



Whether it's a vegetable garden, house plants or a landscape...

A Garden Runs Through It

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November 2014

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OFFICE HOURS:

Tuesday,
9am—12pm
1pm—4pm
UCCE Colusa,
100 Sunrise Blvd
Colusa, CA
458-0570

Have a question?
Email us at
glhernandez@ucanr.edu

Information Booth Locations:

Want to become a UCCE Master Gardener of Colusa County?
Application deadline is Friday November 7th.

cecolusa.ucanr.edu

Mark your 2015 calendars

Winter Fruit Tree workshop
Saturday January 10

Rose Pruning workshop
Sunday January 25



Frequently Asked Question

Dear Master Gardener,

I was going to go to the Fall Fruit tree workshop but I was unable to attend. I would like to know more about the Asian Citrus Psyllid.

Your neighbor

Dear Neighbor,

Thanks for asking for more information. There are 2 new insects in our area.

The **Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)** can carry the Huanglongbing Disease (HLB). The disease can kill citrus trees in as little as 5 years. There is no cure or effective control method for HLB.

Inspect your trees for eggs, nymphs, and adults on newly formed leaves. Do not move plants or clippings out of psyllid-infested areas, because they can spread the insect and disease. ACP has been found in San Joaquin County and they currently have a quarantine area.

For more information [click here](#).

The **Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB)** has been found in Sacramento, Sutter and Yolo counties. It is an agricultural, garden and household insect. In the fall the BMSB likes to find a warm place to overwinter. Your house and other buildings are prime locations for them. THEY STINK. The BMSB is a large insect and can be as large as a quarter.

For more information [click here](#).

Your UCCE Master Gardener of Colusa County

Asian Citrus Psyllid adult and nymphs



Brown Marmorated Stink Bug
Adult and late stage nymph



Your Edible Garden

Planning for Spring



Now is the time to plan your spring garden and prepare the soil to ease the work you will have planting your veggies next spring. Pathways, borders and other hardscape should be created and be fearless in trying inter-planting some vegetables in with your ornamentals --- food for the eyes and then food for the tummy.

If you think your soil needs amending beyond just the addition of organic matter (compost) your local nursery may be able to give you some tips as to problems local to your area. You could do that first and work the organic matter in after and leave a blanket of a couple inches of organic matter on top. Leave the soil loose so as to take in as much rain water as possible and leave the soil friable for weeding and planting in the spring.

David Dennis

Ornamental Plant of the Month

Peony Cultivation and Care

If you want classic beauty for your yard and have an area that gets lots of light and some protection from the hottest afternoon sun – the peony is your plant. If a peony is in a well suited spot it can bloom with nearly no care for 100 years. That's not a bad investment!

September and October are the best months for transplanting and separating plants from a neighbor who needs more air circulation or is feeling generous. In our warm climate the break from the hottest afternoon is really important.

To prepare the planting hole for a bareroot peony, dig the soil to a depth of 12-18". Use a garden fork to loosen the sides of the planting hole as well. Add a shovelful of compost and a handful of an all-purpose, organic, granular fertilizer, to the bottom of the hole and then add a shovelful of the original soil. Build up a "cone" of this amended soil inside the planting hole and then position the peony root on top of the cone with its roots hanging down the sides. It is very important that the "eyes", or growth nodes, located near the base of the old stem, end up no more than 2" below the soil surface. If the peony root is positioned deeper than this, the plant may grow well, but it will produce few if any blooms. Container grown plants can be planted similarly. Just dig a hole that's twice as wide as the root ball but no deeper. Amend the soil as above. When planting, make sure the soil surface in the pot is at grade when the new plant is in the ground. If the plant doesn't bloom the first year you shouldn't be discouraged – they will reward you later on with faithful blooms as soon as their roots are established.

A yearly application of organic, all-purpose fertilizer and a top-dressing of compost is all a peony requires for good health. If you mulch your flower beds, be sure to keep the mulch away from the base your peonies. If the base is covered with mulch, the plant reacts as if it has been planted too deep, and will produce few, if any, flowers.

Depending on the variety and the growing conditions, you'll probably want to provide your peonies with some support when the flowers are in bloom. This is especially true for the double or "bomb"-style blossoms, which can become waterlogged and very heavy. The supports should be positioned early in the growing season, before the plants get more than a few inches high. Once the plant has filled out, and especially when it's in bloom, it is nearly impossible to set up an effective support system.

