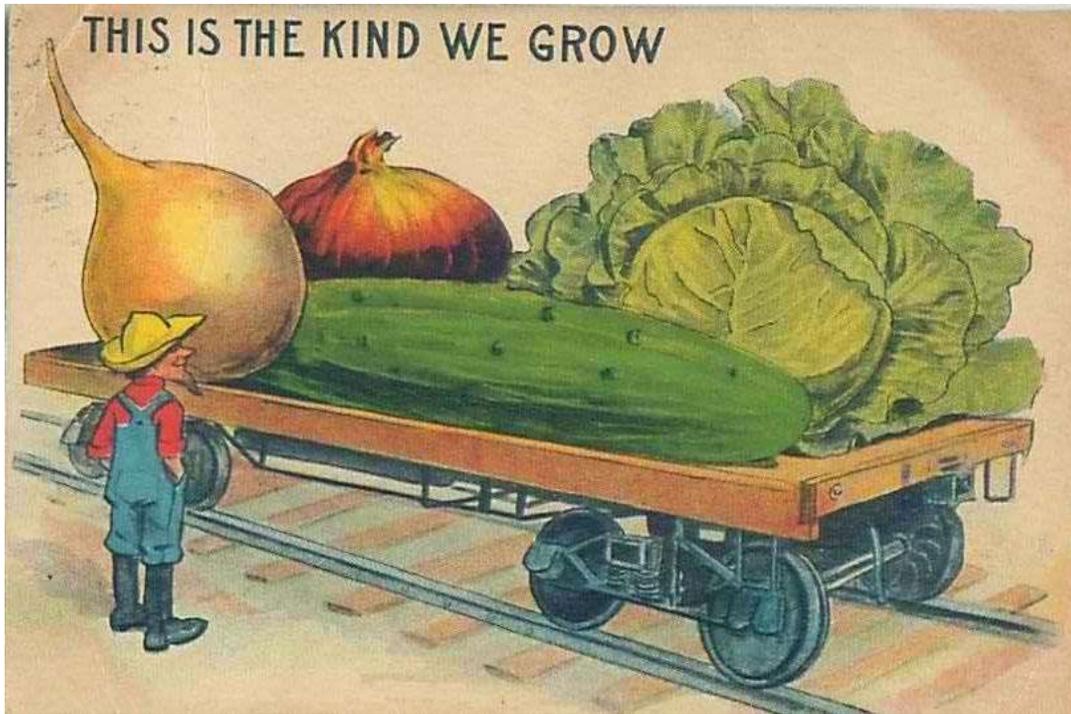
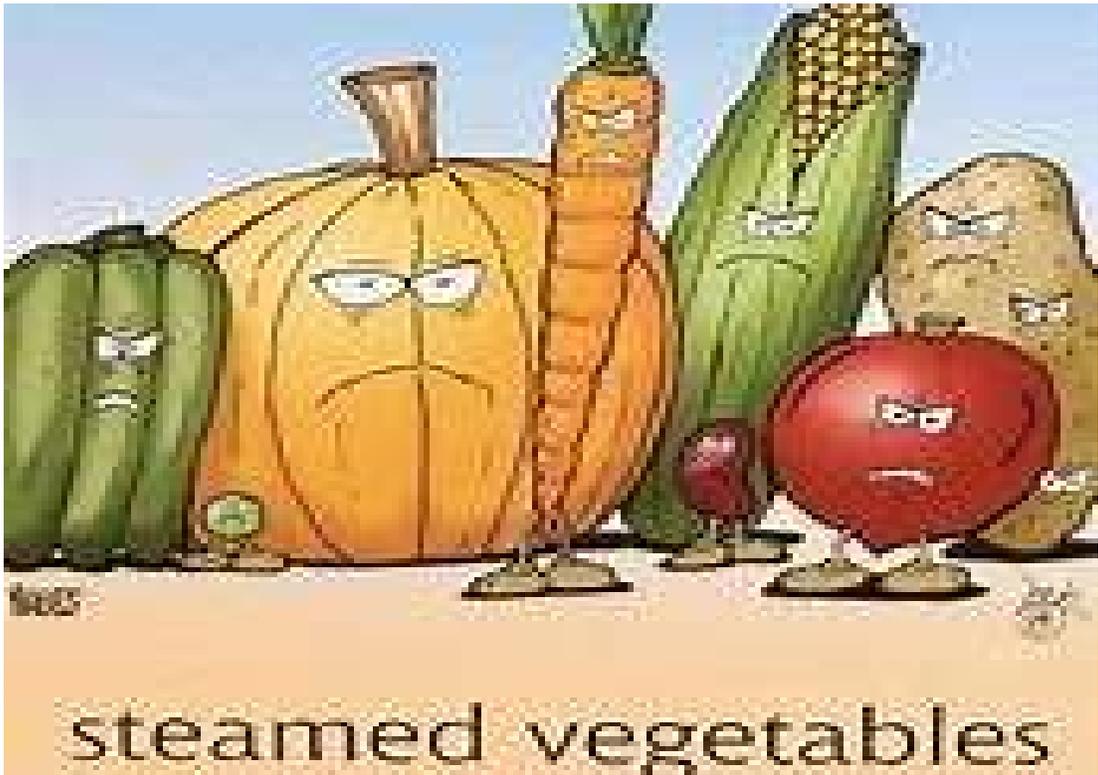


