



THE YOLO GARDENER

Winter 2015

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

Reaching out in Yolo County

Bonnie Berman, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

We are the UCCE Master Gardeners of Yolo County. Most often the part of this title that peeks interest is “Gardener”. Neighbors and friends, work colleagues and acquaintances say “Oh, you’re a master gardener? Maybe you know why my plant is....” This article is not about gardening. It’s about the first part of

our title. Yolo. As in Yolo County, a county that encompasses much more than the cities of Woodland and Davis.

Our organization is tasked with sharing research-based information with the public. Over time we are finding that the public we serve lives predominately in Davis or Woodland. Maybe this is because most of our members live in these two cities and consequently this is where we offer the majority of our events. However, we know Yolo County is a rich and diverse county and we want to reach out and spread our services throughout the whole



Master Gardeners Jim Schulte, Sandra Schickele, Joe Black, and Bonnie Berman man the information table in Esparto.

area. Therefore, it was with great pleasure that we began our collaboration with the Yolo Food Bank.

The Yolo Food Bank is based in Woodland, and has distribution locations throughout the county. They regularly deliver food to locations in Woodland, Davis, Esparto, Winters, Knights Landing, Madison, Dunnigan,

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and West Sacramento. Working with Karen Strach, Director of Programs with the Yolo Food Bank, we began scheduling visits by UCCE Master Gardeners of Yolo County to areas of the county we had neglected. We completed our first series of visits this Fall and it was a very productive and rewarding experience.

Our first visit began in Esparto this May. Spring in Yolo County is lovely and it doesn't get much better than among the orchards and fields of Esparto. We brought all our usual supplies; ANR handouts, pest notes (in English and Spanish), research books, our large sign and a table. The beauty of partnering with the Yolo Food Bank is that the hardest thing for us to supply, the crowd, was already there. We had approximately 50-60 people waiting patiently for the food distribution to begin and curious about what we had to offer. We started right away answering questions about vegetable gardening and landscape plants but the biggest draw were the tomato starts Jim Schulte and Diana Neves Gomez brought to give away.

The idea of having something to handout was so successful that we began replicating it at each visit. In July, we drove to Winters and distributed bookmarks along with our gardening knowledge, and followed this in September in Knights Landing with handouts of greeting cards, notebooks, and garden journals. Our last visit was to West Sacramento where we were fortunate enough to have a large seed packet donation from Renee's Garden to share. The seed packets naturally started numerous discussions about how and when to plant various vegetables, and what grows best in our region.

This outreach was a very rewarding experience for all the Master Gardeners involved. It was useful to those we met at the various locations and we made connections with the Yolo Food Bank partners at each venue. It was a truly successful initiative and we plan to start up again in 2016 with a visit to Dunnigan. We have spring vegetable seeds to distribute and we hope to find other materials and plants to hand out during the year. If you have an interest in visiting other communities in our county to talk gardening, I welcome you to join us. We're the UCCE Master Gardeners of YOLO County. 🍅

Looking for Past and Future at El Dorado County's Wakamatsu Farm

Willa Bowman Pettygrove, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

Have you ever gone to see a play or exhibit and realized that the topic or object of the exhibit was much bigger than what you anticipated? That was my experience in going to the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony Farm on Gold Hill in El Dorado County. I went on a tour led by a friend, expecting to see the first Japanese settlement in North America. As such, this site (paraphrasing the words of Congresswoman Doris Matsu) is as symbolic for Japanese Americans as Plymouth Rock is for European settlers in America. But like the myth of Plymouth Rock, this place has many more lessons than who settled here.

The first residents of Gold Hill were Nisenan, the last of peoples who had lived in this area for over 6,000 years. Survivors still live in the area today, and their language and culture are being revived by a young generation who see its value. The Nisenan had the misfortune of having a village "Kulloma" just two miles from where John Sutter and James Marshall built a lumber mill, now the town Coloma. Many Nisenan died from exposure to disease and outright murder with the arrival of gold miners in 1848. Europeans via Missouri came to settle in 1852, and started farming with wine grapes and cattle as principal crops. By this time, California was fully engaged in the Gold Rush, and the settlers at Gold Hill had to compete for resources, especially water, with the very attractive opportunities of gold.

