



Joseph J. Julian  
Agriculture &  
Natural Resources  
Agent

# Fall 2010

October, November & December

## Calendar of Events

Oct 14<sup>th</sup> – CSUE Advisory Council  
Nov 1<sup>st</sup> – Deadline for MG Applications  
Nov 11<sup>th</sup> – Veteran’s Day\*  
Nov 20<sup>th</sup> – Small Acreage Seminar  
Nov 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> –Thanksgiving Break\*  
Dec 24<sup>th</sup> – Christmas Observed\*  
Dec 25<sup>th</sup> - Christmas  
Jan 1, 2011 – New Years Day\*

\* Government Holiday – Extension Office Closed

## **S** MALL ACREAGE **S**EMINAR

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20<sup>TH</sup>**  
**9AM – 1PM**

Please join us on Saturday, November 20<sup>th</sup> at the Douglas County Events Center on the Douglas County Fairgrounds for a Small Acreage Seminar covering the following topics:

**Grass Hay for Horses and Livestock –**  
Bruce Bosley – Extension Agent in Cropping Systems and Natural Resources for both Logan and Morgan Counties will be presenting this topic. Bruce has been an Extension Agent in Agriculture for over 20 years and is recognized by the Agriculture Industry and fellow Extension Agents as an expert in the field of Grass and Alfalfa Hay.

**New Fruits and Nuts for the Front Range**  
– Andy Hough – Environmental Resource Coordinator for Douglas County. Andy has been conducting research on some potential new varieties of fruits and nuts for the Front Range and is excited about sharing his

## **E**XTENSION ADVISORY **C**OUNCIL MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Colorado State University Extension (CSUE) Advisory Council in Douglas County on Thursday, October 14<sup>th</sup> at 5:30 p.m. at the CSU Extension Office, 410 Fairgrounds Rd. in Castle Rock.



preliminary information to landowners!  
Andy has also received a grant to help  
conduct his research.

**Community Supported Agriculture or CSA's** is a popular subject these days and we are fortunate to have Josh Palmer from Grant Farms come down to Castle Rock and explain about how one can become a member of a CSA – be able to acquire fresh produce and organic fruits and vegetables. Grant Farms is a leader in this relatively new way for landowners to acquire their food.

**Homestead Planning** – Our very own Small Acreage Coordinator for Colorado State University, Jennifer Cook, will be giving this talk. Jennifer may cover such topics as where to place a barn, what to do with that horse manure, where is the best place to put your garden, should I raise chickens? Goats? Sheep? Come see what Jennifer has to share with you!

**Weeds** – Kelly Uhing – Kelly is the City Naturalist for the City and County of Denver. Kelly also served as the State Weed Inspector and, other than Dr. George Beck, our CSU Weed Specialist; there isn't anybody who knows more about weeds than Kelly Uhing.

So.....that's our program. See the attached flyer. The cost is \$10 and for that you get lunch and we get you out of the Events Center no later than 1 pm. What more could you ask for?

## **F**ARMERS MARKET OVER **FOR 2010**

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The Castle Rock (Plum Creek Valley) Farmers Market just completed its 23<sup>rd</sup> year with a successful final market on October 2<sup>nd</sup>. The market features horticulture products with the mainstay being fruits and vegetables but there are also many complimentary products sold such as salsa, pottery, breads and pastas, tamales, and many other products.

There are also educational booths consisting of the Master Gardener Information Booth where you can receive diagnosis of your plant problems, weed identification, insect management and food nutrition and safety.

A “Juice Plus” representative is there to provide information on the supplements and healthy choices for families.

The market will reconvene next July and runs every Saturday from 8 am until 1 pm. The Castle Rock Police Department is a tremendous help to the Farmers Market so the next time you see a Castle Rock policeman, please mention how cooperative and friendly all of the officers are to the vendors and customers at the market!

See you in 2011!

## **G**REEN AND GROWING

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By D. Bruce Bosley, Extension  
Agent/Cropping Systems, CSUE

These grasshopper management recommendations in wheat and alfalfa come from Nebraska Extension.