(Peas don't show the men in your life this little joke. It's a secret!)

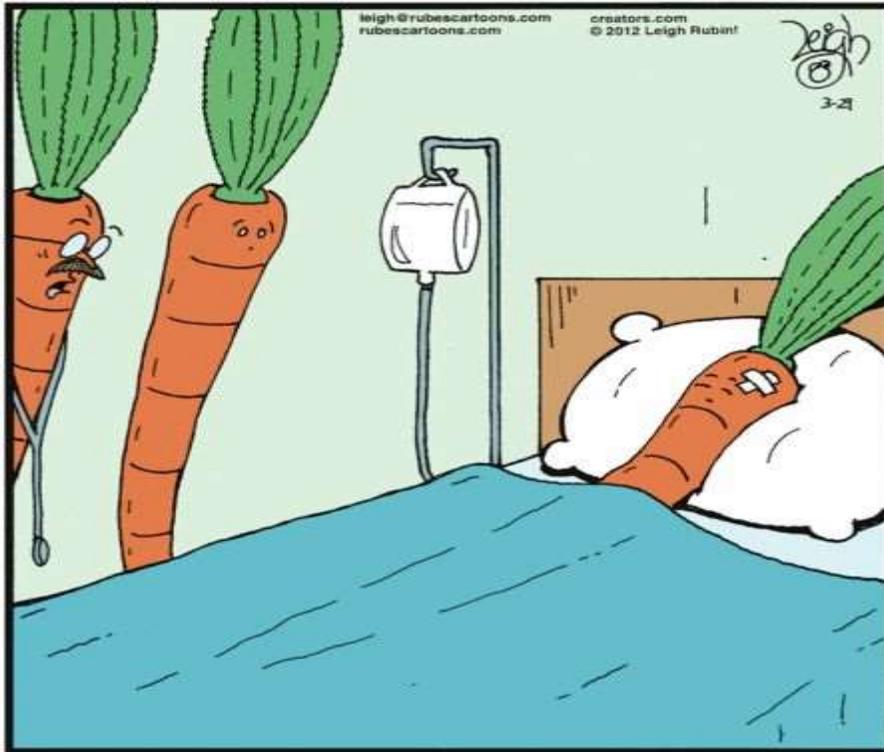


Advice: Leaves make excellent compost for your veggie garden!





Texas Size!



"The good news is that he's in a permanent vegetative state."