Japanese came to the area in 1869, brought by two German brothers (arms merchants named Schnell) who had purchased the future Wakamatsu property. The Schnell brothers and their Samurai friends were on the losing side of a civil war in Japan. The Schnells' postwar plan was to develop tea and silk (planting tea bushes and mulberry trees) with the help of the Japanese immigrants on the property. The deal the Japanese thought they were getting—passage to California and

opportunities in farming—did not meet expectations. The terms they agreed to while still in Japan meant earning less than the going rate in California at the time, and for farm work that was much more demanding than growing tea in Japan. The Japanese colony at Wakamatsu lasted only until 1871, when the settlers moved to other employment in California or returned to Japan. The Schnell brothers may have had the best intentions, but like many, overestimated the potential for the Mediterranean climate with limited summer rain, especially on California's Western slope. This may have been the first instance in California history when water was the limiting factor to development.

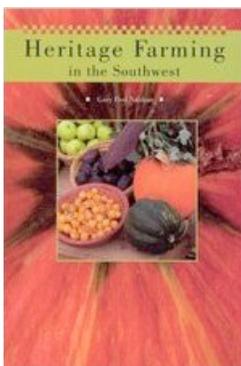


Photo by Claudette Cervinka
Blue Oak

Fortunately for current residents of Northern California, the story does not end with the failure of the Schnells' plan. The farm property continued to thrive into the twentieth century, with crops that were productive, including cattle and wine. The interesting history of Wakamatsu Colony was unearthed as related developments prevented the conversion of the farms to housing development, a common pattern in California. The American River Conservancy was able to capitalize on the historic and agriculture related interests in Wakamatsu Colony, not to mention the generosity of heirs of the original owners of the land. In 2010, Wakamatsu became part of a larger land acquisition, now part of the American River Headwaters Project. This project includes all of the Western Slope land below Granite Chief Wilderness, preventing development at the ridge of the Pacific Crest Trail, above Lake Tahoe.

To learn more about the project, go to ARConservancy.org. There is a tab on this site for Wakamatsu, and also a tab for Granite Chief which includes a context map of the whole area. Tours of the farm are by appointment with volunteer docents. This is an excellent place for an easy hike to see native plants and birds (see the photo with this article of a Blue Oak, common to the area), and is an easy drive from Yolo County up Hwy. 50. There are nearby farms (including two on part of the Wakamatsu property), and big plans for the future: As the visitors' brochure notes, "The historic 272-acre Wakamatsu Colony Farm is abuzz with activity. Not only are we working on projects to restore and enhance wetland, oak woodland and riparian habitat, but we are also working on a project to create a native plant nursery and community garden space." They have already started to restore the historic farmhouse, installing obligatory accessible restrooms for visitors, and restoring farm buildings for demonstrations of farm practices. Between the American River and Cosumnes River watersheds, ARC has almost 25,000 acres of land under protection.

Living in Yolo County, it is perhaps easy for us to take land conservation and environmental stewardship for granted. There are regular events in town and on farms that have tremendous educational benefit for residents. It is a hopeful sign to see that other areas are having success at protecting their historic and natural resources too.

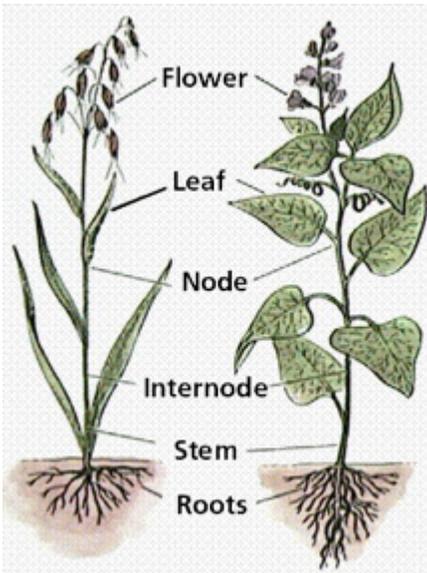


Even if you live in Yolo County, you might be interested in exploring heritage farms in other parts of the U.S. A book published in 2010 offers some destinations to explore in your travels: Gary Paul Nabhan, Heritage Farming in the Southwest. 2010, Western National Parks Association.

