



# THE YOLO GARDENER

Fall 2015

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION BY THE UCCE. MASTER GARDENERS OF YOLO COUNTY

## Save Our Trees!

Jan Bower, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

California is in its fourth year of unprecedented drought. This lack of rain is having a devastating effect on trees. Governor Jerry Brown launched a statewide “Save Our Water” conservation education program in July 2015, in partnership with California ReLeaf, to raise awareness of the importance of proper tree care during this historic drought. California ReLeaf provides support and services to more than ninety community nonprofits that plant and care for trees. There is a ‘Godzilla El Niño’ predicted for this fall and winter, which could bring California the wettest weather in years, but that depends upon its course and force. Scientists say even a giant dinosaur’s worth of rain might not be enough to reverse four years of crippling drought.

### Why Save Trees

Trees are a precious resource. They clean the air, provide shade, replenish groundwater, slow stormwater runoff, reduce topsoil erosion, produce food, add property value to homes and neighborhoods, and increase retail activity. If trees are not helped through a drought, there is the risk of losing them and their many energy, health, environmental, and economic benefits.

### How to Save Trees

To help trees stay healthy, particularly during a drought, the soil needs to be kept moist and the roots need to be protected from extreme temperatures. Start by spreading an organic mulch, such as wood chips, in a ring around the trees. The mulch should be piled six inches thick (called “volcano mulching”), kept three to four inches away from the trunk, and spread out to the drip line of the trees. The mulch will reduce evaporation and soil compaction, discourage competition from grass and weeds, and as it decomposes, release nutrients into the soil. Inorganic mulch, such as



*Plants are susceptible to drought at different levels, so dead and healthy trees can be found in the same row.*

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Vol. IX,

No. iii

University of California  
Agriculture and Natural Resources  
Cooperative Extension

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crushed gravel, can also help the soil retain moisture, but it is not as effective as organic, natural mulch.

Watering trees appropriately is also very important. Since most of a tree's active roots are within the top twelve inches of soil, a sprinkler can be placed beneath the tree and run until two inches of water has been collected in a coffee, tuna, or soup can. Also consider that the tree's root zone may extend way beyond the tree canopy if there is ample space available. Trees planted on a slope may need a soaker hose or drip emitter to prevent run-off. Young or newly planted trees will require slower, deeper watering than mature trees. The type of soil also affects watering, e.g., sandy soils need shorter watering intervals than clay soils. It might be useful to physically check soil moisture with a screwdriver probe to a six- to twelve-inch depth instead of relying on watering intervals or an automatic timer. If the lawn dies and plans are to put in drought tolerant landscaping, remember that the yard trees still need watering during a drought. Cities in California have different mandatory water use restrictions, so local government agencies will need to be contacted for their outdoor watering and conservation rules.

### **What to Avoid**

Routine pruning, fertilizing, and planting or transplanting trees are not recommended during drought conditions. However, dead, damaged, and diseased leaves should be removed. If gray household water is being used, make sure it does not contain harmful chemicals, e.g., boron or chlorine bleach. When watering, don't water the base of the trees. Trees don't take in water through their trunks. Also, don't do frequent shallow watering or keep the soil saturated around the trees. This can cause root rot.

### **Evidence of Tree Drought**

Symptoms to look for that indicate trees are stressed by drought are wilted foliage, sparse canopy of off-color and undersized leaves, leaf scorch, yellowing, leaf drop, premature fall coloration, limited twig growth, and poorly formed buds. Borers and disease-causing organisms are also more likely to invade trees in a weakened state. This happened in my neighborhood in West Davis. About half of the beautiful big black walnut trees that lined Russell Boulevard had to be cut down to stumps this past summer. Rob Cain, City of Davis

Urban Forest Manager and Arborist, says the trees were infected with walnut twig beetle, causing a cancerous disease. The disease was aggravated by the drought, and the trees were dying. Tree Davis, a nonprofit organization that plants and cares for trees in an effort to enhance and expand the urban forest of Davis and surrounding communities, is trying to foster growth from the stumps, but it will take many years to restore this area. Elms, birches, oaks, and pines are also being affected by borers and subsequent diseases. While disease and pests have been exacerbated by dry conditions, the overriding problem is the destructive combination of four years of very warm temperatures and very dry soils.

