

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...

June 2019

UC Cooperative Extension,
Colusa County

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Upcoming events

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



June

Colusa County Fair

June 6-9

Etchepare Hall & Main Exhibit Hall

Second Saturday at the Library

Saturday, June 8, 10 am to noon

Colusa County Library, Colusa

Arbuckle Farmers Market

Every Wednesday

June 12 to August 28

3:30 to 7 pm

Garden Chat with the Master Gardeners

Tuesday, June 25, 1 to 2 pm

Arbuckle Library

Advice to Grow by ... Ask Us!





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



- **June 8 – Irrigation for lawns and flowers**
- **July 13 – Irrigation for vegetables**
- **August 13 – Building your soil**
- **September 14 – Fall gardening**



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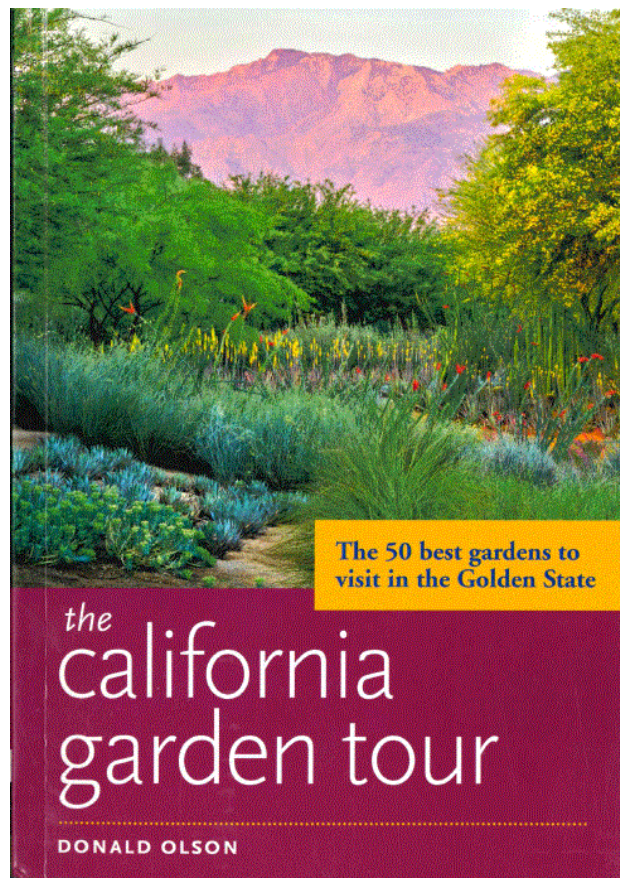
Book of the Month

The California Garden Tour

Vacation time! What does a gardener do on a vacation trip? This gardener always tries to include a visit to at least one garden that is open for public viewing. For several years my husband and I would spend our anniversary weekend on the Mendocino coast where we would attend the Mendocino Art Center's Garden Tour. We were privileged to see a number of wonderful private north coast gardens. Last week during a visit to family living near Portland, Oregon, I toured the beautiful Japanese Garden there.

If you are planning a trip within California and are wanting to visit gardens, I recommend *The California Garden Tour: the 50 best gardens to visit in the Golden State*. The author, Donald Olson, includes four different types of gardens in his book: estate gardens, botanical gardens, parks, and art gardens. In each entry he describes the background or backstory of the garden, a description of what you will see, and pertinent information such as address, best time to visit, days and hours open, etc. In addition, for every entry, there are several color photographs.

At this point, I have only seen eleven of these gardens, so I need to get traveling. Have a great vacation and visit a garden wherever you go.



Submitted by Peggy Townzen



GARDEN CHAT

Garden Chat with the UC Master Gardeners of Colusa County

Where: Arbuckle Library, 610 King Street

When: Tuesdays, 1 – 2 pm

**June 25
August 27**

**July 30
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.



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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

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Ornamental Plant of the Month

Prostanthera ovalifolia

Oval Leaved Mint Bush

Sometimes you give a plant to someone and they are amazed at what it becomes. Our daughter in El Dorado Hills called and said her shrub that I gave her was blooming in April and she had forgotten the name. I had also forgotten what I had gifted her. She sent me a picture and I was blown away – it was the mint bush and it was smothered in purple flowers and had strong minty fragrant leaves for anyone who brushes next to it.

She had planted it next to her outdoor eating area and it was spectacular. It is planted in a well drained sloping area which is perfect as it can become unreliable if it is waterlogged for any length of time. It likes a light trim after flowering to ensure the best possible flowering for the following year. It is a fast growing plant, and can be cut back by a third if a dense habit is required. It wilts when dry, making it a good indicator plant for dry soil. Watering will restore the plant to vigor.

