

A Garden Runs Through It

University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

UCCE Master Gardener Program



Colusa County

Whether it's a vegetable garden, houseplants or a landscape...

September 2019

UC Cooperative Extension,
Colusa County

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Upcoming events

[Click here to read our blog.](#)



September

Second Saturday at the Library

Saturday, September 14, 10 am to noon
Colusa County Library, Colusa
Fall Vegetable Planting

Gourd Workshop

Saturday September 21, 9 am to noon
Colusa County Fairgrounds, Community Building
\$20

Monarch Butterflies & Milkweed

Saturday September 28, 10 am to noon
Colusa National Wildlife Refuge
Free

Garden Chat with the Master Gardeners

Tuesday, September 24, 1 to 2 pm
Arbuckle Library

Advice to Grow by ... Ask Us!





Become a Master Gardener and join our team!

UC Master Gardeners are volunteers trained and certified by the University of California, Cooperative Extension in areas of home gardening and horticulture. We extend gardening information and educational programs in Colusa County. Our next training starts January 23 to May 7 on Thursdays, 1-4:30 pm. Trainings will be conducted in Orland.

If you are interested fill out the form and give it to a Master Gardener or mail it to 100 Sunrise Blvd., Ste. E, Colusa, Ca 95932 or call 458-0570.

Applications are now available at cecolusa.ucanr.edu

Name

Address

Phone #

Email



Second Saturday at the Library

Presented by

UCCE Master Gardener Program Colusa County

Colusa County Free Library

When: Second Saturday every month

10am to noon

Where: Colusa County Free Library

Colusa



grab your fork

- **September 14 – Fall gardening**
- **October 12 – Mulching-feeding your garden**
- **November 9 – Planting spring bulbs**
- **December 14 – Poinsettia care**



University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

UCCE Master Gardener Program
Colusa County

Book of the Month

Carrots Love Tomatoes

Written by Louise Riotte

Secrets of Companion Planting for Successful Gardening

I've had this book for years and have learned so many things that I've been able to incorporate into my own gardening. Not only does it have very useful information regarding which plants, flowers and herbs to plant together (and which to avoid), it also has easy to use charts and gardening plans in the back of the book.

Here are some of my favorite companions:

Basil with tomatoes helps to overcome insects and disease as well as improve growth and flavor.

Borage is an excellent provider of potassium, calcium and other minerals.

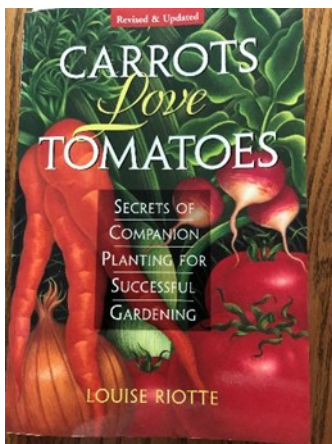
Most plants dislike fennel so it should not be planted in a vegetable garden.

Sage is protective of cabbages and makes them more succulent and tasty.

Don't plant onions near peas or beans.

Marigolds deter asparagus beetles and tomato worms.

Plant pumpkins and corn together to discourage raccoons. The big, wide leaves of the pumpkins grow around the corn stalks making it difficult for the raccoons to get near the corn.



Submitted by Carolyn Froelich



Gourd Workshop

Presented by

UCCE Master Gardener Program Colusa County

When: Saturday September 21

9 am to noon

Where: Colusa County Fairgrounds

Community Building

- We will learn the art of decorating gourds.
- We will also learn how to grow and dry gourds.
- We will provide the gourds, paint, polish and drills. *If you have a special stencil, please bring it to use.*
- Fee - \$20, prepayment is required. [Click here to pay.](#) Or go to our office or cecolusa.ucanr.edu/Master_Gardeners



**Guest
Gourd Artist**

Barbara Rippetoe



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Ornamental Plant of the Month

Butterfly Weed

I have been watching this “unknown” plant develop and finally bloom in one of my front garden beds. The bloom was taken last week in the garden. What became more intriguing were the seed pods which suddenly opened with seeds spouting out. Then I noticed more of these 2-3 foot plants in other areas of the bed not too far from the original planting. (At this point, I do not remember from where the plant first came, but perhaps in an order of other bulbs). The plants are growing in full sun and are thriving, BUT, the most exciting thing I want to share with you is that the Monarch butterflies have been visiting the flowers routinely.

During a visit in my garden with one of my fellow Master Gardeners, I learned that this colorful plant is an Eastern milkweed.