### **Drought Tolerant Trees**

Northern California is an area with modest rainfall and periodic droughts, so it makes good sense to plant drought tolerant trees. Several that I like are Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), fig (*Ficus carica*), Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), olive (*Olea europea*), pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), sweet bay (*Laurus nobilis*), and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*). Remember to consider a tree's mature size in fitting a species to a planting site.



## **Tool Review**

Willa Bowman Pettygrove, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

First, let me begin by telling you about my gardening roots (no pun intended). As a school child in Portland, OR, I learned about the Portland Japanese Garden. It was designed and developed with help from gardeners in Sapporo, Japan, and is unique in many ways. One is the presence of a special moss garden, which is possible only at the latitude of Sapporo—which happens to be that of Portland. Even today, visiting Japanese gardens is like visiting cathedrals—a way to center myself and see how others engage the spirit.

I'm no Japanese gardener, having accepted that perfection is not one of the core values of my garden practice. Do Japanese gardeners even have problems like Nut Sedge, Field Bindweed, and Bermuda grass?



The following review talks about my experience and preference for tools that have their origins in Japan. I choose to use them in my slightly wild back yard and community garden plot in my own way.

Hori Hori Knife (available in carbon or stainless steel): I suspect that one's preference for carbon versus stainless is similar to the thinking on chef's knives. The carbon steel blade is easier to sharpen, and the stainless is resistant to rust, but lacks the very sharp edge. (My original Hori Hori was the carbon steel type, and came with its own sheath. I still have the sheath, and expect some day I will find a very rusted knife somewhere in my garden.) The Hori Hori was my introduction to Japanese garden tools, and still my go-to implement for weed removal and even for transplanting seedlings. I carry a version of the Hori Hori when I volunteer at the UC Davis Arboretum, and find it is very good for all purpose weeding and transplant tasks.

One big advantage of the Hori Hori is that it has a straight, stiff blade, and a thick handle, so it can be used to dig, and with thick weed roots, to pry the root out of the soil. A variation on the Hori Hori is the Forked Trowel. My internet search for "Japanese garden hand tools" yielded this. I don't know what it would be called in Japanese; some of the "American" versions of the Hori Hori have added a forked end point. This is controversial, I'm sure, especially among purists. Personally I think it improves on the design of the Hori Hori. One drawback is that when weeding in mulch, pieces of mulch can get stuck in the fork, getting in the way of its function. The advantage is there are times when the fork helps get a better grasp on the offending root. I have purchased the forked version of the Hori at a couple of non-gardening retailers, and include a photo of one here.



*Hori Hori Knife*

Kana Hoe: The first entry in my gardening notebook (1/28/2006) recorded my enthusiasm after hearing the Master Gardener Training in Solano County with Dr. Robert Norris. He introduced us to a tool called the "Swoe", which he handled sort of like a putter. In my search, I found the Swoe would cost me. Then when I tried it in my garden, my new seedlings really suffered. Maybe it is my lack of golf experience, but putting a sharp blade on the end of a long staff is very risky in my garden.



*Kana Hoe*

sharpened it.

Not long after this failed experiment, I found the Kana Hoe. It had a sharp, pointed blade that moves through loose soil to take out weed sprouts. It also allows surgical precision in taking out Nut Sedge and Bermuda going deep for the bulblets and roots of those nasty things. It has all the advantages of the Swoe, on a short handle that even I can control. (It is true that I'd just had my tetanus booster before I put the Kana blade into my shin.) It is still very sharp, and I have never

I particularly like these tools because it is one of my core garden values, along with allowing diversity in my garden and elsewhere, to value short handled tools that allow careful tending over the speed or efficiency.



## *Surviving Bloom Camp*

### *One New Recruit's Insights into Master Gardener Training*

*Jack Kenealy, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County*

On June 10, 2015 fourteen of us were given our badges and welcomed into the army of volunteers that struggles with all things horticultural for Yolo County households. All of us are eager to jump right in and get started. But Master Gardener Jim Fowler suggested I take a moment for a backward glance and share what it was like for a rookie to go through spring training, or for a new recruit to go through “Bloom Camp”.

