



A Garden Runs Through It

November 2020

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

UCCE Master Gardener Program, Colusa County

County Director, Franz Niederholzer

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Upcoming events

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



November

Check out our first podcast on
Saturday November 21.

<https://williamspioneer.com/podcasts/>

December

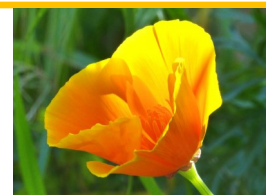
Giving Tuesday, December 1
#pushplayCA

December

Watch for our next
Take and Make at Home Kit in December.
Details coming soon.

If you join our Facebook page you will see
educational videos in place of in person
workshops.

Advice to Grow by ... Ask Us!





ENJOY

PODCAST

A Garden Runs Through It

11/21/20

[HTTPS://WILLIAMSPIONEER.COM/PODCASTS/](https://williamspioneer.com/podcasts/)

NOON
Colusa

UC MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM OF
COLUSA COUNTY

Ornamental Plant of the Month

The California Fuchsia (*Zauschneria California*, *Epilobium canum*)

A drought year seems to be happening and time to really get serious to consider drought tolerant California native plants. The California Fuchsia, also known as the hummingbird trumpet, is just one of those plants that I have found to be a prolific bloomer all summer and now into fall. It is an easy to grow perennial, low growing and sun loving. Growth ranges from 6 inches to 4 ft. spreading 3-4 ft. Good in informal gardens, among stones, and to stabilize banks and hillsides.

As mentioned before, drought tolerant, but does enjoy a good soaking periodically during the summer. This plant prefers good draining soil but can survive in heavier soils. As it becomes rangy after a year or two of growth and should be cut back in late fall or winter to 2-4 inches. Shearing several times during the growing season may help in keeping the plant growing more upright.



<https://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/plant/California-fuchsia>

Submitted by Bernice Dommer

Edible Plant of the Month

Peach Leaf Curl

I

n the spring did your peach or nectarine trees look like someone threw hot oil on it and the leaves blistered? You have peach leaf curl.

Peach leaf curl is a fungal disease that affects only peach and nectarine trees. Distorted, reddened foliage in the spring is a distinctive symptom. If the infection continues untreated for several years, the tree will decline. Treatment in spring, after symptoms appear, won't be effective.

Treat trees with a copper fungicide. See your garden center for recommendations.

Treat just after leaves have fallen in late November or December.

A second application in late winter, especially during wet winters.

Don't apply fungicides during the growing season.

A rule of thumb is to apply fungicides at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Valentine's.

Look for symptoms in spring.

New leaves redden and pucker

A second set of normal laves will replace fallen leaves, and the tree will appear normal.

Choose effective fungicides.

The safest effective products available for backyard trees are copper soap (copper octanoate) or the fixed copper fungicide (copper ammonium).

Apply these with a horticultural oil.

Yes, my tree has peach leaf curl. I only sprayed once in the winter. When we have wet winters 2 to 3 sprays are recommended.

For more information on peach leaf curl, visit ipm.ucdavis.edu

Annelie is busy with walnut harvest and will be back next month. I know you have been missing her great articles.

Submitted by Gerry Hernandez



Recipe of the Month

Persimmon Tart

From Martha Stewart Living November 2020 issue

1 1/2 cups all purpose flour
1/2 cup powdered sugar
1/4 tsp salt
1 stick + 1 T chilled butter, cut in small cubes
2 large egg yolks
1 1/2 lbs ripe Fuyu persimmons (the POINTY ONES)
1 cup cream
1 cinnamon stick
2 star anise petals
1 whole clove
3 cardamom pods, lightly crushed
1/2 tsp black peppercorns
3/4 cup brown sugar
2 large eggs + 2 egg yolks
2 tsp ground ginger
1/4 tsp nutmeg
1/2 tsp kosher salt
3 T granulated sugar to brulee, if desired



Crust:

Pulse dry ingredients in food processor to combine
Add butter and pulse to coarse meal
Add egg yolks and pulse to crumbly - don't over do it!
Shape into a flat disk, wrap and refrigerate at least 1 hour
Roll out to a 12" round and fit into an 11" tart pan
(One with a removable bottom is helpful)
Trim edges and prick all over with a fork, refrigerate 30 min
Bake at 350 until light golden, 25 min, cool completely

Continue on next page.

Persimmon Tart, continued

Filling:

Clean and dry fruit, remove tops and cores, peel and chop fruit.

Press through a medium sieve or strainer, discard any peel and solids.

You want 1 3/4 cups of smooth pulp - set aside for now.