Propagation by Cutting

Laura Cameron, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

Her stealth work was complete. She had mapped out the area where the plants she wants cuttings of were growing: side of freeway, park, neighbors and neighborhoods. Her map complete she gathered her materials together, dressed in gardening camouflage, and with her partner in cutting she set out on her mission. Her recruit was new to cutting and her education was about to begin.



How To Take A Cutting: Cuttings are taken from healthy plants, free from disease and pests. Use a clean sharp knife to remove cuttings (stems, leaves, or roots) from woody and herbaceous plants. After each cut the tool is dipped in rubbing alcohol or bleach solution to maintain sterility and lessen the accidental introduction of disease to another plant. If you accidentally spill the sterilizing solution use a lighter to sterilize your tool. In addition, when taking stem cuttings, cut as close as you can to the node below the cutting so that the mother plant has a better chance of healing properly. Dip the cutting into the rooting compound and place in a baggie. Once home the propagation process begins.

Preparation At Home: The cuttings must be prepared and placed in an area of light, though not direct sunlight and kept between 65-75 degrees. A layer of pea gravel topped with 3-5 inches of moistened rooting medium (sphagnum moss, vermiculite, perlite, sharp sand, etc.) and the ability to lightly cover the cutting to retain moisture is all that is needed. Aquariums or small wooden boxes covered with plastic will work well. A large flower pot with a smaller

closed bottom ceramic pot in the center for wicking moisture is also an option. Easy to root plants can stay in the plastic bag, just add moist sphagnum moss around the base of the cuttings and close the bag. Make sure the plastic covering does not touch the vegetation or it will likely rot. Keep the baggie at high humidity by misting and adding water as needed. Once rooting has taken place pot up as you would a seedling. Gradually expose the new plants to natural conditions taking a few days to harden the plants, otherwise you may injure or kill off your new plant.

Softwood Stem Tip Cuttings: These are from soft new spring growth of deciduous or evergreen species. Find a 2-6" piece of lateral shoots that have some flexibility yet the maturity if bent sharply it would break and that has a terminal bud. When preparing the cutting cut just below a node and take off any leaves that would touch or be covered by the rooting medium. Be sure to place at least one node in the rooting medium. These cuttings are best gathered early in the day. Cut. They tend to wilt so keep moist and cool and rooting will take 2-5 weeks.

Cane Like Stems: Cut stems that contain one or two nodes dusting the ends with fungicide or activated charcoal. Dry for several hours and then lay the stem cutting horizontally with approximately half below the rooting medium and the node facing up. Pot when roots and new shoots appear. Examples are *Dieffenbachia* and *Croton*.

Materials Required

- small ice chest
- plastic baggies
- rooting compound
- water
- lighter
- gloves
- rubbing alcohol or a bleach solution (1 part bleach to 9 parts water)
- sterile sharp knife or clippers

Semihardwood Stem Cuttings: Broadleaf evergreen species are best cut mid-July to early September when the growth flush is complete, the wood is firm and the leaves are mature. Cut 3-6" with the bottom leaves of the cutting removed. Remove soft growth from the terminus, dip into rooting compound and stick into rooting medium. After 4-6 weeks roots should appear and the hardening process can begin.

Hardwood Stem Cuttings: Cuttings can be taken from deciduous plants that have lost their leaves and are in dormancy, October through late winter. The wood should be cut from the last season's growth and range from 6-20" long with a diameter from ¼" to 2" depending on species. Make sure the host is vigorous and try to choose basal stems as close to the crown as possible because they have enough stored foods to aid in the growth of new roots and shoots. Dip the basal end in rooting hormone, bundle in a plastic bag or in moist sawdust or peat moss and keep in a dark cool location.