Whichever variety of peony you choose for your yard, you can do one more thing that my friend Ginny always swore by – on New Year's Day dump a bag of ice on your plant which will be hiding under the soil – it will shock the plant from it's winter complacency and reward you with riotous blooms in the spring.

Cynthia White



What to read this month

ROSES RESOURCES

Although roses are beloved by many gardeners for their fragrance, beauty and great variety of colors and types, they are not entirely care free. Owners of roses often have questions about selecting new ones, the growing and care of the ones they have, which includes dealing with problems. Below are some possible sources of information, just a few among many.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY www.rose.org

Consulting rosarians are listed who have volunteered to answer questions specific to your growing area. For Sacramento it is Baldo Villegas listed with contact information.

An extensive list of articles, which can be downloaded with permission to print, that includes fertilizing, fungicides, integrated pest management for roses, mulching, pests, diseases, rose arrangements, conditioning and exhibiting, planting, pruning, watering and much more.

SUNSET WESTERN GARDEN BOOK

Don't overlook this longtime source of reliable and extensive information.

Check out its website, too at <http://www.sunset.com/garden>

Garden Basics has a video on how to dead-head roses and clear illustrations and directions to plant a bare-root rose.

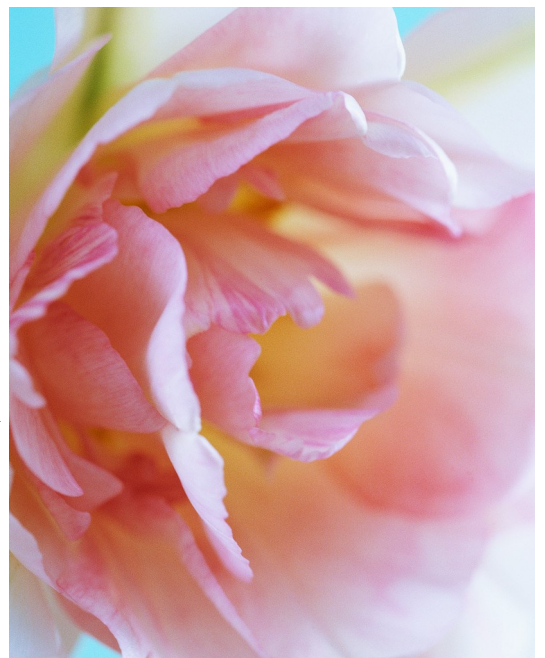
HEIRLOOM ROSES news@heirloomroses.com>

Directions on rose growing and care basics with how-to articles plus videos and blogs

This nursery has 22 different types of roses they have propagated on their own root stocks. We personally have found their rose plants to be of the highest quality.

A WORD OF CAUTION: In exploring websites we looked at Jackson-Perkins www.jacksonandperkins.com once-known to be the best source for roses. They are now owned by Park Seed Co. Read the feedback stories/most recent comments before ordering. Comments are now over-whelmingly negative.

Diane Vafis



Smart Gardening Practices

CONSERVE ENERGY

A. Plant Trees

1. Plant trees to the west of your home.
2. Select evergreen trees for a windbreak. Especially if you live in the countryside.
3. Plant large trees at least 20 feet from the foundation
4. For more information: www.pge.com

Benefit: When properly placed mature trees can reduce your inside temperature by 20 degrees.

