Presidential Ponderings

It was a very wonderful gathering at our Spring Meeting in May. The county groups are meeting and getting out within communities across our state, and there was much joy in being together again. A huge note of thanks to our advisors for all of their hard work in co-hosting the event. We heard all the great things happening within our counties that included fundraisers, tours, scholarships, and donated items. Congratulations to the Franklin County group and its leaders as they are the ALL-STARS of volunteer hours and community service donations. It will be exciting to see what the future brings for us all. I welcome opportunities to visit with each of our county homemaker groups during my presidency.

Best wishes to you all, your MEHC President,
Marie Temm

Around The State

Androscoggin-Sagadahoc Counties

Living Innovations Homemakers in Androscoggin County joined forces with Master Gardener Volunteer, Janis M., and a few 4-H members to create a garden space with a seating area behind the Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Cooperative Extension office located in Lisbon Falls. This project will be ongoing. The group also met to learn about Memorial Day. The members wanted to send notes of thanks to living veterans and mailed a stack of cards to the Maine Veterans Home in Augusta. They spent some time celebrating with flag-themed foods.

Aroostook County

The New Sweden group of the Aroostook County Homemakers hosted the County’s spring meeting in May with a Swedish theme. A traditional Swedish meal was served and attendees were treated to Swedish Dancing by more than 20 local youth.

Cumberland County

The Cumberland County Homemakers held a fundraiser in April at Skillins Greenhouse called “Cupcakes for Cancer.” Members made nearly 300 cupcakes that sold for $1 each. Along with additional donations, the group raised a total $629 which was double the funds raised in 2022. County co-chair Marie Temm presented a check to the Dempsey Center for Cancer in Portland. The group hopes to double their fundraising efforts next year for a sizable donation to help community members dealing with cancer.
Franklin County
The North Chesterville club hosted the Annual Spring Meeting of the Franklin County Extension Homemakers. The theme was “Garden Party” and a guest speaker discussed her experiences with square-foot gardening.

Hancock County
Hancock County homemakers welcomed a guest speaker to their May meeting who talked about foraging for, and cooking with, wild foods. Members were treated to pine needle cookies, a best-seller at the farmer’s market.

Somerset County
Clinton Evening Homemakers, in Somerset County, held a class on using Electric Pressure Cookers, and the Cambridge Homemakers held a workshop on pressure canning. Members in Somerset County will be spending the summer making wheelchair caddies and colostomy cover-ups for the Lakewood Nursing Home.

Janet’s Jammies
Fourteen sets of jammies were donated to the United Way of Portland in May. They were grateful for the donation and are excited to get the jammies into the hands of young kiddos.

Lorie Swift was recognized by the VFW Auxiliary for her efforts in making Janet’s Jammies as part of the Madison Riparian’s Homemakers.

If you would be interested in continuing to sew for Janet’s Jammies, please let Lisa Fishman know so patterns and materials can be distributed. A substantial donation of flannel material has been received to support the effort.

extension.umaine.edu/homemakers/
The University of Maine is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution.
In the Garden and Out in the Yard

Summer is the time to enjoy your garden and yard, but when it’s hot and dry don’t forget to water. A rain gauge will help you determine how much to water your gardens, trees and shrubs. Plants need about 1½ inches of rain on a weekly basis. Be sure to water early in the day to help the roots take up the water, and to allow leaves to dry thoroughly to keep diseases at bay.

Insects can be a problem from the moment snow melts to the time the first frost hits. This year, tent caterpillars are causing a lot of concern among gardeners. The Maine Forest Service has released a helpful guide to the various caterpillars to look out for, and which ones are mere nuisances and which ones are invasive threats, and which ones could cause a rash if they are touched. For more information on the brown tail moth visit the Maine Forest Service website maine.gov/dacf/mfs/forest_health/invasive_threats/browntail_moth_info.htm

Slugs are another perennial garden pest that doesn’t take a holiday during the summer. Physically removing the slimy creatures, especially in the mornings when there is just enough dew on plants to attract them, seems to be the best control for them. Japanese beetles will cause a lot of damage to your garden and, again, the best control for them seems to be hand picking. Repeated passes to eradicate them is very effective. Tomato hornworms are every tomato grower’s nightmare. Spotting the tomato hornworm among the leafy foliage of the plants is more difficult than spotting the poop from the hornworm, so focus on that to locate the camouflaged critters and hand pick them from your plants. Your tomatoes will thank you.