Even with early spring rains reducing some grasshopper numbers this summer, late season grasshopper activity has been high in Colorado's High Plains region. With wheat harvest finishing up, many wheat growers soon will start to get ready for winter wheat planting. However, it's important to remember that grasshoppers can make emerging wheat seedlings their next meal. The risk increases the closer we get to fall and more grasshoppers are adults. Some growers may want to plant earlier this year because last year wheat crops were damaged by October's cold weather. However, the problem with earlier planting, in addition to wheat streak mosaic, is the seedlings also are more susceptible to grasshoppers. The same goes for alfalfa. August is an excellent time to plant alfalfa if conditions are wet. However, it is important to watch out for grasshoppers.

Although grasshopper populations decline through the late summer and fall, they can

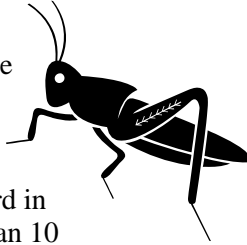
remain significant enough to cause damage until the first hard freeze. Growers should monitor grasshopper densities and use a seed treatment on wheat. To save money, growers can plant a 60-foot border in their fields with the treated wheat, and the other without to create an insecticide-treated border.

A grasshopper density in the range of 11 to 20 grasshoppers per square yard is enough to cause significant loss in winter wheat.

When it comes to alfalfa, if growers find more than two or three grasshoppers per square yard in the field to be planted or more than 10 grasshoppers per square yard in field margins, treatment with insecticides probably will help.

Other options to help reduce the risk and/or manage grasshopper problems in winter wheat include:

- Avoid early planting in areas of high grasshopper activity. Planting higher risk fields near the end of the optimum planting window will reduce the time period that a field will need to be protected from grasshoppers in the fall.
- Increase the seeding density of wheat in field margins. This may compensate for partial stand loss and allow for a reasonable stand after grasshopper damage has run its course.
- Neonicotinoid seed treatments can provide protection from emergence, and treatment can easily be limited to treating only the field margins to reduce costs. These treatments will be effective for moderate grasshopper densities, but they will likely not hold up under severe grasshopper pressure. These seed treatments are only available through a certified seed treater so advanced planning is necessary when ordering seed. Also, to be effective the highest registered rate of product must be applied to the seed.
- Several foliar insecticides can be used to treat wheat for grasshopper control; however, treatment of the emerging wheat crop will result in little residual



activity of the product because of the restricted leaf area for insecticide deposition.

Options to help reduce the risk and/or manage grasshopper populations in alfalfa include:

- Treat field margins before new alfalfa seedlings begin to emerge to head off potential invasions. If the surrounding area is a non-crop area, the best treatments to control adult grasshoppers would be Warrior (or other lambda-cyhalothrin products) and Asana (or other esfenvalerate products.) If the area surrounding the field is pasture, the best products would be Warrior or Mustang MAX. Warrior is the only product that can be used in non-crop areas, pasture, alfalfa or wheat.

Several other insecticides also help control grasshoppers in field margins as well as in the seeded field itself. Pyrethroids like Baythroid, Warrior and Mustang are labeled for grasshopper control on alfalfa.

Whenever using any insecticides, be especially careful to avoid injuring bee and other important pollinating insects. Time of day when spraying, using less toxic insecticides and avoiding areas with blooming plants are some precautions to take to protect bees.

Please contact me, Bruce Bosley about this or other cropping systems or natural resource topics at 522-3200 extension 285 at Sterling or 542-3540 at Fort Morgan.

Note: Bruce Bosley will be speaking at the “Going Green on Small Acreages” Workshop on November 20<sup>th</sup> at the Douglas County Events Center – please see flyer in this publication.

## **S**TOP THE JAPANESE **B**EE TLE

### **How property owners can help.**

Thirty-five states to the east of Colorado are currently considered infested or partially infested with Japanese beetle; the Colorado Department of Agriculture is providing

valuable tips to homeowners to help protect their property.

The Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) is an insect pest that is not native to Colorado and can cause significant damage to landscape plants, turfgrass, and fruit trees. Originally introduced from Asia to the Eastern US in the early 1900's, the beetle has slowly managed to expand its range westward.



This pest is under quarantine in Colorado which is a regulatory activity that limits the transport of goods that spread pests or diseases. CDA, in conjunction with the Colorado Nursery and Greenhouse Association (CNGA) and the US Department of Agriculture, is working diligently to ensure that future introductions of this pest are prevented.