Each of us gets to that first interview in our own way. The orientation seemed very crowded and Judy McClure, former UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County Coordinator, seemed very secretive as to exactly how many of us would be allowed to participate. It appeared to be highly competitive and I so wanted to become a Master Gardener. Two things, in retrospect, stand out from that first meeting: education and education. I eagerly collected my application materials and sent it right in. It seemed like a long time until Master Gardener Bonnie Berman finally called to schedule my interview. I couldn't wait.

The day of my interview arrived, but my interview was not until seven thirty at night. I was tired from a long day at work so I “coffeed up” and later felt as if I had chatter boxed for half an hour non-stop! I can still see most of the kind faces around that table and so appreciate their allowing me to proceed to the next step.



*UCCE Master Gardener of Yolo County Class of 2015*  
*The author is second from the right.*

I was so anxious. It seemed like forever between the notification that I had been accepted into training and the actual first day of class. There were fifteen of us and as we went around the table introducing ourselves I could not help but be impressed with the experiences and accomplishments of my fellow classmates. Listening to people discussing previous lives in China, South America, Europe, the Middle East I was struck by the fact I'd spent almost all of my sixty years in a three hundred mile radius. If I were a plant, I decided, I was definitely not an “invasive species.”

As for gardening experience, it was a mixed bag. Some of us lived on large expanses of property with lots of room to experiment with different types and varieties of plants and some of us lived in apartments, with no room for anything but a few pots. As for age; we were very young and we were very, well, “established”.

We fell into an immediate routine. We sat around a U shaped configuration of tables. There were seats for everyone and enough for the occasional seasoned Master Gardeners who would come visit our presentations and lectures. But where we sat on the first day was where we sat on the last day. I found that interesting though I never commented on it. We were free to sit wherever we felt like, first come first served, but we stayed put like good little container plants!

Judy McClure was wonderful as our facilitator. She introduced our lecturers and presenters, often in the week prior to the presentation, and then left them to do their magic. At the end of our four hours we were usually given a quiz and next week's reading assignment. Sometimes we were asked to bring jars and lids, magnifying glasses, various text books, insects or plants. The quizzes were usually fun, typically fairly easy if you'd done the reading, although a couple of real mysteries still exist for me. There was a question about cockroaches, I think, that absolutely had no answer anywhere. And the multiple choices that had more than one correct answer bedeviled me right up to and including the final exam.

Our guest lecturers were very good. Judy kept alluding to the fact we must be tired of "Power Points". Actually, I enjoyed them. Each of our speakers brought their own personality and expertise to the table and we all learned a great deal from all of them. And the speakers obviously have listened to one another many, many times because they would air their different takes on things. "Have you heard Pam yet? Well I think that..." or "Now Chuck maintains that...But I think..."

It's hard to say if I had a favorite lecture. I learned so much from so many diverse folks who were so knowledgeable on so many topics it makes my head spin even now, a full month removed from training. But a few highlights do stand out. The lady who made us sit in a circle was a hoot. I have knees that wouldn't let me do what the rest of the class had to do, but she had us all doing our best to twist like pretzels. One thing I took away from that class was not to take things too seriously and don't be afraid to go outside your comfort zone. Circle time is not my comfort zone!

Composting was another big thing for me. I finally came to understand why every previous attempt at composting made my yard smell like Jeffery Dalmer's. I still have to look at the green to brown ratios as I create my pile, but at least I know my beetle from my wiggler.

'Vegetables' was a fun lesson for me and Dr. Norris was fun to watch working his gardens in his series of photographs. One of his comments that I won't forget concerned how much work it was to grow vegetables. That has been my experience as well. I looked with envy at his corn and tomato cages that seemed to form compact little houses, filled with green foliage and red goodness.

Several times during our training I was impressed with how long some of these good people have been doing what they do. Pam Geisel, Dr. Norris, Chuck Ingles, all had photographs of them performing various tasks at obviously much younger ages. It would be a fun project to gather the photos from a lot of these wonderful presentations and create a collage of photographs of these committed individuals from "then" to "now". It made me think of how many seasons I've spent in my own gardens across the years, if not the miles.

After our citrus lecture I happened to be outside Kaiser Hospital in Vacaville. They had a fruit stand there and I came home with six varieties of oranges, two or three different kinds of grapefruit, several tangerines and tangelos. When I told my wife we could have a "tasting" she looked at me as if I were crazy. My teen-aged son was similarly not amused. Oh well. I know the difference between a blood orange and an orange, even if they don't. After our Pathology of Plants reading one of my classmates remarked, "If I had read this chapter before any of this, I wouldn't be here."