I believe this may be a winner for all of our gardens. The Butterfly Milkweed loves heat, sun, drought tolerant once established and tolerates low fertilization; not invasive, self seeding and easy to manage. However, not easily transplanted as it has a long tap root. It attracts not only Monarchs, but the bees and hummingbirds seem to also like it. It is hardy in zones 4 to 9. I hope you will check out this, what appears to be a winning perennial for our zone, flowering on erect standing stems, and try it out in your flowering or native garden.



Submitted by Bernice Dommer

UCCE Master Gardener Program of Colusa County &
Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge Complex

Monarch Butterfly & Milkweed



What

Don't miss it!
Learn about Monarch
Butterflies and why milkweed is
important.

FREE event

When

Saturday September 28
10 am to noon

Free narrow leaf milkweed
plant to participants!

Where

Colusa National Wildlife Refuge

Located on Hwy 20 between
Williams and Colusa



University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

UCCE Master Gardener Program
Colusa County



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Edible Plant of the Month

Broccoli

Before we get started, President George H. W. Bush and I do not like broccoli and the broccoli song from Saturday Night Live (look it up, it's funny). Now that I have that out of my system.....

Broccoli is arguably the best all-around choice for the home gardener: it bears over a long season and is not difficult to grow. Plants reach 2-3 feet tall, with a branching habit, and sends up a central stalk that bears a cluster of green or purple flower buds. When that central cluster is removed, side branches will lengthen and produce smaller clusters. All types of broccoli are cool-season plants that tend to bolt into flower at high temperatures, so now is the time to plant.

How to Grow it

Best site: full winter sun to put on early growth and encourage heads to form.

Planting: plant seeds in late summer or transplants in the fall.

Water: keep plants growing vigorously with regular deep irrigation during dry periods.

Fertilizer: feed once or twice with a complete fertilizer before heads start to form.

Harvest: start cutting 50 to 100 days after setting out plants but before heads begin to open.

Challenges: subject to the same pest as cabbage such as aphids and cabbage looper. Row covers will protect plants from pests.

Information from *Sunset Western Garden Book of Edibles*



Submitted by Gerry Hernandez



GARDEN CHAT

Garden Chat with the UC Master Gardeners of Colusa County

Where: Arbuckle Library, 610 King Street

When: Tuesdays, 1 – 2 pm

September 24

Calling all garden lovers! Garden Chat is a roundtable chat about gardening. It's a place to share your gardening stories, successes, challenges and learn from your neighbors. See what happens when you unplug, slow down, enjoy, and meet with fellow gardeners.



University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

UCCE Master Gardener Program
Colusa County

**This is a
roundtable chat
about gardening!**

**Share your
experiences.**

**This is a good
place to ask
questions.**

**Garden Chat is
open to the
public!**

**At the
Arbuckle Library**

**UC MASTER
GARDENER PROGRAM
OF COLUSA COUNTY**

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Recipe of the Month

PEACH-PLUM GALETTE

Taken from Bon Appetit

A galette is casually impressive and photogenic and they always turn out even if you're a rookie baker. And what better time to make it since stone fruits are at the height of ripeness in our area. You can use any stone fruit that looks good to you for this recipe as long as it totals 2 lbs.

Ingredients

- 2 tsp Cornstarch
- 1 tsp finely grated lime zest
- 1 tsp kosher salt
- 1/3 cup sugar, plus more for sprinkling on top
- 1 lb peaches, cut into 3/4" thick wedges
- 1 lb plums, cut in 3/4" thick wedges
- 1 Tbsp fresh lime juice
- 1 tsp vanilla extract
- 1 tsp finely grated peeled ginger (optional)

Make your own flaky pastry crust roll out to 12-14" round or oval or to make it quick and easy use frozen puff pastry sheets

- 1 Tbsp heavy cream



Directions

Preheat oven to 400 degrees, Combine cornstarch, lime zest, salt and 1/3 cup of sugar in a medium bowl. Toss with your hands to combine, then add fruit and toss to coat. Add lime juice, vanilla and ginger toss gently. Arrange fruit mixture in the center of chilled dough (on parchment on a baking sheet) and spread out evenly, leaving a 3" border. Fold edges of dough up an over fruit (it will not reach all the way over), pleating as needed and being careful that folded edge of dough doesn't tear. Pour cream into a small bowl and brush all over dough. Sprinkle sugar evenly over dough.