Japanese beetle is most frequently moved from state to state in infested nursery stock and soil. Currently, all trees, shrubs, sod and ornamental grasses brought into Colorado from infested states to the east, must first be certified by the state of origin to be free of Japanese beetle. While it is illegal to knowingly move plants and soil infested with Japanese beetle *into* the state, it is also illegal to knowingly move plants and soil infested with Japanese beetle *within* the state.

#### **What is a Japanese beetle?**

Japanese beetle adults are scarab beetles, approximately, one-half inch long with a metallic green body and copper-colored wings. There are five distinct tufts of hair along each side of the beetle's abdomen.

The larvae are white grubs that reside in the soil. Grubs are about an inch long and lie in a curled position or 'C' shape when at rest.

#### **What are their favorite plants?**

Japanese beetle larvae prefer to feed on the roots of grasses, such as those found in lawns or in ornamental beds. The adult beetle has a wide range of plants it prefers including grapes, roses, hollyhocks, black walnut, apples, crabapples, peach, cherry, plum, lindens, mountain ash and lombardy poplar.

#### **How can the beetle be prevented?**

Purchase landscape plants, trees, and turfgrass only from nurseries, garden centers and landscape contractors that are registered with the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

Registered nurseries and sod farms are inspected and nursery stock is verified to be Japanese beetle free. A list of registered nurseries and landscape contractors can be found at

[www.colorado.gov/ag/dpi](http://www.colorado.gov/ag/dpi) and click on "Nursery Program."

#### **Quarantine**

Don't bring uninspected plant materials into Colorado from infested states. Don't move plants and soil from your property to other portions of Colorado OR to states west of Colorado. This pest is under quarantine and those that bring uncertified plant material into Colorado are subject to fines.

#### **What should one do if they find Japanese Beetle?**

If you suspect Japanese beetle, collect it and contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture or your local Colorado State University Extension office. The insect's identity will be verified.

Follow best management strategies to manage the pest by watering your lawn as little as possible, avoid using plants in the landscape that are favored by the pest, and hire a licensed pesticide applicator, if you consider using a chemical control.

## **FORAGE SAMPLING & SAMPLING EQUIPMENT**

### **Sampling Forages: A Test is Only as Good as the Sample You Take**

Forage testing is used to estimate the nutritional value of forage for livestock rations. It involves sampling and lab analysis. The information gained is only useful if it is correctly used in the development and feeding of balanced rations, or in some cases in hay marketing. The first and most important step in obtaining a meaningful analysis is to collect a representative forage sample. This fact

sheet outlines methods for collecting preparing hay and silage samples for analyses. It also provides a description of and sources for sampling tools.

### 1. Sample by forage “lot”

The hay and silage from every field and every cutting will be different. When sampling hay, divide the hay into lots based on known differences. Identify your forage inventory and sample by lots. A forage lot is that hay or silage taken from the same location, field or farm, the same cutting (within a 48-hour period) at the same plant maturity, and having similar amounts of grass, weeds, rain damage, or preservative treatment. A lot may also be several bales to several tons of purchased hay. Do not be

tempted to save money and combine hays of different qualities or cuttings into one composite sample, the resulting analyses information will not be useful for making feeding decisions. Keep a record of quantity and location of each lot sampled.



### 2. When to sample

The best time to take hay or silage samples is as near to the time of feeding or sale as possible. Sampling after the period of storage accounts for any heating, or weathering that has occurred during storage. This is impractical when marketing hay ‘out of the field’, for lots moving through ‘marketing channels’, and where individual lots of hay have limited accessibility. For silage, some producers sample and test the forage as it is going into storage, but it is still best to sample and test the time of feed out. Allow enough time for mailing, laboratory work, and ration formulation. This may require several days to a week or more in total.

### 3. Samples must be representative of the feeds being fed.

Forage tests are based on a small sample that is collected, and may represent several tons of forage. Use a core sampler or ‘hay probe’

to collect the forage sample from bales or stacks. A core sampler is a sharpened tube that collects an accurate representation of the actual proportions of leaves and stems as they exist in the bale. A core sampler should have an inside diameter of 3/8 to 1 inch, and should be kept very sharp. Core samplers are often available for loan from Extension Specialists, nutrition consultants or other producers. A list of many of the commercially available core samplers is provided in this bulletin. While the cost of owning your own core sampler may seem high, it is generally very economical compared to the costs of livestock production losses from incorrect rations or the feeding of unneeded supplements.