Stay on top of the weeds in your garden. Pluck and pull them early, before they form seed heads and scatter the seeds on the wind. Keep an eye out for invasive plants that may be trying to hitch a ride into your yard. Consistent pruning back of these plants will help keep them from spreading.

Throughout the summer, harvest and deadhead and prune back overgrown foliage on a regular basis. Fill your neighbor’s car with excess zucchini and take a class on food preservation to learn ways to store that fresh produce for hot meals on cold winter nights. For view a list of upcoming food preservation workshops, visit University of Maine Cooperative Extension’s event registration site extension.umaine.edu/register/shop/

By the time September rolls around, you’ll want to be thinking about harvesting garlic. Once the bottom 2–3 leaves have turned yellow, you can pull them from the ground and begin curing them. You’ll also want to think about ordering spring-flowering bulbs for next year. For more information about growing and harvesting garlic refer to University of Maine Cooperative Extension Bulletin #2063, Growing Garlic in Maine.

extension.umaine.edu/homemakers/

The University of Maine is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution.
PFAS and Your Home Garden

By Rebecca Long, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Professional, University of Maine Cooperative Extension

It seems like PFAS is in the news a lot, and many home gardeners have questions about how PFAS could affect them and their gardens. Well, we’ve got answers for you.

PFAS refers to a whole group of man-made chemicals (per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances) that have been used since the 1940s in household products and industrial settings. They are used mainly for their ability to repel oil, grease, water, and heat. Due to their widespread use, PFAS have made their way into our waste stream. Since the 1980s, sludge from waste treatment facilities has been used on farms as a low-cost fertilizer and in some soil and compost products marketed to home gardeners.

PFAS are very resistant to breaking down in the environment. Therefore, they have remained in the soil, been taken up into plants, and made their way into animals who eat those plants. In some cases, they have also leached into both surface and groundwater.

Recently, there has been growing concern about our exposure to PAS because two of the better studied compounds (PFOA and PFOS) have been shown to cause human harm in relatively small quantities.

It’s important to keep in mind that we are exposed to PFAS from a variety of sources in everyday life. Stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and water-proof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics, and many other products contain this class of chemicals. Exposure to PFAS via produce from our gardens likely represents a small fraction of our exposure.

The questions gardeners most frequently ask are: “are there PFAS already present in my soil?” and “does a product I’m considering using contain PFAS?” Because of the difficulty of collecting uncontaminated samples and the expense of testing (~$400), gardeners may want to consider investigating the history of their garden before testing. If you choose to test soil, a list of Maine Laboratories that subcontract Residential PFAS Analysis for Water and Soil (PDF) (Maine.gov website) is available. The UMaine Soil Lab does not test for PFAS. Keep in mind that results will be difficult to interpret since there are currently no guidelines available for what levels of PFAS in garden soil and irrigation water are acceptable.

Being conscientious of what amendments you add to your garden is important not just because of potential contaminants like PFAS, but also the

Contact Information for gardening-related PFAS questions:
University of Maine Cooperative Extension
Email: extension.PFASQuestions@maine.edu | Phone: 207.581.3188 or 800-287-0274 (in Maine)

Contact Information for health-related PFAS questions:
Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Email: pfas.mecd@maine.gov | Phone: 207.287.8016

Contact information for concerns about residential well or spreading record details for your property:
Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Tracy Kelly, Public Service Coordinator
Email: pfas.dep@maine.gov | Phone: 207.480.0583
potential to introduce invasive plants and insects to your garden. The best source of information is the manufacturer or distributor of the product you are considering, be it compost, topsoil, or manure-based fertilizers.

If this has left you with more questions than answers, you’re not alone. PFAS research is in the early stages and will take time as labs get up and running with equipment sensitive enough to detect PFAS at the low levels we need (parts per billion or even parts per trillion). With ongoing collaboration from educational, nonprofit and government groups, Maine is on the forefront of tackling this issue, although it is not unique to our state.

If you have questions, see the FAQs at UMaine Cooperative Extension’s Understanding PFAS and Your Home Garden webpage
extension.umaine.edu/gardening/understanding-pfas-and-your-home-garden/

- **Step 1**: What are PFAS and Where Did They Come From?
- **Step 2**: Are There PFAS Compounds Already in My Garden?
- **Step 3**: Can I Test My Water for PFAS?
- **Step 4**: What Can I Do if My Water is Contaminated with PFAS?
- **Step 5**: Can I Take a Soil Test to Check for PFAS in My Garden?
- **Step 6**: What Can I Do if My Soil is Contaminated with PFAS?
- **Step 7**: Do the Amendments I Buy (Composts and Fertilizers) Contain PFAS?
- **Step 8**: Should I Eat Produce Grown in My Garden?