Place galette in oven and immediately reduce heat to 375 degrees. Bake, rotating halfway through, until crust is deep golden brown everywhere, fruit is softened, and juices are bubbling, 45 to 50 minutes. Let cool for 2 house before serving. Serve with whipped cream or ice cream if desired.

Makes 8 servings.

Submitted by Sherry Maltby



MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM THINKING SAFE AND GREEN



**AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

#15

HEARING PROTECTION

Information given here is intended for use by program representatives, master gardeners, and those they train.



According to information from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 25% of employees age 55 or older have developed significant hearing impairments when exposed long term in the workplace to an average noise level of about 90 decibels (dBA).
English and Spanish language safety videos on hearing protection are also available for loan from the ANR Environmental Health & Safety Library at <http://safety.ucanr.org>.

Noise Hazards

- Noise can damage hearing when it is continuously at about 90 dBA or greater.
- Noisy work areas can elevate anxiety, hypertension, and fatigue in employees.
- Noise-induced hearing loss is permanent and occurs progressively over time.
- The following table lists recommended exposure times without hearing protection for noise hazards and levels routinely encountered in agricultural settings:

<u>Noise Hazard</u>	<u>Level of Noise</u>	<u>Recommended Exposure Time</u>
Dynamite blast, gunshot	140 dBA	None
Chainsaw	115 dBA	15 minutes or less
Barn fan, combine	110 dBA	30 minutes
Table saw, grinder, tractor	100 dBA	2 hours
Shop vacuum	98 dBA	3 hours
Lawn mower	90 dBA	8 hours
Idling tractor	85 dBA	Damage can occur if exposure >8 hours

Preventing Hearing Damage

- Always use hearing protection (i.e., acoustic ear muffs or ear plugs) when working in an environment where noise levels are continuously at about 90 dBA or higher.
- Warning signs for overexposure to noise include ringing in the ears (called tinnitus) and temporary loss of hearing sensitivity (called temporary threshold shift).
- Select and use hearing protection with an appropriate noise reduction rating (NRR) to reduce ambient noise to below 90 dBA.
- Be aware that the manufacturer's NRR was derived under ideal conditions and therefore, a more realistic rating for use in the field is about one-half the manufacturer's NRR.
- Hearing protection worn incorrectly may not adequately reduce noise exposure.
- Cotton balls do not effectively provide hearing protection.
- Noise levels follow the inverse square law and can be reduced by 25% if you double your distance from the noise source (i.e., moving from 5 to 10 feet from a 100 dBA source will reduce the noise level to 75 dBA).





Protect Your Ears

Gardening Guide

UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County

Zones 8 and 9

	September	October	November
P L A N T I N G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool-Weather annuals like pansies, violas, snapdragons can be transplanted now. Also, transplants of broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and kale can be planted this month. Direct seed peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, and carrots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool-weather annuals like pansies, violas, snapdragons can be transplanted now. Also, you can direct seed cornflower, nasturtium, poppy, nigella, portulaca and sweet peas. If you don't have a winter garden, consider planting a cover crop to be tilled in next spring. Direct seed peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, and carrots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can still sow seeds of wildflowers this month. Plant California poppy, calendula, clarkia, and sweet peas. In the veggie garden plant seeds for lettuce, mustard, spinach, radishes and peas. If you didn't get your new tree planted last month, it is not too late to take advantage of the fall root growth that will give your new tree a strong start in the spring.
M A I N T E N A N C E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> September is a good time to consider reducing the size of your lawn. It is also a good time to rejuvenate a lawn with over-seeding. Put your spent annual and vegetables (disease-free, of course) in your compost pile. Add compost to the beds that had the annuals and vegetables you are pulling out, before re-planting in those beds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put your spent annuals and vegetables (disease-free, of course) in your compost pile. Be sure to deadhead your roses following the October bloom. Add compost to the beds that had the annuals and vegetables you are pulling out, before re-planting in those beds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at your camellias and remove excess buds to get larger flowers. In the middle of the month fertilize the veggies and flowers that were planted in October. 
P R E V E N T I O N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear out any weeds that developed in the perennial bed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check azaleas, gardenias and camellias for leaves yellowing between the veins. Apply chelated iron if this condition is present. Keep your compost bin covered with a plastic tarp when rains begin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bait for snails and slugs with an iron phosphate-based bait. Fight cabbage loopers by using floating row covers to keep the adult white butterflies from laying eggs on leaves. Apply pre-emergent weed control among plantings and on your lawn.