### 4. Sampling bales and stacks of hay.

To sample bales and stacks of hay, take 20 cores, one each from widely separated bales or stacks representative of the lot being sampled. Sample large and small rectangular bales by taking cores (12 to 15 inches deep) from the center of the end of the bales. Sample large round bales by taking cores (also 12 to 15 inches deep) at waist height on the rounded, tight side. If only a few large square or round bales make up the lot, take multiple cores from each bale to equal 20 cores. Sample stacks and chopped hay 18 inches deep. Avoid sampling spoiled or weathered portions of bales or stacks that will not be fed. If using a hand brace or low-powered portable electric drill, you may be tempted to collect fewer than 20 cores. Sampling error and inadequate representation of the lot variability increases if fewer than 20 cores are collected. Consider using an electric corded drill powered by a portable generator if bale storage is in a remote location. The 20 core samples from the lot will be about 1 pint to 2 quarts in volume, and represent several tons of forage. Mix the collected hay cores in a clean, plastic pail. Place the entire sample (a combination of all 20 core samples) into a clean, heavy-weight plastic bag. Seal the bag tightly to maintain sample moisture.

## 5. Sampling chopped silage crops and balage.

Producers have two options for sampling chopped silage crops, as it is going into storage, or at feed out. For sampling during filling, collect a representative handful or two of chopped forage from each of several loads coming from that field; squeeze out excess air and store the samples in a sealed plastic bag in the freezer. For large fields harvested over several days, collect two to four handfuls of chopped forage from each of several loads during each day. Combine all the samples from the field in a sealed plastic bag and submit this large, composite sample to the laboratory, frozen.

A more accurate representation of the quality of forage being fed is from silage samples taken after fermentation, at feed out. Collect grab samples at both morning and evening feeding when feeding a new silage lot. Avoid sampling spoiled silage from the top of the bunker or at the transition between lots in an upright or bunker silo. When sampling from the face of a bunker silo or from a plastic silage bag, mechanically remove the forage as it will be fed and collect grab samples from that volume. Freeze these grab samples. The accumulated grab samples (several quarts weighing 2 to 3 pounds) should be thoroughly mixed, sealed in a plastic bag and frozen for shipment or delivery to the testing lab.

For many, it seems more practical to sample during silo filling. While there are some nutritional changes during normal fermentation, nutritional changes are usually small. However, if forage is stored 'too wet' and the silo 'seeps' or it is stored 'too dry' and the silage heats excessively during ensiling, consider resampling by taking

**Below are names, addresses, and descriptions of many of the hay sampling probes available. Prices stated are those of July, 2007; contact supplier for current price.**

'Homemade'



several grab samples at feed out.

Baled wet or wilted forage being stored as bale silage can be sampled as other silage, either core sampling bales before wrapping for bale silage, or core sample the wrapped bales nearer the time of feeding. If sampled, plastic-wrapped bales are not being fed immediately, reseal quickly to prevent unnecessary spoilage.

## 6. Keep good records

Record on the bag in permanent marker, name, date the crop was harvested, date sampled, and an identifier code, or number for the lot, so that when the test results come back, the proper lot can be identified. This lot identification should match your record of where the lots are located. It is also a good practice to write a brief description of the type of forage included in the sample; for example, 'alfalfa hay', 'mixed clover (70%/orchardgrass (30%) hay', 'rye silage', etc. Some laboratories use this information in the analysis procedures. Keep a record of similar information for your own future reference, as well as information about rain or insect damage, preservative used, etc) that would be useful to you or the livestock producer when interpreting the analysis.

## 7. Ship samples immediately

Hay and silage samples are perishable! Ship or deliver samples to the laboratory as soon as possible to prevent moisture loss and microbial deterioration of the sample. See Iowa State University Extension publication PM 1098a, *Forage Testing Laboratories*, for a list of commercial forage testing laboratories near you.

Homemade core samplers have been made from golf club shafts, ski poles, soil probes, steel tubing, or conduit, sharpened one end. Some producers modify them with handles to improve leverage, or to accommodate a hand brace or electric drill. Some producers adapt a canister to their home made samplers for taking multiple samples. It is

difficult to maintain a sharp edge on some materials.