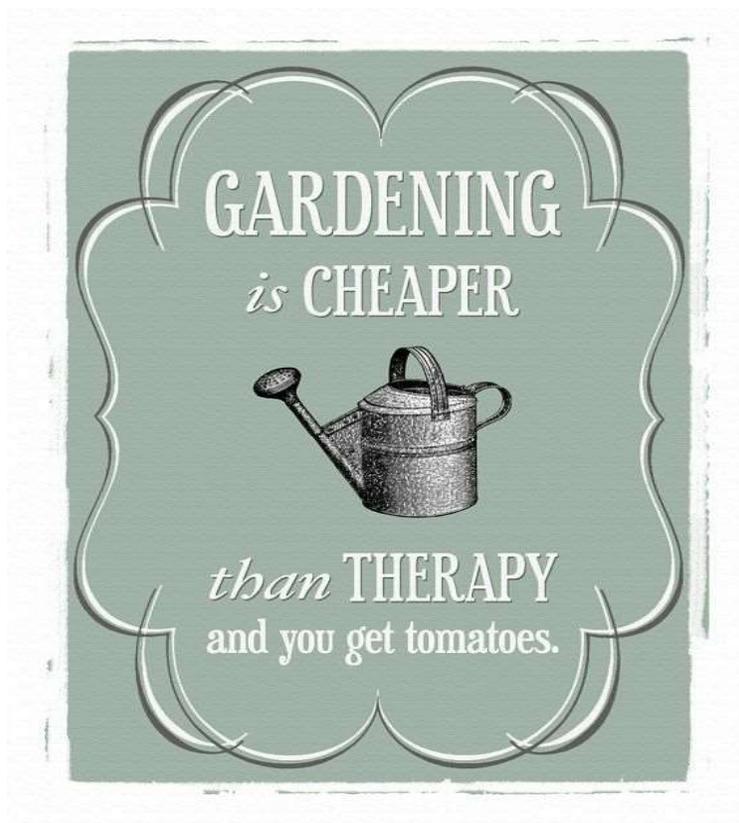
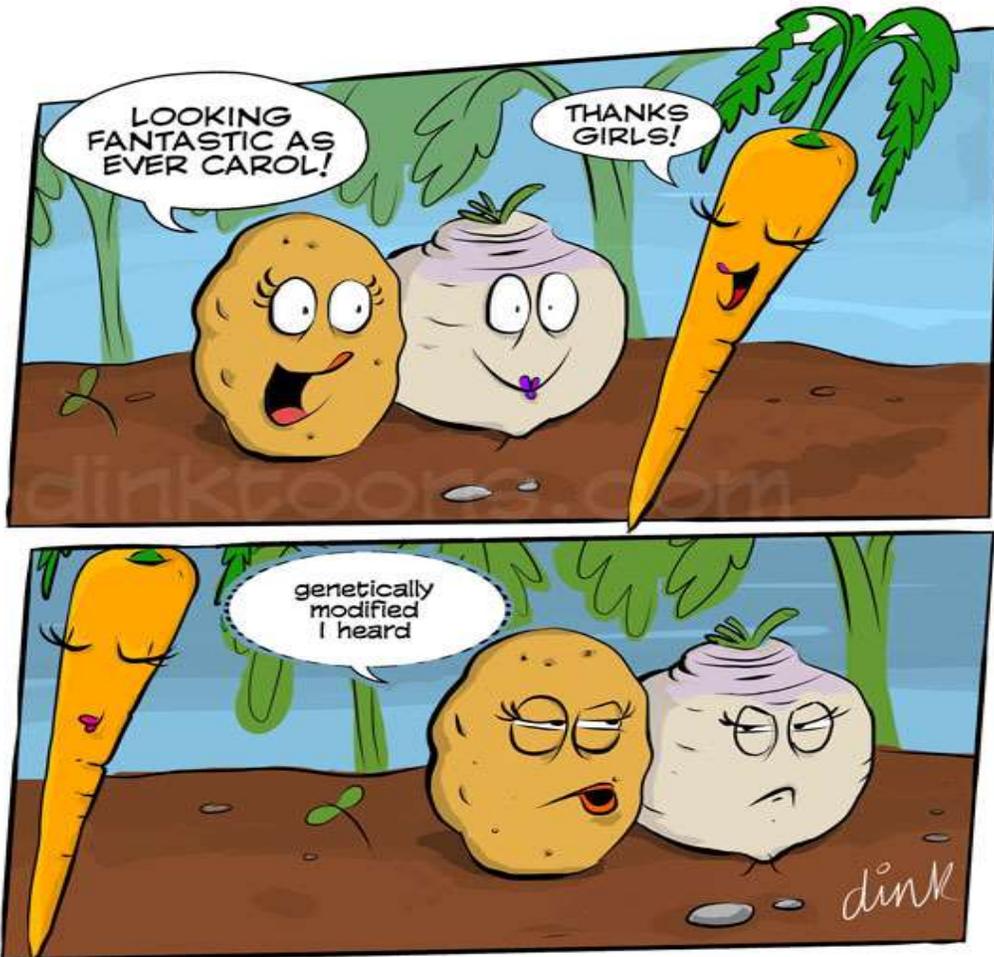
WHAT DOES A VEGETABLE WEAR TO THE BEACH?