Leaf Cuttings: This method is almost exclusively reserved for indoor plants. The leaf blade or the leaf blade plus petiole is used. Adventitious roots and a shoot will form at the base of the leaf. High humidity conditions are important and root hormones are helpful. Lay leaf cuttings flat on the rooting medium, slit the large veins on the lower leaf surface of split vein leaves. With humid conditions new plants form at the cuts. Examples: African violet, jade plant, rex begonia

Root Cuttings: Take cuttings from two to three year old plants during the dormant season. Propagate plants with large roots by making a straight top cut of the root section near the crown of the plant. Then a slanted cut 2 to 6" below the first cut at the bottom end. Place in moist sawdust, peat moss or sand at 40 degrees for about three weeks. Then place right side up in the rooting medium. For small delicate roots cut 1-2" sections and insert horizontally about ½" below the surface of fine sand-screened moss medium. Keep moist and place in the shade. Indoors or in a hotbed work best.

After a year of asking permission to take cuttings you can create a new and relatively inexpensive indoor and outdoor garden along with plenty of new plant gift giving opportunities.

For more detailed information please see: Pamela Geisel, "Plant Propagation," in Dennis R. Pittinger, Ed., *California Master Gardener Handbook*, Second Edition

Download "Propagation by Stem Cuttings" at <http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/MoreInfo/>

Alan Toogood, Ed., *The American Horticultural Society: Plant Propagation* 

How El Macero Country Club is Managing the Drought

William Alger, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

Throughout our extended drought many may wonder how businesses that rely on heavy water use are managing operations during this challenging time. Golf courses certainly fall into this category. The typical golf course can use anywhere between 50 – 100 million gallons of water annually depending on location and environmental conditions. As such, it is critical that golf courses manage water use as efficiently as possible.

I had the opportunity to interview Michael Facciuto, Course Superintendent for the El Macero County Club in Davis, California to gain a better understanding how one of our local golf courses is managing operations during this drought. Michael came to El Macero a little over a year ago. Previously he worked at Yoche De He golf course in Brooks, California. Both courses are managed by Troon Golf which is a third party management company that manages numerous private and public courses in the United States and internationally.



Michael's first priority when he came to El Macero was to understand the condition of the watering infrastructure at El Macero in order to assess the efficiency of the water management system. Michael stated that the most important element of a water management program for any course is the pump station. A pump station in poor condition compromises watering efficiency and distribution. The next critical piece of the irrigation equation are the sprinkler heads located throughout a golf course. These are critical to insure an equal amount and distribution of water. They need to be well maintained with the latest hardware so that they function well and can be efficiently programmed into the water management computer system. El Macero obtains its water from a well that is owned by the Club.

The water management computer system integrates the pumping station and sprinkler heads to deliver the predetermined water requirements throughout the golf course. Both the pump stations and irrigation heads were upgraded at El Macero this past year resulting in a 25% improvement in the accuracy of water delivery. This is important because the amount of water being pumped from the pump station should equal the amount distributed by the sprinkler heads. An efficient system will be able to identify potential water leaks if the amount provided and delivered do not match.

Once it is determined that these key elements are working efficiently then it is up to the course superintendent to determine the amount of water required to sustain the course through the winter, fall, spring, and summer as water demand will vary with each season. Water requirements can be determined based on a global adjustment or calculating evapotranspiration rates for the different types of grasses. Michael explained that the global adjustment calculation starts at 100%. If a sprinkler head station is also set at 100% it will mean the head will turn three times. Every head turns 360 degrees (one full turn or revolution) in about 3 minutes. Golf courses use this in conjunction with moisture meters to provide the actual root zone moisture level. The moisture



Figure 1

level will then determine the amount of water that will be used that day. This is an excellent way to not overwater and maintain fast and firm fairway conditions. The ET setting or evapotranspiration setting is also used to manage ground moisture. The ET setting is the sum of evaporation and plant transpiration. The factors are the percentage of soil cover, solar cover, solar radiation, humidity, temperature, and wind. This works best if a course has only one type of grass but becomes more challenging when there are different grasses as water requirements will vary for the several types of grass. Cool season grasses such as rye, poa, fescue, or bluegrass require more water than warm season grass such as bermuda. El Macero is fortunate that the fairways are bermuda which requires much less water than a golf course with any type of cool season grass.