So, if you have a spot for this medium sized shrub that can get up to 8 feet if not trimmed and want a spectacular spring bloomer, the mint bush is for you and will attract butterflies and bees to your site!



Submitted by Cynthia White

Edible Plant of the Month

Pumpkins

It's time to plant pumpkins!

Most varieties of Cucurbita pepo, includes summer squash, ornamental gourds, and many pumpkins. Pumpkins are available in vining and bush types, and fruit varies greatly in size. One of the best for a jumbo Halloween pumpkin is 'Atlantic Giant', 'Orange Smoothie' is smooth skinned, making it easy to decorate with paint. 'Small Sugar', a smaller pumpkin with finer-grained, sweeter flesh, is great for pies. 'Jack Be Little' and 'Wee-B-Little' are miniature types used for decoration. Novelties with white skin and orange flesh include miniature 'Baby Boo' and 'Lumina'. Seeds of all type are edible.

How to Grow it

Best site—pumpkins need sun and plenty of room; a single vine can cover 500 sq. ft.

Yield—10 to 20 pounds per 10 ft. row.

Planting— Sow pumpkin seeds from spring to summer. In our long growing season, July is ideal.

Spacing—For vining pumpkins, sow clusters of five or six seeds 1 inch deep in 6 to 8 in high, 3 ft. wide hills (mounds).

Water—irrigate regularly, keeping foliage dry to prevent leaf diseases.

Fertilizer—give complete fertilizer periodically.

Training—in late summer, slide wood or other protection under the fruit to protect it from wet soil and rot.

Harvest—depending on variety, pumpkins are ready to harvest 90 to 120 days after sowing, when the shell has hardened. Use a sharp knife or hand pruners to harvest fruit along with 1-2 in. of stem.

Challenges—squash bugs cause leaves to wilt and may damage fruit. Mildew can be another problem; get a resistant variety and/or plant where there's good air circulation.

It is best to read and follow the directions on the seed packet.



Submitted by Gerry Hernandez

Information from Sunset Western Garden Book of Edibles

Recipe of the Month

Szechuan Noodle Salad

- 6 garlic cloves, chopped
- 1/4 cup fresh ginger, peeled and chopped
- 1/4 cup vegetable oil
- 1/2 cup tahini (sesame paste)
- 1/2 cup smooth peanut butter
- 1/2 cup soy sauce
- 1/4 cup dry sherry
- 1/4 cup sherry vinegar
- 1/4 cup honey
- 1/2 teaspoon hot chili oil
- 4 tablespoons dark sesame oil
- 1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- 1/8 teaspoon ground cayenne pepper
- 1 pound spaghetti or angel hair pasta
- 1 red bell pepper, julienned
- 1 yellow bell pepper, julienned
- 1 medium carrot, peeled and julienned
- 4 scallions, sliced diagonally (white and green parts)



Optional add ins:

- 1 -2 cups cut up cooked shrimp or chicken
- 1 cup blanched and slivered sugar snap peas (or just frozen peas)
- 1 cup daikon radish, julienned
- 1/2 cup sliced water chestnuts
- 1 cup sliced celery
- 1/4 - 1/2 cup dry roasted peanuts, coarsely chopped, as topping

Garnish - I would go with fresh cilantro!

Place the garlic and ginger in a food processor fitted with a steel blade and chop.

Add the vegetable oil, tahini, peanut butter, soy sauce, sherry, sherry vinegar, honey, chili oil, sesame oil, and black pepper and (optional) cayenne. Puree the sauce and set aside.

Cook the spaghetti al dente in boiling water.

Drain the pasta in a colander, place it in a large bowl, and while still warm, toss with 3/4 of the sauce.

Add the red and yellow bell peppers and scallions (and any optional add ins). Toss well.

Serve warm or at room temperature.

The remaining sauce may be added, as needed, to moisten the pasta.

NOTE:



If you do not have tahini, just add 1/4 cup more peanut butter and a little more sesame oil.