**Mark Your Calendars**

- **July 15**: National Give Something Away Day
- **July 22**: National Penuche Fudge Day
- **July 25**: National Hot Fudge Sundae Day
- **August 6**: National Friendship Day
- **August 7**: National Lighthouse Day
- **August 12**: World Elephant Day
- **September 14**: National Cream Filled Donut Day

---

**Maine Happenings Near You July–September**

**Celebrate Wild Blueberry Weekend in Maine, August 5–6.** Visit a wild blueberry farm or museum. Farms listed below are offering tours and family-friendly activities, as well as offering fresh wild blueberries for sale.

- Blue Barrens Farm, Cherryfield
- Blueberry Hill Research Farm, Jonesboro
- Brodis Blueberries, Hope
- Burke Hill Farm, Cherryfield
- Continuous Harmony Farm, Lincolnville
- Copeland Hill Wild Blueberries, Holden
- Fields Fields Blueberries, Dresden
- Lynch Hill Farms, Harrington
- Ridgeberry Farm, Appleton
- Sennett’s Wild Blueberries, Albion
- Smithereen Farm, Pembroke
- Welch Farm, Roque Bluffs
- Wescogus Wild Blueberries, Addison
- Wild Blueberry Heritage Center & Museum
- Worcester’s Wild Blueberries, Orneville Township

**Celebrate Maine Lobster Festival, August 2–6, Rockland.** This world-famous New England summer event features maritime displays and demonstrations, Maine arts and crafts, harbor cruises, contests, lots of wonderful entertainment, a giant parade, and much more.

---

extension.umaine.edu/homemakers/
The University of Maine is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution.
Great Falls Balloon Festival-Lewiston-Auburn
August 18–20
This is one of the largest hot air balloon festivals in Northern New England. Over 100,000 visitors and 30 to 40 balloons launch from the banks of the beautiful Androscoggin River, with a backdrop of the rocky Great Falls. The balloon festival features food booths, craft and trade stalls, a children’s area, and music from blues singers to jazz, pop, and oldies. A carnival and parade cap off the Balloon weekend.

Maine Open Lighthouse Day, September 9
Various Locations 9:00 am–3:00 pm
- Burnt Coat Harbor Lighthouse-Swan’s Island
- Burnt Island Lighthouse–Boothbay Harbor
- Curtis Island Lighthouse–Camden Harbor
- Doubling Point Lighthouse–Arrowsic
- Dyce Head Lighthouse–Castine
- Fort Point Lighthouse–Stockton Springs
- Goat Island Lighthouse–Cape Porpoise
- Grindle Point Lighthouse–Islesboro
- Kennebec River Range Front and Rear Lights–Arrowsic
- Marshall Point Lighthouse–Port Clyde
- Monhegan Island Lighthouse–Monhegan Island
- Moose Peak Lighthouse–Mistake Island

Staff Highlight
Sharon Paradis works in The Crown of Maine, Aroostook County, in the Fort Kent office. She has provided support to the Aroostook County Extension Homemaker groups since 1996 and has seen many changes across several Homemaker Advisors over those twenty-seven years. Sharon enjoys the enthusiasm of the clubs and their volunteerism. She’s even been known to play a round of golf with one of our Aroostook Homemakers!

Maine's Agricultural Fairs 2023
Springfield Fair: June 15–18
Monmouth Fair: June 21–24
Houlton Fair: July 1–4
Ossipee Valley Fair: July 6–9
Pittston Fair: July 13–16
Waterford World’s Fair: July 14–16
Union Fair: July 26–30
Bangor State Fair: Aug. 3–6
Northern Maine Fair: Aug. 3–6
Topsham Fair: Aug. 9–13
Skowhegan State Fair: Aug. 10–19
Acton Fair: Aug. 24–27
Piscataquis Valley Fair: Aug. 24–27
Washington County Fair: Aug. 26–27
Windsor Fair: Aug. 27–Sept. 4
Blue Hill Fair: Aug. 31–Sept. 4
Harmony Fair: Sept. 1–4
Clinton Lions Agricultural Fair: Sept. 7–10
Litchfield Fair: Sept. 8–10
Oxford County Fair: Sept. 13–16
New Portland Lion's Fair: Sept. 15–17
Farmington Fair: Sept. 17–23
Common Ground Fair: Sept. 21–24
Cumberland Fair: Sept. 24–30
Fryeburg Fair: Oct. 1–8

extension.umaine.edu/homemakers/
The University of Maine is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution.
Skillet Lasagna

*July 29 is National Lasagna Day*

An easy lasagna; you don't even have to turn on your oven! Enjoy with a side salad and seasonal fruit.