Most all golf courses have various conditions within the course itself that requires different amounts of water. Areas where trees such as redwoods and cedars are located suck up more water due to their fibrous root system and areas under these trees will need more water to maintain grass. El Macero has made several changes to the course in order to continue to improve water utilization. Areas outside the main fairways are being watered less frequently and also less water is being used during each irrigation cycle and you can see the results in figure 1. These areas are mostly out of play and as such are being left in a more natural state with just enough water to prevent trees from experiencing stress. Numerous trees were also thinned out so not as much water would be sucked up by their fibrous root systems. Additionally bermuda was placed around the greens instead of the typical rye that is used around most greens. You can see the before



After installation of Bermudagrass



Figure 2: Cool Season Grass

and after picture in figure 2. During the warmer months water surfactants are being used on the fairways and greens to help hold more moisture in the root zone so that less water is required. These measures have saved about 1 million gallons/month of water.

With all these actions it is still incumbent on the superintendent to assess how much water is required on a daily basis as it varies by season and even by day. As such, Michael drives the course in a cart so he can personally see if specific areas of the course are either getting too much or too little water. At times certain areas may need to be hand watered which will prevent over watering in adjacent areas that may not need to be watered. Michael uses a water meter regularly but also says that “hearing and feeling the course” such as the sound of wet grasses on the wheels of the golf cart or seeing dry conditions in specific locations tells him even more information.

The improved watering management system at El Macero combined with the type of grass used has insured that the course uses the minimal amount of water compared to typical golf courses in California. With courses using between 50-100 million gallons annually El Macero’s use is closer to the 50 million gallon range on an annual basis. El Macero has been able to accomplish this through equipment upgrades, decreasing the quantity of water used in outlying areas of the course, increasing the use of Bermuda grass, utilizing organic surfactants to hold in moisture, thinning out trees, and daily analysis of turf conditions. 🍅

Jujube: A Tough Tree With A Sweet Fruit

Mary Yaussy, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County



Fresh Jujubes

Remember the old Ronco commercial? “Set it and forget it”. With the Jujube, plant it bare-root in the winter, do not give supplement water until the first leaf buds then seat back and wait for the fruit to appear in late summer, early fall. A bonus is the beautiful bright yellow leaf color in the fall. The jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*) also called the Chinese date originated in China more than 4,000 years ago with currently more than four hundred varieties. The fruit tree was introduced to United States in 1837 but improved Chinese varieties were introduced by the USDA in 1908.



The jujube is a small deciduous tree, growing up to 20 feet in California. The wood is very hard and strong and will withstand the strong Yolo County northern winds. The trees grow easily; tolerates cold but needs only 150 hours below 45 degrees for chilling requirement, loves the long hot summer heat, drought tolerant but does need occasional deep watering, self-pollinating, pest (except the pocket gopher will chew the roots), and disease-free. The tree will bear fruit pruned or not. No fertilizer or spraying needed. Definitely a low maintenance fruit tree. Only negative aspect of some varieties is the long spine-covered branches, making

to being a perfect fruit tree. For more information check out these two websites: <https://crfg.org/pubs/ff/jujube.html> and www.davewilson.com/pproduct-information/product/jujubes. 

My First Raised Beds

Sue Treadwell, UCCE Master Gardener Trainee, Yolo County

It was June 2012 when I decided to build a couple of raised garden beds and grow my own food. It was really rather ambitious of me because, up until that point in my life, I had not demonstrated any real gardening capabilities. Quite the opposite. I have been known to kill cactus.

But I had just left a job after many years and needed to fill my time with something that felt productive. With my love for cooking, I was determined to grow something – *anything!* – that could be used in my kitchen! I decided to plant tomatoes, zucchini squash, Swiss chard, rosemary, basil and thyme. I was definitely getting a late start but I didn't let that deter me. I checked every day for signs of growth and was soon rewarded with small blossoms. I was ecstatic and couldn't wait to share my bounty.