Then there was the lecture about weeds. If it's possible to acquire a fondness for weeds, I believe Mr.

Roncoroni pulled it off. After an hour lecture, he went down the block and placed twenty little flags around twenty weeds in the park around the corner from the UCCE offices and asked us to identify them. Most of us did fairly well, although there were a couple of species who must have had their sunglasses on because I couldn't tell who they were at all. One of my team members and I couldn't agree on more than one species but it turned out to be me who was wrong. That weed identifier tool is on our website and it's something I definitely need to play with.

Finally there was the final. We covered so much material over the five months of training it was impossible to be sure that every question was answered correctly. And I was surprised at how much of what I was sure I knew that I had forgotten. Sometime during the weeks of training I lost my Orchard book. I thought I could patch together a good answer from the *California Master Gardener Handbook* but no such luck. The only answer I was absolutely sure I got right was question number 41. This is Question 41. "There is no question #41."

As gardeners we know to anticipate the change of seasons. And so it is with training Master Gardeners. I can imagine already the interview committee is being formed, the dates for the process are being selected, the rooms reserved. And all across Yolo County are gardeners who are checking periodically for such things, anxious to take their horticulture hobby to a different level. The training process is an arduous one. It takes a great deal of effort to arrange for the tremendous speakers and instructors, many of whom travel great distances to share their knowledge and experiences. It takes a great deal of effort to read, and listen and learn terminologies, practices, and the science behind some subjects that are completely new and previously unheard of. But at the end it is worth the effort.

The fourteen of us will wear our badges proudly, grateful for the time, energy and effort of those who have made it all possible. And if you ask us for anything, all of us, in one voice, loud and strong will reply, "It depends."

You too can become a UCCE Master Gardener for Yolo County! 2016 MG training class applications are available. Deadline is October 30 by 5pm. They can be found on the MG Page at [http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/How\\_to\\_Become\\_a\\_Master\\_Gardener/](http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/How_to_Become_a_Master_Gardener/) and also by calling or emailing Jennifer Baumbach, Program Coordinator, UC Master Gardeners-Solano & Yolo Counties 707-784-1321/530-666-8143 [jmbaumbach@ucanr.edu](mailto:jmbaumbach@ucanr.edu)



## *Fall Bulbs - Spring Beauty*

*Laura Cameron, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County*

**M**y love of gardening was instilled in me by my Aunt and I continue because the garden brings beauty and peace; the act of working in a garden is meditative and the result brings joy to passersby.

Nothing shouts louder that spring is here than a daffodil. Tulips are next, their beauty brings a smile unbidden. Along come irises, oh so, gorgeous, breathtaking and every color under the sun. Don't forget gladiolus, dahlia's, calla, lilies, crocus, freesia, allium, narcissus, tuberose, ranunculus, Fritillaria, Peonies, Galanthus, Geranium....

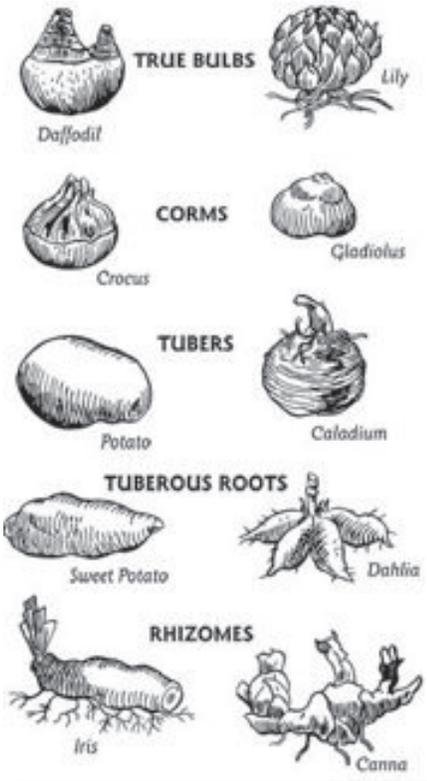
There are five bulb types; true bulbs, rhizomes, tuberous roots, tubers and corms.