B. Shade paved areas

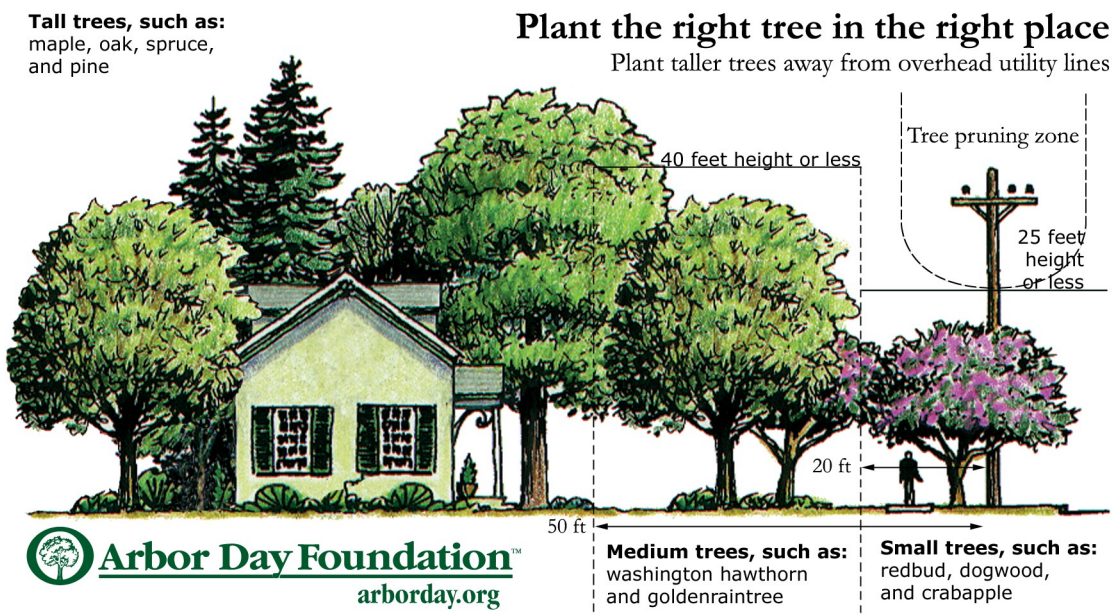
1. Driveways and paved areas are huge sources of heat
2. Choose trees with root systems that do not sucker or damage the surface

Benefit: Patios and cars are more comfortable, cooling cost may be lowered

C. Shade the air conditioner

Benefit: Reduced utility cost

D. Fall is a great time to plant trees!



Recipe of the Month

Lemon Apple Bread

1/4 cup butter

1/2 cup sugar

- Cream together until light and fluffy.

2 eggs, slightly beaten

- Beat eggs into butter/sugar until blended.

2 cup flour

1 tsp baking soda

1 tsp baking powder

3/4 tsp salt

2 cup coarsely shredded peeled apples

- Mix dry ingredients together and add to creamed mixture alternately with apple, blending well after each addition.

4 tsp grated lemon peel

2/3 cup chopped nuts

- Stir into above mixture. Turn into greased and floured 9 x 5 inch loaf pan.
- Bake at 350 for 50 to 60 minutes or until pick inserted in center comes out clean. Remove from pan to rack to cool completely. Wrap airtight. Loaf is best if stored overnight before serving.
- Makes 1 loaf.

Apple Walnut Muffins

1/2 cup butter flavored Crisco

1/2 cup sugar

- Preheat oven to 400. Beat Crisco and sugar together until light and fluffy.

2 eggs

2 cup grated apple

- Beat eggs, into Crisco/sugar, one at a time. Stir in apples.

1 3/4 cup flour

3 tsp baking powder

1/2 tsp salt

1/2 tsp cinnamon

- Sift dry ingredients together and stir into above mixture. Stir only until dry ingredients are wet.

1/2 cup chopped walnuts

- Stir in nuts briefly. Put muffin papers into muffin pan and spoon batter into papers. Fill each 1/2 full.
- Makes about 12. Bake at 400 for 20 minutes.
- Serve while warm.
- Both recipes are from Apple Hill recipes, volume 2.

Cynthia Peterson and Barbara Scheimer



November in the Garden:

- 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.
- 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.

Also, this is the time to plant the chilled bulbs, and the spring flowering tubers and corms. Clean up all the fallen/falling leaves and other plant debris and dispose of diseased materials.



Science word of the Month....

Self-compatible—Able to produce normal fruit and seed with self-pollination; sets and matures fruit without pollen from another cultivar.

Garden Club of Colusa County activities

- Monday November 17 at 6:30pm
- St. Stephens church, 642 5th St, Colusa

Additional Links

Integrated Pest Management www.ipm.ucdavis.edu

UC Davis Arboretum www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu

McConnell Arboretum and Botanical Gardens turtlebay.org

Invasive Plants www.cal-ipc.org

Plant Right www.plantright.org

PG&E www.pge.com

Save Our Water www.water.ca.gov

The UCCE Colusa County Master Gardener Volunteer Program is a partnership among the University of California Cooperative Extension, USDA, Colusa County and the Colusa County Farm Bureau. Master Gardener volunteers extend horticultural information and offer educational programs and garden-related demonstrations in Colusa County.

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To simplify information, trade names of products have been used. No endorsement of named products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products which are not mentioned.

University of California, United States Department of Agriculture, Colusa County Cooperating.
For special assistance regarding our programs, please contact us.