By late summer I had aromatic herbs and lush, beautiful Roma tomatoes. Then more tomatoes...and still more! Soon the zucchini and the tomatoes seemed to become embattled in ~~some~~ a pitiless contest to see who could produce the most fruit. In the end, I believe, it was a draw. I tried giving away zucchini to friends and neighbors. But soon they stopped making eye contact when they saw me, fearful I would thrust even more of those green cylindrical-shaped vegetables on them. I didn't know how to make the madness stop! I felt such a high from knowing that *I did this – I grew my own food – enough to share!* I shared my bounty with anyone who expressed the slightest interest in my gardens. I don't know if it was beginner's luck that made that first garden so successful, but it left me with the taste of *more*.

I was thrilled to go out into my garden and pick tomatoes for my Pasta Puttanesca, zucchini for



Dried Jujubes

harvesting painful. The USDA plant hardiness zones are 5-10 so the Jujube can be grown almost everywhere in the United States.

The two popular varieties for Yolo County are 'Li' and 'Lang.' 'Li' produces large, round fruit in mid-August. Fruit may be picked at the yellow-green stage, will taste like a pear. If the fruit continues to ripen to a reddish brown wrinkled appearance, the taste will be sweet and chewy like a fig. The fruit has a short shelf life so best eaten fresh. 'Lang' variety produces large pear shaped fruit early-mid September which must be the reddish brown coloring for best eating or making jams. Since the fruit is quick to mold once picked best to leave on tree to dry and until ready for consumption. A single jujube less than a year old will produce fruit.

From experience I know the bare-root trees sell out quickly at local nurseries. If this is a fruit tree that will work in your garden don't wait. The jujube is close



Sue Treadwell plants in her raised bed with granddaughter, Brooklyn and son, Kyle

my Italian Sausage soup and herbs for homemade bread. My granddaughter, who was living with us at the time, was 8 months old when my zucchini ripened. I was determined that, rather than subsist on jarred baby food, she should have fresh-grown vegetables, cultivated by her loving grandma! I managed to convince her mother that her first food should be some of that prolific zucchini, steamed, blended and cooled to perfection. It's true - I had resorted to shoving the zucchini off onto my poor, unsuspecting grandchild! I felt a bit guilty but I had convinced myself that I was doing this for HER benefit. I watched anxiously as she took her first bite, and then another and another. She loved it and, in turn, I - justified! - experienced a renewed fervor regarding my vegetable gardens.

Little did I know then that this one positive gardening experience would lead to a near-obsession with growing my own food. That eventually led me to apply for (and accepted by) the UCCE Master Gardener's program in Yolo County. To be sure, it has been a journey of enlightenment. An experience like none other. There have been tears (one year I lost a whole crop of corn from lack of water, and in another raised bed nothing produced fruit) and laughter (forgetting to label what I'd planted and making the wrong guess!), but the reward was in the absolute joy in realizing I could actually *grow* food. There is nothing quite like walking into my garden and plucking food straight from the vine and eating it on the spot. 🍅

Winter Gardening Tips

Mary Yaussy, UCCE Master Gardener, Yolo County

"Anyone who thinks that gardening begins in the spring and ends in the fall is missing the best part of the whole year. For gardening begins in January with the dream".

-- Josephine Nuese

The winter months provide a good time to review what grew and what did not due to the drought and to research plants available for Yolo County conditions. Consider new varieties of bare-root fruit trees, berries, and roses that require less water and are pest/disease resistant. Attend a free UC Master Gardener pruning or tool care class. The class schedules and locations can be found on our website: <http://ucanr.edu/yolomg>.

WINTER CLEANUP

- Continue to remove fallen leaves, spent annuals and vegetable plants.
- Add disease free plants and leaves to your compost pile.
- Clean garden pots and store for future use. Turn all unused pots on end to prevent water collection and breeding areas for pests and diseases. Treat pots with a dilute solution of bleach.
- Sharpen, clean and oil garden tools.
- Lawnmowers need a yearly tune-up and blade sharpening. Now is a good time.
- Properly dispose of any old or unneeded pesticides and herbicides.

WATER

- Adjust the irrigation systems or turn off once the rains begin.
- Check potted plants for moisture, too much water and inadequate drainage can lead to root rot.
- Consider collecting rainwater for watering plants during dry periods.