Commercially Available Core Samplers  
**Stearns DHIA Hay Probe** Stearns DHIA Laboratories, 825 12th Street South, P.O. Box 227, Sauk Centre, Minnesota, 56378-0227. Phone: (800)369-2697. Email: [tearndhialab@stearndhialab.com](mailto:tearndhialab@stearndhialab.com) or Web: <http://www.stearndhialab.com/Hay%20Probe.htm> a “push-type” Stainless Steel ‘T’ Shaped Probe. It has a 13” long stainless steel tube shaft with a 1” outside diameter sharpened at a 45 degree angle. The price: \$35 (\$5 shipping and handling.)

**Sierra Hay Probe** Sierra Testing Service, 9450 E. Collier Road, Acampo, CA 95220. Phone (209) 333-3337. A golf club type probe with a tube ‘T’ handle and a 16.5” stainless steel golf club shaft that cuts a 0.5” core. Design allows continuous sampling of baled hay. The clean out rod provided helps protect the cutting edge during transport and storage. Price: \$45 (plus shipping and handling).

**‘Penn State’ Forage Probe** NASCO-Ft. Atkinson, 901 Janesville Avenue, Box 901, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, 53538. Phone: (800) 558 9595. Stainless steel probe 18 inches long with replaceable serrated cutting tip that cuts 0.75-inch diameter cores. Probe must be emptied after each core (depress a button to remove probe end and pull probe apart). Unit for use with hand brace, \$112.35 (plus shipping). Unit for use with electric drill, \$104.65 (plus shipping).

**Colorado Hay Probe** UDY Corp., 201 Rome Court, Ft. Collins, Colorado, 80524. Phone: (970) 482-2060. Web: <http://www.udyone.com/hayprobeinfo.htm>. Push-in type, multiple-core sampler, 5/8” by 18” tube, aluminum or PVC canister (price varies with tip and canister type), \$157.76 to \$207.45. Drill-type: 0.75-inch by 18 inch single core \$142.72; Drill-drive, multiple-core type with 5/8” by 18” tube, \$225.44. Shipping and handling not included. All parts are replaceable and are available.

**Forageurs Hay Probe** Forageurs Corp., PO Box 564, Lakeville, Minnesota, 55044. Phone: (952) 469 2596. Stainless steel tube 14 or 24 inches long with resharpenable, hardened steel tip that cuts 0.6-inch in diameter cores. Multi-core canister holds 20

to 30 cores. Corer can be used with hand brace or a 0.5-inch electric drill. Price: \$171 (including shipping) for 14 inch probe; \$181 (including shipping) for 24 inch probe.

**Frontier Mills Sampler** Frontier Mills, Inc., 2002 So Dak Highway 314, Yankton, South Dakota, 57078. Phone (605) 665 2441. Multiple core, canister-type sampler, has 30 inch core tube with replaceable cutting tip. Spiral screw on tube to aid in bale penetration. For hand brace use. Price; \$141.68 (includes shipping & handling).

**Star Quality Samplers** Star Quality Samplers, 5719 114A Street, and Edmonton, AB Canada T6H 3M8 Phone: (780) 434 3367. Web: [www.starqualitysamplers.com](http://www.starqualitysamplers.com).



‘UniForage’ sampler is a one at a time push-in corer with a ‘T’ handle, \$165, or drill-driven \$190. Push in, multiple core, canister type; ‘MultiForage’ sampler comes in several configurations costing from \$99 to \$180. Drill-driven, canister-type (with spiral assist) is priced at \$210. Contact them for prices for various replacement parts and cutting tips.

### **Types and Sources of Forage Sampling Equipment**

**HMC Hay Probe** Hart Machine Co., 1216 S.W. Hart Street, Madras, Oregon, 97741. Phone (541) 475-3107. Multiple-core, canister-type core sampler; has 12-inch core tube with hardened, smooth cutting tip; can be used with hand brace or electric drill. Price \$225 (including shipping). Longer tube samplers are available: 18-inch, \$235; 24-inch, \$245; and 30-inch, \$255. Aluminum plunger is \$20 additional.

**Hay Chec Hay Sampler** Hodge Products, Inc., PO Box 1326, El Cajon, California, 92022. Phone (800) 854-3565.

<http://www.haychec.com/default.htm> a “push-type” sampler. This is a 12-inch long hand probe with an internal diameter of (7/16)-inch with a stainless



steel body and a clear plastic catch sample collection jar, and a sample clearing stick. Price \$389.92, plus shipping.