Serves: 8

**Ingredients**
- 8 ounces lasagna noodles (or 4 cups of any other type of pasta, uncooked)
- 1 ricotta cheese, part-skim 15 ounces (or cottage cheese)
- 1/2 cup Parmesan cheese (grated)
- 1 1/4 tablespoons Italian seasoning
- 1 jar spaghetti sauce, low-sodium (24 ounces)
- 1 package frozen spinach, thawed & squeezed dry (10 ounces, or chopped broccoli)
- 2 cups mozzarella cheese, part-skim shredded

**Directions**
1. Wash hands with soap and water.
2. Cook the noodles as directed on the package. Drain and set aside.
3. In a small bowl, mix the ricotta cheese (or cottage cheese), 1/4 cup Parmesan cheese, and Italian seasoning.
4. Spray a large skillet well with cooking spray. Do NOT place skillet on heat until all ingredients are in the skillet.
5. Spread half of the jar of sauce in skillet. Top with half the cooked noodles (4 lasagna noodles).
6. Spread half of the cheese mixture over the noodles. Top with half the spinach or broccoli.
7. Sprinkle half the mozzarella cheese over the vegetables.
8. Repeat with the remaining noodles, the remaining cheese mixture, the remaining vegetables, the remaining sauce, and the remaining mozzarella cheese.
9. Sprinkle with the rest of the Parmesan cheese. Cover.
10. Turn on the stove top to medium-low until the cheese is melted (approximately 20 minutes). Allow to stand for 5 minutes before serving.
11. Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours. Eat within 3 to 5 days.

**Notes**
Thaw spinach in the refrigerator overnight or in the microwave on low power. Once thawed, wrap the spinach in a clean towel, and twist to wring out the water.

For nutrition information, please visit Skillet Lasagna at USDA's MyPlate Kitchen. myplate.gov/recipes/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap/skillet-lasagna
Micro-Scalloped Potatoes

Serves: 4 | Serving Size: 1 cup

Ingredients Needed:
- 3 medium potatoes, peeled and sliced
- 1 teaspoon flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 2 teaspoons soft butter
- 1/4 cup grated low-fat Swiss cheese
- 1 cup fat-free milk

Directions:

1. Grease a 2-quart casserole dish (microwavable).
2. Cover the bottom of the dish with a layer of potatoes. Dot with some (about ⅓) of the butter. Sprinkle with part of the flour, salt, and pepper. Repeat layering until all potatoes are used, about 2–3 layers.
3. Sprinkle cheese over top layer; pour milk over potatoes. Cover the dish with plastic wrap, tightly cover so plastic wrap doesn’t touch food, then lift one corner to allow ventilation.
4. Microwave on high for 10–12 minutes.
5. Place under broiler 2–3 minutes to brown.
Fried Rice

Serves: 7 | Serving Size: 1 cup

Ingredients Needed:
- 2 teaspoons vegetable oil
- 1 small onion, chopped
- 1/4 teaspoon ground ginger or 1 tablespoon fresh chopped ginger
- 1 tablespoon minced garlic
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 4 cups cooked rice
- 1-1/2 cups frozen peas or mixed frozen peas and carrots
- 2 tablespoons reduced-sodium soy sauce

Directions:
1. Heat oil in a large skillet.
2. Over medium heat, sauté onions, ginger, and garlic until fragrant.
3. Add eggs, and scramble.
5. Continue to stir over low heat for 5-6 minutes and serve hot.

Tip:
Fresh diced carrots, peppers, and celery can also be added in step #2.

Nutrition Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount per serving</th>
<th>% Daily Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calories</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fat</td>
<td>4g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturated Fat</td>
<td>1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Fat</td>
<td>0g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol</td>
<td>50mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>210mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Carbohydrate</td>
<td>32g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary Fiber</td>
<td>3g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sugars</td>
<td>2g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>6g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: Fresh diced carrots, peppers, and celery can also be added in step #2.