Submitted by Penny Walgenbach

Gardening Guide

UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County

Zones 8 and 9

	June	July	July
P L A N T I N G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the flower garden you can still plant seeds of marigolds, zinnias, cosmos and sunflowers. You can set out transplants of perennials like yarrow, verbena, black-eyed Susan, and dahlias. In the vegetable garden you can plant seeds of pumpkins, squash, and corn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can still plant seeds of annuals: zinnias, marigolds, sunflowers and alyssum will grow and bloom this year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can still plant seeds of annuals: zinnias, marigolds, sunflowers and alyssum will grow and bloom this year.
M A I N T E N A N C E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dig and divide spring-flowering bulbs when the tops have died down. Before the full heat of summer arrives mulch your beds to control weeds and conserve moisture. Fertilize summer blooming flowers early in the month. Later in the month use a fertilizer for acid-loving plants like azaleas and camellias. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have blackberries in your garden, cut the canes that bore fruit to the ground. Tie up 3-5 of the new canes and fertilize to promote new growth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deadhead blooming plants as they finish flowering to promote continuing bloom. Fertilize roses after each burst of blooms. Cut back lavender after flowering to promote a second bloom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dig and divide bearded iris that have not been divided for 3 yrs. Cut the foliage on the divisions to 6-8 inches, replanting only new rhizomes and discarding the old rhizomes. Deadhead blooming plants as they finish flowering to promote continuing bloom. Cut back lavender after flowering to promote a second bloom.
P R E V E N T I O N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be sure to water early in the day to conserve water and minimize plant disease. Regularly check your sprinklers and drip emitters for needed repairs and adjustments. Monitor soil moisture in hot weather to be sure you are irrigating enough. (Use a metal rod to push into the ground. If it goes in easily, the soil is moist.) 	<p>Be sure everything is well mulched for the heat of summer. Water before 10 am to avoid fungal infections and to minimize water loss to evaporation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have fruit trees, be sure to pick up dropped fruit to prevent brown rot from developing and leaving spores for future infection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be sure everything is well mulched for the heat of summer. Water before 10 am to avoid fungal infections and to minimize water loss to evaporation. 

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.

June

- ☐ 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.
- ☐ [American plum borer](#) - Check for frass and gum on lower branch crotches and graft unions of young trees such as almond, mountain ash, olive, sycamore, and stone fruit.
- ☐ [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.
- ☐ Camellia, citrus, gardenia, grape and other plants adapted to acidic soil - If leaves are yellowing (chlorotic) between green veins, plants may benefit from foliar or soil [application of iron and zinc](#) chelate and mulching.
- ☐ [Carpenter bees](#) - Paint or varnish and seal wood in which they nest. If intolerable, treat tunnels during fall or early spring.
- ☐ [Carpenterworm](#) - Protect trees from injury and provide proper cultural care, especially appropriate irrigation.
- ☐ Cherry [spotted wing drosophila](#) - Harvest early, apply spinosad as soon as fruit begins to develop any pink color.
- ☐ [Citrus](#) - Monitor for damage and pests such as leafminer and scales.
- ☐ [Clean up](#) mummies and old fruit and nuts in and under trees to avoid harboring pests.
- ☐ [Clearwing moths](#) - Look for signs of boring in ash, birch, pine, poplar, and willow; less often in oak, sycamore, and stone fruits.
- ☐ [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 fruit trees with netting to [exclude birds](#) and other [vertebrate pests](#).
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ [Fire blight](#) - Look for oozing and dead limbs on pome plants such as apple, crabapple, pear, and pyracantha. If a problem in the past, apply blossom sprays to prevent new infections.
- ☐ [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.

Seasonal IPM Checklist

- ☐ [Leaffooted bug](#) - Look for feeding on fruit and nuts such as almonds, pistachios, and pomegranates.
- ☐ [Mosquitoes](#) - Eliminate standing water e.g., in gutters, drain pipes, and flowerpots. Place *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *israelensis* in birdbaths and ponds to selectively kill mosquito larvae.
- ☐ [Mulch](#) - Apply organic mulch where thin or soil is bare beneath trees and shrubs.
- ☐ [Powdery mildew](#) - Check for signs of disease on apple, crape myrtle, grape, rose, and stone fruits.
- ☐ [Prune](#) pine terminals only during candling (new shoot growth), late spring to early summer, to retard growth and in young pines direct growth.
- ☐ [Redhumped caterpillars](#) - Monitor trees such as liquidambar, redbud, stone fruits, and walnut. Cut off shoots infested with groups of young caterpillars. Apply *Bacillus thuringiensis* or spinosad.
- ☐ [Root rot](#) - Favored by excessive water and poor drainage. Avoid overirrigation and waterlogged soil.
- ☐ [Rose pests](#) - Manage or take preventive actions, such as for black spot, hoplia beetle, powdery mildew, and thrips.
- ☐ [Scale insects](#) - If damage has been unacceptable, monitor the crawler stage and when abundant apply horticultural oil or another insecticide.
- ☐ [Spider mites](#) - Irrigate adequately, mist leaf undersides daily, reduce dustiness, spray horticultural oil.
- ☐ [Weeds](#) - Manage weeds using nonchemical methods such as [cultivation](#), handweeding, or mowing.
- ☐ [Yellowjackets](#) - Place out and maintain lure traps or water traps. Trapping is most effective during late winter to early spring.

Master Gardeners activities!