A ZUCCHINI

@DADJKS







This looks familiar!



Veggie

JOKES FOR KIDS

What did the lettuce say to the celery?
Quit Stalking me!

Why do potatoes never argue?
Because they can never see eye to eye!

What is a plumber's favorite vegetable?
A leek!

What is the strongest vegetable?
A muscle sprout!

What did one snowman
say to the other?
Smells like carrots to me!

How did the farmer fix his jeans?
With a vegetable patch!

Why did the tomato blush?
Because it saw the salad dressing!

What is a zucchini's favorite sport?
Squash!



www.ellesimms.com

Planting

When to Plant Vegetables in Austin, TX

On average, the frost-free growing season starts February 17th (*Hmm – not this year. We had ice and snow!*) and ends December 6th – totaling 293 days. You will find both spring and fall planting guides on the following website:

[garden.org/apps/calendar/?q=Austin%2C+TX](https://www.garden.org/apps/calendar/?q=Austin%2C+TX)

What Plants Grow Best in Texas

Carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, onions, garlic and radishes are the root vegetables that grow best in raised beds. Your raised bed must have at least 3 feet of soil to successfully grow root vegetables. Broccoli and cauliflower, while larger vegetables, do well in raised beds.

Some of the best fruits to grow in Texas are **Red Apples**. They can be grown in all areas of Texas. **Black Berries** are among the easiest of all small fruit crops to grow in Texas. Try **Cherries**. Cherry tree varieties are native to Texas and grow particularly well in cooler weather like in the Texas Pan Handle. **Figs** are well adapted in most of Texas

Most vegetable seeds are sown in the spring. Preferably around the months of **February and March**. For a successful harvest it is advisable to first germinate the vegetable seeds. After that, you can confidently plant them in your garden.

Small garden vegetables to plant in Texas include **beets, broccoli, cabbage, squash, eggplant, carrots, garlic, lettuce, green beans, pole beans, peppers, onions, radishes, tomatoes and spinach**. Herbs to plant include **parsley, cilantro, mint, chives, lavender and rosemary**.

Gardening Suggestions

Home Gardening Do's and Don'ts

Do

1. Use recommended varieties for your area of the state.
2. Sample soil and have it tested every 2 to 3 years.
3. Apply preplant fertilizer to the garden in the recommended amount.

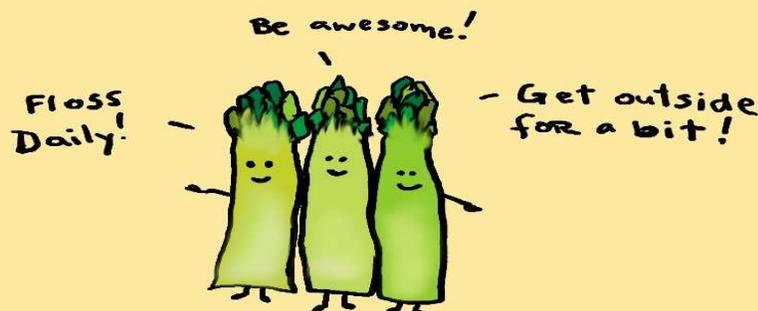
4. Examine your garden often to keep ahead of potential problems.
5. Keep the garden free of insects, diseases and weeds.
6. Use mulches to conserve moisture, control weeds and reduce ground rots.
7. Water as needed, wetting soil to a depth of 6 inches.
8. Thin when plants are small.
9. Avoid excessive walking and working in the garden when the foliage and soil are wet.
10. Wash your garden tools and sprayer well after each use.
11. Keep records on garden activities.

Don't

1. Depend on varieties not recommended for your area, but do try limited amounts of new releases.
2. Plant so closely that you cannot walk or work in the garden.
3. Cultivate so deeply that plant roots are injured.
4. Shade small plants with taller growing crops.
5. Water excessively or in late afternoon.
6. Place fertilizer directly in contact with plant roots or seeds.
7. Allow weeds to grow large before cultivating.
8. Apply chemicals or pesticides in a haphazard manner or without reading the label directions.
9. Use chemicals not specifically recommended for garden crops.
10. Store leftover diluted spray

Gardening Tips

© 2009 Lisa Slavid



Asparagus tips

10 Tips for a Successful Vegetable Garden

Travis County

Here are our 10 tips for a successful vegetable garden. Growing your own food can be immensely satisfying. It's also labor intensive and maddening if you don't get it right.