Prepared by Stephen K. Barnhart, Extension Forage Agronomist, Iowa State University, Ames, IA. File: Agronomy 3 . . . and justice for all The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Many materials can be made available in alternative formats for ADA clients. To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964.

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## **A**GRICULTURE AD HOC COMMITTEE

### **A RESOLUTION MAKING APPOINTMENTS TO THE DOUGLAS COUNTY AGRICULTURE AD HOC COMMITTEE**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, State of Colorado (the “Board”), desires to establish a citizen ad hoc committee on agriculture (the “Committee”) with the primary goal of developing recommendations to improve agriculture and agribusiness within Douglas County; and

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, State of Colorado, adopted resolution number R-010-071 to establishing this committee; and

**WHEREAS**, the County advertised for citizens to apply for this committee; now, therefore,

**BE IT RESOLVED**, by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, State of Colorado, that the following are the members appointed to the Committee:

- Kurt Crawford – Crooked Willow Foundation & Morninda Agriculture
- Brooke Fox – Colorado Agricultural Leadership Foundation
- Frank Gray – Castle Rock Economic Development Council
- Patty Moser – Crooked Willow Foundation & Blue Eyes Consulting
- Duane Lenz – Cattle Fax
- John Socolofsky – Socolofsky Farms
- Joe Julian – Colorado State University Extension
- Mick Rosacci – Tony’s Meats
- Michael Pitts – Aerospace Consultant & Cherry Valley Community Member
- Matt Clough – Highlands Ranch Cattle & Natural Resources Business Owner & Operator

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 27th day of July, 2010, in Castle Rock, Douglas County, Colorado.

### **THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, COLORADO**

## **H**OLISTIC HORSE CARE

The Holistic Horse Care Cooperative in conjunction with Natural Horse Magazine is excited to announce The Holistic Horse Affair will be held October 23 & 24, 2010 at The Ranch in Loveland, Colorado. This event is in service to the horse, their owners and the professionals who honor them. Featuring a number of respected speakers, including Melisa Pearce and Wendy Murdoch, Tallgrass Animal Acupressure Institute, educational demos, open dialogue with vendors and many other worthwhile resources, the Holistic Horse Affair is this years main event for horse lovers.

In our support of the horse, we also support the good works of 4-H. Youth 16 and under may attend for free. 16 and older, mention 4-H and tickets are one-half off. Regular ticket prices are \$3 for a day pass or \$5 for a weekend pass, 4-H members, leaders and parents attend for \$1.50 per day or \$2.50 for the weekend.

For more information please see the website: [www.Holistic-Herd.com](http://www.Holistic-Herd.com).

We invite like-minded professionals and horse lovers to become a member of the Holistic Horse Care Cooperative.

Membership offers a place to advertise, network and to learn from one another. Strength in numbers is a truism we find among horses and their fellow humans. It is our core belief. The horse is much better served and can be truly "found" when we all work together with open minds, open hearts and loving intent.

I understand you are able to send this on to all of the extension offices? Let me know what else, if anything, I can do for you.

Thank you so much and we are thrilled to support 4-H.

Robin Davis

[www.Holistic-Herd.com](http://www.Holistic-Herd.com)



beginning January 11<sup>th</sup> in Castle Rock and Littleton. As a Colorado Master Gardener you will be trained by experts in the field and asked to return your knowledge to the community.

Please contact the Douglas county Extension office, **720-733-6930** or

[mgardenr@douglas.co.us](mailto:mgardenr@douglas.co.us), for more information or to request an application.

## **COLORADO MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM**

### **APPLY FOR THE MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM**

Do you enjoy gardening?

Do you like helping people with their gardening questions?

Do you want to learn about planting trees?

Growing a vegetable garden?

Successfully growing turf?

Recognition and management of insects and diseases on your plants?

Then the Colorado State University Master Gardener Program in Douglas County may be the place for you!

The Douglas County Master Gardener program will be accepting applications for the 2011 class starting September 24<sup>th</sup>. Classes will be on Tuesdays for 10 weeks



**Colorado State University**  
**Cooperative Extension**  
Douglas County Office  
410 Fairgrounds Road  
Castle Rock, CO 80104

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