PROTECTION

- **Protect frost sensitive plants** including citrus with a frost cover.
- Adding a string of old holiday lights can provide additional heat.
- Watering the soil will also help the soil retain heat and can help the plant's roots and lower branches survive.
- Plastic sheeting is not recommended to protect plants because it cannot breath and traps moisture.

PLANTING

- December is the last month to plant spring blooming bulbs such as daffodil, tulip, anemone, and crocus.
- What to plant now:
cool season annuals : Primroses, pansies, violas, snapdragons, calendulas and poppies.
cool season perennials: *Cyclamen*, *Hellebores*, *Daphne*, and *Iberia*.
herbs: cilantro, flat and curly parsley
bare-root fruits and vegetables: strawberries, berries, rhubarb, grapes, fruit trees, artichokes, asparagus, horseradish, onions, and garlic.
- Use row covers to protect seedlings, if plants are bothered by slugs, snails, or cold nights.
- Extend your harvest time by planting vegetables every two weeks in December.
- Late winter is the best time to plant or transplant most any shrub, roses, or tree.
- After you have discarded your summer vegetable plants, turn the soil over and add compost.
- Sow favorite vegetable seeds in trays early February for your summer garden.

FERTILIZER

- February or March apply fertilizer to lawn with crabgrass preventive and turf builder to build strong root system.
- Apply a fertilizer to dormant roses to encourage bud break.

**MULCH**

- Very important to lay three to four inches of bark mulch in the garden to retain moisture and prevent soil erosion from winter rains.

PRUNING

- Roses can be pruned in late December through early February.
- Last chance to prune fruit trees and grape vines.
- Spray deciduous fruit trees and roses with dormant oil to smother pests, such as insect eggs, mites, and scale.

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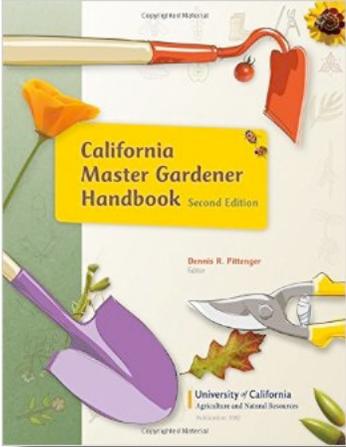
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Download for free at:

http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/Yolo_Gardener/

For further information on the above points refer to these websites: www.ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG and www2.ipm.ucanr.edu

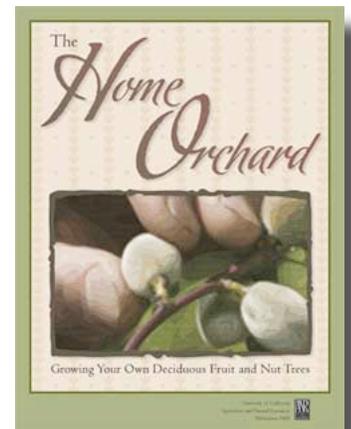
RECOMMENDED BOOKS



California Master Gardener Handbook-Second Edition,
This handbook will be your go-to source for the practical, science-based information you need to sustainably maintain your landscape and garden and become an effective problem solver.

Home Orchard: Growing Your Own Deciduous Fruit & Nut Trees.

Step-by-Step information from soil preparation and planting to watering and fertilizing; pruning and grafting to thinning pest control and harvesting.



*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

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

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)
JANUARY 2016			
January 9, Saturday	9:30 AM - 10:30 AM 11:00 AM - 12 Noon	Central Park Gardens	Get Your Summer Seeds Growing Indoors Rose and Dormant Tree Pruning and Care
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)
JANUARY 2016			
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



U.C. Cooperative Extension
UCCE Master Gardeners of Yolo County
70 Cottonwood Street
Woodland, CA 95695

The Yolo Gardener - Winter 2015

Send a Letter
to an Editor!

email: mgyolo@ucdavis.edu

Please put: *Yolo Gardener* in the subject line

or

Yolo County UCCE
70 Cottonwood St.
Woodland, CA 95695

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