1. Seek Local Advice

- independently owned nurseries usually source locally too and are more in tune with what will grow well
- AgriLife Extension is staffed with [local experts](#) and has access to research-based advice

2. Find a Good Location

- most vegetables require 6-8 hours of sunlight
- select a location that is close and convenient to the kitchen

3. Ensure Adequate Moisture and Drainage

- locate garden near a source of water
- build raised beds if soil quality is poor
- use drip or soaker hoses, 1-1 ½ inches per week to deliver water where it's needed

4. Build Healthy Soil

- ideal pH is 6.5 – 7.0
- strive for 8-12" of loose, friable soil
- perform a soil test, use fertilizer as indicated
- incorporate compost or other organic matter

5. Use Mulch

- retains water, controls weeds, regulates soil temperature
- use leaves, compost, dried grass clippings, alfalfa hay, finely shredded bark

6. Plant the Right Plant at the Right Time

- cool season/warm season (first frost=mid-November, last freeze=mid-March)
- use recommended varieties

7. Monitor for Problems

- inspect your plants regularly

8. Control Pests and Disease

- use resistant varieties – for tomatoes, look for the VPN designation (Verticillium wilt, Fusarium, and Nematode disease resistance)
- practice proper sanitation and crop rotation
- protect plants with floating row cover

- get to know the beneficial insects

9. Harvest at the Right Time

- pick at proper maturity for peak flavor and quality
- harvest frequently to encourage blooms

10. Eat What You Grow!

- fresh produce is packed with vitamins and antioxidants
- learn how to [preserve your harvest](#) and enjoy home-grown food all year long

Source:

[10 Tips for a Successful Vegetable Garden - Urban Programs Travis County \(tamu.edu\)](#)

Member Gardens

Cheryl May



February 15, 2021

My onion plants, chives, asparagus and cilantro plants are underneath the snow!

An example of a Winter Garden

Special Organic Vegetable Garden in Austin

Austin Organic Gardeners Club Austin Statesman – October 22, 2020

In 2020, the AOG celebrated 75 years as an Austin club going and growing. Currently the club has 144 members with about 30 new members since the start of the pandemic. To celebrate this special anniversary, the club decided to create a “*Victory Garden*” and a “*Resilience Garden*” side by side in a modest display at their garden plot in Zilker Botanical Garden - 2220 Barton Springs Road. The “*Victory Garden*” is a replica of a 1945 style vegetable garden based on guidelines issued from the Illinois State Council of Defense, and was intended to serve a family of five. The “*Resilience Garden*” uses the current technology for organic gardening and represents the pandemic era. The history of “*Victory Gardens*” dates back to WW1 when Americans were asked to grow food wherever they could. These gardens had a resurgence during World War II. An estimated 20 million gardens were grown then thanks to a big marketing push including many colorful posters.

The AOG has monthly events on-line as well as regular volunteer workdays at the Zilker vegetable gardens which are also used as teaching gardens. The group is the oldest organic garden club in the U.S according to the club’s website. They are also working on short video garden lessons. Check out their website at [AUSTIN ORGANIC GARDENERS - Home](#). You can sign up at AOG for weekly emails with gardening tips, reminders for upcoming events and volunteer opportunities. Dues \$10/yr.

Hopefully, these special gardens at Zilker Botanical Garden will be open in the spring. Hours are normally 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The pandemic has limited admissions. Call for reservations or buy online to guarantee a spot. No cash accepted - credit cards only. Cost: Free to \$8.00 depending on age and residency.

Website: [A Jewel in the Heart of Austin - Zilker Botanical Garden \(zilkerbotanicalgarden.org\)](http://zilkerbotanicalgarden.org)

Local Garden Resources

You may already be familiar with this non-profit organization, but if not, it is a valuable resource for veggie starters and a unique community asset. Once each year, they erect several large tents. Inside you can select your choice of the many types and varieties of vegetable transplants for your garden. They also sell some other types of plants, but mostly vegetables. You would not believe the selection! This year, unfortunately, their annual event has been cancelled due to the pandemic. Normally, you take your little red wagon to load up on more plants than you can imagine. You have to be careful not to buy more than you have space to plant. Their cost is about \$4.00 per plant. Also, you can purchase their special compost that your garden will love. Save the date - the first Saturday in March - for next year.