**True Bulb:** Are underground stems with a complicated anatomy. They can produce new bulbs asexually by a natural form of layering, or beside the parent bulb, or by producing flowers and seeds sexually. Every



three to five years break the new bulbs apart and spread them out. This will encourage larger blooms and more bulbs. When choosing bulbs make sure they are plump, firm and heavy. Most have a paper like outer skin for protection. allium, hyacinth, lily, Muscari, Narcissus, tulip...

**Rhizomes:** Thickened stem growing with a slight showing above ground or totally buried. Roots grow directly underneath. The primary growth is at one end of the rhizome, other growing points can occur along the sides. To divide cut the visible growing points into sections.



**Tuberous Roots:** True roots, they don't have nodes or internodes and buds are only on the stem end. Fibrous roots take in water and nutrients develop from sides and tips. Tuberous roots grow in a cluster radiating out from a central point. Divide by cutting the root apart so each piece contains root and stem base with one or more growth buds. Sweet potatoes, dahlias, *Alstromeria*, *Clivia*, *Liatris*, Persian ranunculus...

**Tubers:** Swollen underground stem bases with roots growing from all sides. Tubers can be kept whole or cut into sections with one or more buds (eyes) for planting. Plant three to four inches deep and let them develop new roots and shoots. Anemone, Caladium, Cyclamen, Corydalis, tuberous begonia...

**Corms:** Composed of solid tissue the roots flow from a basal plate at the corm's bottom, growth is at the top. A corm will last a year. As it shrinks a new corm forms on top of it. Divide by separating new corms or cormlets. Be patient, it may take two to three years to reach flowering size. Crocosmia, Crocus, Gladiolus, Tritelleia, Watsonia...

Regardless of what types you grow, they are treated similarly. Generally growing bulbs is a four step process. Prep, plant, water and feed. Choose a sunny spot with six to ten hours of sun a day. While planting under a tree isn't the best, you can; and the bulbs will come out before the leaves block out the sun.

Prepare the hole, loosening the soil twelve to eighteen inches deep. Work in compost at least eight inches deep if your soil needs amending.

Plant by placing the bulb at the proper depth and spacing, bottoms down and cover loosely. Annuals can be planted over the bulb bed to give color while waiting for the spring blooms. Their root structure won't interfere with the bulbs. Plant in sunny area with well-drained soil. Generally, plant at a depth three times the width of a bulb. Check planting instructions on package. Plant randomly for a more natural appearance. Mix in various bulbs for a longer bloom. Do not cut back leaves until they are brown. The leaves pour nutrients into the bulb for next year's bloom. With our climate there is no need to pull bulbs.

Water bulbs until the foliage dies back. Fertilize three times if you choose to; at planting, in spring to help growth and when the leaves start to die back.

When the bloom is spent and the leaves are dying back the glory is no longer. To combat the visual blight plant in front of the bulb bed. You can also add tall annuals to cover, they won't steal the nutrients the bulbs need.

There are many websites to view and order bulbs from besides your favorite garden center.

## Fall Gardening Tips

Mary Yaussy, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

Fall is the best time to plant new perennials, shrubs, and trees. There are many new drought tolerant and low water varieties available to purchase from local plant sales. Take inventory of your garden to determine what needs to be eliminated or replaced for a sustainable landscape. Extend your vegetable garden by planting cool-season seeds that will provide healthy food for your holiday meals. So get busy with your fall gardening projects and here's to a rainy autumn season!

### FALL CLEANUP

- Remove fallen fruit, vegetables, leaves, spent flowers, and weeds.
- Pinch back plants to allow tomatoes, melons, and squash enough time to mature before frost sets in.
- Remove unproductive plants.
- Take down pea trellises, bean poles, and tomato supports.
- Clean garden supports and stakes with a diluted bleach solution before storing them for future use.
- Pick tomatoes when daytime temperatures are no longer exceed 65 degrees F. Wrap them in newspaper and let them ripen indoors.
- Maintain the compost pile by adding clean garden waste and leaves.
- Control earwigs, snails, and slugs.
- Apply liquid copper to citrus to prevent brown rot.
- Apply the first dormant spray to fruit trees in November.

Apply the first round of liquid preventatives to nectarines, peaches, and apricots in November. <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/Garden/Fruit/Disease>.