Seasonal IPM Checklist

The list below reflects possible landscape activities to do during the selected month(s) in your region. You can use the checklist as a guide for IPM activities in your own landscape or provide it to your clients.

September

- Abiotic Disorders - Prevent or manage damage, such as that caused by aeration deficit, herbicide, salinity, soil pH, sunburn, wind, and too much or little water.
- [Ants](#) - Manage around landscape and building foundations, such as using insecticide baits and trunk barriers.
- [Aphids](#) - On small plants, spray a strong stream of water or apply insecticidal oils and soaps. Look for and conserve [natural enemies](#) such as predaceous bugs, lacewings, lady beetles, and syrphids.
- [Asian citrus psyllid](#) - Look for it and if found where not known to occur report it and other new or [exotic pests](#) to your local county agricultural commissioner.
- [Citrus](#) - Monitor for damage and pests such as leafminer.
- [Clean up](#) mummies and old fruit and nuts in and under trees to avoid harboring pests.
- [Coast redwood dieback](#) - Check for drought-stress related maladies such as abiotic disorders, bark beetles, fungal diseases, and spider mites. [Deep water trees](#) and apply mulch.
- [Codling moth](#) of apple and pear - Bag fruit. Promptly remove infested and dropped fruit. Apply insecticides only if precisely timed.
- [Compost](#) - Turn and keep it moist.
- Cover grapes with netting to [exclude birds](#) and other [vertebrate pests](#).
- Cypress, or Seridium, [canker](#) - Prune dying branches at least 6 inches below any apparent cankers. Irrigate appropriately. Replace severely affected trees.
- Deter [borers](#) - Deep water trees adapted to summer rainfall e.g., fruit and nut trees. Protect trunks and roots from injury and avoid pruning, except for hazardous trees and certain pests and plants that warrant summer pruning. [Paint trunk and scaffolds with white](#) interior latex paint diluted with an equal amount of water.
- [Irrigation](#) - Adjust watering schedules according to the weather and plants' changing need for water. Check systems for leaks and broken emitters and perform maintenance as needed. Consider upgrading the irrigation system to improve its water efficiency.
- [Leaffooted bug](#) - Look for feeding on fruit and nuts such as almonds, pistachios, and pomegranates.
- Oak [gall wasps](#) - Usually do no serious harm to oaks. Control is very difficult.
- [Plant](#) California natives. Select species and cultivars well-adapted to the local site. Water regularly to keep root zone moist, but not soggy.
- [Prune](#) evergreen, summer-flowering shrubs.
- [Root rot](#) - Favored by excessive water and poor drainage. Avoid overirrigation and waterlogged soil.
- [Spider mites](#) - Irrigate adequately, mist leaf undersides daily, reduce dustiness, spray horticultural oil.

Seasonal IPM Checklist



[Yellowjackets](#) - Place out and maintain lure traps or water traps. Trapping is most effective during late winter to early spring.

Master Gardeners activities!

Cleaning gourds for the workshop.



In today's fast paced, social media way of life, fake news has become normal.

This includes fake gardening advice.

UC Master Gardeners use cutting edge, research-based information to help you garden better.

We are practical, connected and trusted.

Advice to Grow By ... Ask Us!

Tomorrow's activities are created by today's dreamers—you can make sure that the UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County is still working to help future generations through your support.

[Click here to support us.](#)

Science Word of the Month

Short-day plant—A plant in which the flowering period or some other process is regulated by daily exposure to light shorter than a certain maximum number of hours, usually less than 12 hours.

If you attended one of your workshops, you will receive an email from mgevaluation@ucanr.edu. Your input gives us the tools we need to grow and improve our program. *Thank you!*

PRACTICAL | CONNECTED | TRUSTED

Garden Club of Colusa County activities

September 23, 6:30
St. Stephens Church
642 Fifth St., Colusa

Did a friend send you this newsletter?

- You can get your own newsletter sent directly to your inbox by [clicking here](#).



Additional Links

Integrated Pest Management ipm.ucanr.edu
UC Davis Arboretum arboretum.ucdavis.edu
Invasive Plants www.cal-ipc.org
Plant Right www.plantright.org
Save Our Water saveourwater.com
California Garden Web cagardenweb.ucanr.edu
McConnell Arboretum and Botanical Gardens turtlebay.org
UCANR Colusa County cecolusa.ucanr.edu
UC Master Gardener Program (statewide) mg.ucanr.edu
California Backyard Orchard homeorchard.ucanr.edu
ANR publications anrcatalog.ucanr.edu

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Website: http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Diversity/Affirmative_Action/.

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