Visiting the
Sunset gardens
at Cornerstone
in Sonoma



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

Arthropods—invertebrate organisms of the animal kingdom that includes insects, spiders, and Crustacea; organisms characterized by an external skeleton and legs with movable segments or joints.

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

Safety Note #139

MARINAS AND BOATYARDS: PHYSICAL HAZARD AWARENESS



A variety of physical hazards potentially exist at boatyards and marinas, including those caused by toxic atmospheres and hazardous chemicals, electrical and mechanical energy, flammable liquids and explosive gases, temperature extremes, falling objects, wet, uneven, and unstable surfaces, and open water bodies. However, the normal activities performed by UC ANR employees conducting research and extension at marinas and boatyards can be conducted safely by being aware of the potential physical hazards present at a marina or boatyard and taking suitable precautions to prevent accidents and injuries. This Safety Note provides information about safety measures that address specific hazards associated with marinas and boatyards.

Toxic Atmospheres and Hazardous Chemicals. When working with toxic chemicals, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) must be used. Normally, UC ANR employees are not working with toxic chemicals at marinas and boatyards, but it is a good practice to be aware of the work going on around you. If employees are sanding boats or applying coatings, then a respirator, safety goggles, protective clothing, and chemical resistant gloves are required. Annual training and fit testing is required for employees that wear respirators. See Safety Notes #38, #128, and #129 for additional information about respirator requirements and eye protection safety.

Electrical and Mechanical Energy. Machinery and equipment used in the work area present hazards from electricity and moving mechanical parts. Accordingly, staff must take precautions to prevent electrical shocks or electrocution by never using equipment with frayed or damaged electrical cords or touching energized power tools that are wet. Staff must also be cautious when using machinery that has shear, cutting, or pinch points. Prior to using machinery, always assure all guards and protective shields are in place around shear, cutting, or pinch points. Always be aware of moving machinery, such as forklifts or boat lifts, and establish safety precautions based on the assumption the driver cannot see you. If you are exposed to loud noise from machinery and/or equipment that exceeds 90 dBA (the level of gasoline powered lawnmower) for an extended time then hearing protection may be required. If machinery or equipment produces flying particles, then staff shall wear eye protection. Safety Notes #19, #22, #24, #33 and #38 provide additional information about electrical, pinch point, and shear and cutting point, hearing, and eye protection safety.

Temperature Extremes and Solar Radiation. Marina and boatyard work may take place during periods of extreme heat or cold. During periods of high temperatures it is important to wear light colored clothing and a hat with brim. Moreover, it is essential to have available and consume an adequate amount of water (one quart of water per hour). During cold weather it is important to wear several layers of clothing along with mittens and a hat. It is also important to stay dry and seek warm shelter when you feel tired or cold. Safety Notes #20 and #54 provide additional information about heat and cold stress. Wear sunglasses and sunscreen with a high rating for UVA and UVB protection; remember that solar radiation is reflected from the water. Safety Notes #23 and #46 provide additional information about eye and skin protection from the sun.

Falling Objects. Stay away from overhead hazards in a boat repair yard, such as crane loads, dry docked boats and boats in lifts. Be aware of workers above you on boats, scaffolds and elevated platforms. If you need to be near an area with overhead hazards for extended observation or consultation, then wear a hard hat. Walk along the center of the dock in marinas to avoid protruding boat prows. If you must pass someone, pause or step aside, be alert to potential hazards, and be mindful of the edge.

Wet, Uneven, and Unstable Surfaces. Wet, uneven, and unstable surfaces are common at marinas and boatyards, particularly when work is taking place on docks. When near the edge of a dock, hold onto a railing or other fixed object to maintain your balance. Wear closed toed shoes with slip resistant soles to avoid slipping on wet surfaces. Never run on docks and always look carefully where you are walking to avoid collisions. Safety Note #62 provides additional information about slips, trips, and falls.

Water Bodies. Marinas and boatyards typically include docks that are located above water bodies. If you need to reach into the water from the edge of the dock, it is best to lie perpendicular to the edge, with most of your body extended across the dock, and reach over the edge with your arms. If you must crouch or lean over the water, wear a personal flotation device (life vest) and a whistle and have a rope ladder and tether ready in case you fall in the water. Bring a safety buddy to sound the alarm and provide assistance if you fall into the water. Supervisors shall provide basic water rescue training, including procedures for sounding the whistle and alarm siren and the use of a flotation ring.



If you are injured at a marina or boatyard, report the injury to your supervisor immediately. As needed, obtain first aid or professional medical care promptly.

Notes: Portions of this Safety Note were developed from information provided by Leigh Johnson, Marine Advisor, San Diego County Cooperative Extension. See Safety Note #138 for general marina and boatyard safety information.

Garden Club of Colusa County activities

No Garden Club in June.

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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