### FERTILIZE and AMEND

- Apply a layer of leaves, straw, or newspaper to soil surface to reduce weeds next spring and improve soil structure.
- Amend soil and add a complete fertilizer if you plant winter crops, flowers, bulbs, or seeds.

### LAWN CARE

- Renovate a poorly performing lawn by de-thatching, aerating, fertilizing, and over-seeding it with a new drought tolerant fescue mix, which will keep the lawn green through the winter.
- Fertilize lawns in early fall with a pre-emergent and a complete fertilizer (one that contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium).
- Fertilize in late fall with a slow-release complete fertilizer, such as one labeled "winterize".
- Adjust the watering cycle for the lawn. It will require less water in the fall and little or none in the winter provided it rains.
- Continue to mow weekly and check your sprinkler system for leaks and that all nozzles are working. If sprinkler heads are clogged, simply remove and clean with white vinegar.
- Remove dead leaves from lawn regularly to prevent lawn from expiring from lack of sunlight or from contracting fungus infections.
- Fall is the best time to install new drought tolerant grass plugs, sod, or seed.

For complete lawn care see UC IPM Healthy Lawns at [www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/menu.turf.html](http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/menu.turf.html).

### ANNUALS and PERRENIALS

- Continue deadheading and removing unsightly leaves.



- Divide and transplant bulbs, tubers, and corms.
- If Oriental poppies, bearded iris, peonies, agapanthus, and daylilies are becoming less vigorous and more unattractive, fall is the season to divide, replant, and give extras to a friend or an organization.
- Enjoy the fall color of perennials. Wait until spring to trim or cut back.
- Evergreen perennials should not be cut back in the fall. These include rock cress, creeping sedum, creeping phlox, and hens and chicks.
- Roses should keep producing flowers into December, but do not fertilize after September. Deadhead as needed unless you prefer colorful rose hips to develop and provide winter interest.
- Plant fall flowers, example: calendulas, chrysanthemums, bachelor buttons, dianthus, sweet peas, primroses, and violas. Many of these will over-winter and provide lush color in the spring.
- Spring-blooming perennials such as foxglove, columbine, salvia, and daylilies can be planted in the fall along with daffodils, freesias, tulips, and other spring bulbs, which should be planted no later than the end of October.

Bulb planting guide link <http://www.ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/files/53032.pdf>

Plant winter vegetables, guide link <http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/files/53274.pdf>

### TREES and SHRUBS

- Fall is the best time to plant trees and shrubs. The cooler air temperatures and still-warm soil provide ideal conditions for new roots to take hold.

The UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County public site has excellent links to assist with tree selection <http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/files/181041.pdf>, planting <http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/files/53455.pdf>, and care <http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/files/217955.pdf>.

- Prune and shape trees in late fall after leaves have fallen. Hire a certified arborist if you are unsure of how to correctly prune trees.

### GARDEN KEEPING

- Sharpen spades, loppers, pruners, and lawn mower blade with a file or take tools to a professional. Also good time for the annual lawn mower check-up by a professional.
- Clean, disinfect, and oil tools so they will be ready for late fall to early spring pruning.
- Keep birdbaths and feeders clean and full for migrating birds.
- Keep a journal. Record watering cycle information, pruning, spraying, and planting information. Make a list of garden wants and needs.
- Collect seeds from your garden to plant next spring.
- Check out favorite garden catalogs for the new tools, seeds, and bare root roses.

Attend a FREE UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County workshop. Publicity in local new media and <http://ucanr.edu/yolomg>. See also the schedule at the end of this newsletter.

### FALL GARDENING EVENTS

- UCCE Master Gardeners of Yolo County and Woodland Community College Horticulture Students Fall Plant Sale at Woodland Community College, Woodland, CA.

October 3, 10, and 17, from 9:00 am-Noon. Payment accepted: Cash and Check only.

<http://ucanr.edu/yolomg>

UC Davis Arboretum Plant Sale at the Arboretum Teaching Nursery. October 10, 24, and November 14. 9 am-1pm. [www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu/plant\\_sales\\_and\\_nursey.aspx](http://www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu/plant_sales_and_nursey.aspx).

- Davis Central Park Gardens Open House and Plant Sale, October 31 from 9am- Noon.