Sunshine Community Gardens
30 Years of Community Gardening in Austin
4814 Sunshine Drive
Austin, TX 78756

Sunshine Community Gardens has been in existence since 1979 with over 200 plots on about 3 acres of land in north central Austin, Texas. The land is leased from Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired (TSBVI) and they are our generous partners in providing the members of Sunshine with an urban oasis for growing organic food and flowers.

SCG is an all- volunteer non-profit organization. With the assistance of Gabriel Valley Farms, a local grower, each spring on the **1st Saturday of March**, our Annual Plant Sale and Benefit provides the Austin area spring transplants for their gardens. Heirloom tomatoes, sweet & hot peppers, eggplant, herbs and much more are sold to benefit the gardens. Funds help to keep our membership fees low, pay for maintenance of our tools and tractor, and provide opportunities for special projects at the garden.

Sunshine, through its parent organization, Community Garden Initiative of Central Texas, offers educational opportunities with garden tours, donations of seed and plants, and meeting space for non-profits. A number of plots are set aside as designated gardens to grow produce for the Micah 6 Food Bank.

Visit their website to view all their activities:

www.sunshinecommunitygardens.org

Lone Star Farmers Market

Hill Country Galleria - Bee Cave

Sundays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Approximately 40 vendors

Live Music (depending on pandemic)

Info from Article in **Austin Statesman** – February 11, 2021

Selling fruits and vegetables, meats from local farms, prepared foods (lobster rolls, tamales, etc.) and a variety of beverages. Also offering starter transplants of tomatoes, cucumber, squash, melons, and peppers – varieties suited to grow in Central Texas.

Currently available: cool weather crops such as kale, collards and rainbow chard plus root crops like radishes, spinach, beets and cauliflower.

New Booth – Hi-Fi Mycology, an Austin-based mushroom farm that grows 11 varieties of gourmet Fungi. “Mushrooms are all the rage right now because they are very good for you. They help give you a balanced diet and they have a component in their cell walls that helps activate the immune system...” Hi-Fi sells grow-at-home kits to help people produce their own fungi.

“There’s a lot of people who come out to the Hill Country to get away and experience local wineries and breweries and we offer a really cool atmosphere.”

Websites for Vegetable Gardening

[Vegetable Gardening in Austin - Urban Programs Travis County \(tamu.edu\)](#)

<https://agriflifeextension.tamu.edu/solutions/easy-vegetables-to-grow>

[7 Creative Ways To Grow Vegetables - Gardening Channel](#)

www.veggiegardeningtips.com/growing-vegetables-in-a-s...

[The Best Things to Plant in Raised Vegetable Beds | Garden ...](#)

garden.org/apps/calendar/?q=Austin%2C+TX

[Texas Home Vegetable Gardening Guide](#)

[View more Gardening & Landscaping information »](#)

March Gardening

[March Gardening Checklist for Austin - Urban Programs Travis County \(tamu.edu\)](#)

Blogs

Top 80 Vegetable Gardening Blogs, Websites & Influencers in 2021. Interesting Blogs from the U.S. and many other countries:

[Top 80 Vegetable Gardening Blogs, Websites & Influencers in 2021 \(feedspot.com\)](#)

Garden Books

Enjoy these Travis County Library Books:

1. **Memories from a Hill Country Garden: Flowers, Stones, and Critters**

<https://laketravis.biblionix.com/catalog/biblio/242651362>

2. **Barton Creek**

<https://laketravis.biblionix.com/catalog/biblio/381522084>

3. **The Botany of Desire: A Plant's-Eye View of the World**

<https://laketravis.biblionix.com/catalog/biblio/93487132>

My Glorious Internal Garden

The secret of getting ahead is getting started... Mark Twain

We hope you



Garden Club Chairs

Chairperson: Cheryl May CAMaySFA@aol.com

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Co-Chair: Mary Mikhail mymik04@yahoo.com

Co-Chair: Kathleen Christensen kchriste44@icloud.com

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Hospitality:

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