[www.centralparkgardens.org](http://www.centralparkgardens.org)



**GARDEN BOOKS**

- *California Bees and Blooms: A Guide for Gardeners and Naturalists* by Gordon W. Frankie, Robbin W. Thorpe, Rollin E. Coville, and Barbara Ertter.
- *Tiny Game Hunting: Environmentally Healthy Ways to Trap and Kill the Pests in Your House and Garden*, New Edition, by Hilary Dole Klein, Adrian M. Wenner.
- *Oaks of California* by Bruce M. Pavlik, Pamela Muick, and Sharon Johnson.



## Free Master Gardener Classes

**Davis Workshops**

Central Park Gardens, Corner of Third and B Streets Davis, CA 95616  
 Grace Garden, 1620 Anderson Road, Davis, CA 95616. At the back of the church parking lot.  
 Yolo County Library, 315 East 14th Street, Davis, CA 95616

Date	Time	Venue	Topic(s)
<b>OCTOBER 2015</b>			
October 18, Sunday	2:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Yolo County Library, Davis	Lawn Replacements Dividing Perennials Garlic and Onions
October 24, Saturday	9:30 AM - 10:30 AM	Central Park Gardens	Simple Propagation Techniques for the Home Gardener
Date TBA October	9:30 AM - 10:30 AM	Grace Garden	Garden Gold - Home Compost
<b>NOVEMBER 2015</b>			
November 15, Sunday	2:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Yolo County Library, Davis	Fruit Trees - What Now? Planning For Spring Frost in the Garden
November 21, Saturday	9:30 AM - 10:30 AM	Grace Garden	Flower Arranging
<b>DECEMBER 2015</b>			
December 05, Saturday	9:30 AM - 10:30 AM	Central Park Gardens	Dormant Fruit Tree Pruning
<b>JANUARY 2016</b>			
January 9, Saturday	9:30 AM - 10:30 AM 11:00 AM - 12 Noon	Central Park Gardens	Get Your Summer Seeds Growing Indoors Care and Pruning of Roses and Other Dormant Perennials
January 17, Sunday	2:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Yolo County Library, Davis	Seeds or Plants? Time to Prune Reducing Spring Weeds
January 23, Saturday	9:30 AM - 10:30 AM	Grace Garden	Tool Care and Pruning

**Woodland Workshops**

Woodland Community College,  
2300 East Gibson Road, Woodland, CA 95776

Date	Time	Venue	Topic(s)
<b>OCTOBER 2015</b>			
October 03, Saturday	9:00 AM - 12 Noon 9:10 AM - 10:00 AM  10:10 AM - 11:00 AM 11:10 AM - 12 Noon	Woodland Community College	Plant Sale Landscape Design With Drought Tolerant Plants Integrated Pest Management Winter Vegetable Gardening
October 10, Saturday	9:00 AM - 12 Noon 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM	Woodland Community College	Plant Sale Floral Care
October 17, Saturday	9:00 AM - 12 Noon 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM	Woodland Community College	Plant Sale House Plant Care
<b>NOVEMBER 2015</b>			
November 14, Saturday,	9:30 AM - 11:30 AM	Woodland Community College	Backyard Compost and Worm Compost
<b>JANUARY 2016</b>			
January 23, Saturday	9:10 AM - 10:00 AM 10:10 AM - 11:00 AM 11:10 AM - 12 Noon	Woodland Community College	Rose Pruning Fruit Tree Pruning Grape Vine Pruning

*Questions about your garden?  
We'd love to help!*

UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County Hotline..... (530) 666-8737

Our message centers will take your questions and information. Please leave your name, address, phone number and a description of your problem. A Master Gardener will research your problem and return your call.

E-Mail..... [mgyolo@ucdavis.edu](mailto:mgyolo@ucdavis.edu)

Drop In..... Tuesday & Friday, 9-11 a.m.  
70 Cottonwood St., Woodland  
Web Site ..... <http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/>

Facebook..... UCCE Yolo County Master Gardeners





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 UCCE Master Gardeners of Yolo County  
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## The Yolo Gardener - Fall 2015

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This newsletter is a quarterly publication of the University of California Master Gardener Program of Yolo County and is freely distributed to County residents. It is available through the internet for free download:

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