Combine cream and whole spices, bring to a simmer, remove from heat.

Let stand 1 hour, strain through a fine sieve, discarding solids.

Whisk puree into seasoned cream with brown sugar, eggs, ginger, nutmeg and salt.

Transfer mixture to cooled crust.

Bake at 350 for 35-40 min, edges should be set, but center should still be wobbly.

Cool 2 hours on a wire rack and chill, covered, until ready to serve.

When ready to serve, sprinkle with granulated sugar and torch to caramelize the sugar.

Doing this in two layers gives a crisper sugar crust.

Be careful not to burn the sugar!

If you do not brulee, serve with a dollop of whipped cream and a dusting of powdered sugar.

Best served the day it is made.

Submitted by Penny Walgenbach



Book of the Month

The Plant Lover's Guide Salvias

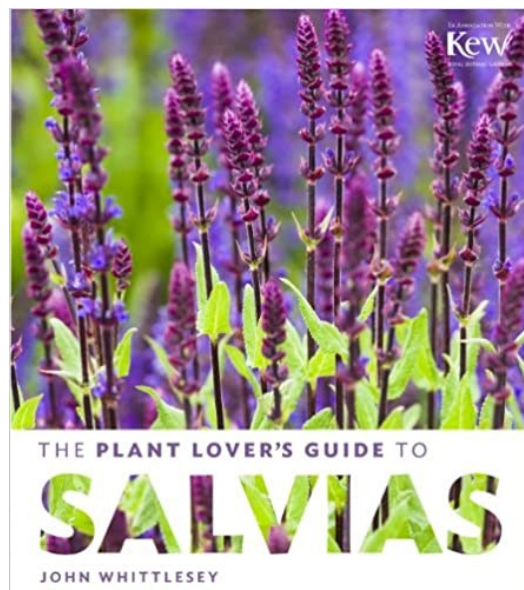
by John Whittlesey, Timber Press, 2014

A couple of months ago I had the pleasure of hearing a presentation by John on his much loved salvias. The book details the range of sizes, colors, foliage and hardiness within the genus. There are over 900 species and hundreds of hybrids.

John details 150 varieties and highlights everything you need to know about where to plant it and it's size, hardiness and origin. There is even detailed information about how to prune it to maximize the flower production. You will find the "one" that will transform whatever portion of your garden that will provide fragrance, beauty and perhaps most importantly their value to wildlife. With the diverse cultural beginnings of this strong member of the mint family you will find several types find that they will fit precisely where you need it. Deer don't really take to it and it will attract bees of all kinds, birds, especially hummingbirds and butterflies.

John is an expert nurseryman and he is very revealing with tips and well tried methods for using salvias in your garden. Normally we see salvias as in blue to deep purple hues, they actually have an incredible color range from white and yellow to nearly black. Many are wonderfully long blooming, drought-tolerant, and easy to cultivate in our gardens of Northern California. Some varieties are even suitable for cut flowers.

I have marked my copy with all sorts of tags and notations, and when he signed my book I told him it was to be for myself and my daughter – a gift she will be happy to receive, but not yet!!





Submitted by Cynthia White

Gardening Guide

UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County

Zones 8 and 9

	November	December	January
P L A N T I N G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can still sow seeds of wildflowers this month. Plant California poppy, calendula, clarkia, and sweet peas. In the veggie garden plant seeds for lettuce, mustard, spinach, radishes and peas. If you didn't get your new tree planted last month, it is not too late to take advantage of the fall root growth that will give your new tree a strong start in the spring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bare-root roses Bulbs Camellias Cyclamen Hellebore Living Christmas trees Bare-root fruit and landscape trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant rhubarb, strawberries, and cane berries. Plant seeds for broccoli, cabbage, parsley, turnips, peas, radishes, lettuce, and spinach. This is the time to plant bare root roses, trees, artichoke crowns, grapevines, and other vines. You can still plant pansies, violas, snapdragons, and fairy primroses. Plant gladiolus every 2 weeks for a succession of blooms.
M A I N T E N A N C E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the middle of the month fertilize the veggies and flowers that were planted in October. Adjust your irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust your irrigation Protect citrus and other sensitive plants Apply dormant spray Add mulch to beds Divide perennials Throw out fallen rose leaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roses, fruit trees and other perennials can be pruned this month. Do not prune spring flowering shrubs until after they bloom. Prune berry canes that bore fruit last year to the ground. Prune grapevines back, leaving 2 to 3 buds per side shoot. Later in the month you can divide Shasta daisies, daylilies, chrysanthemums, and other perennials.
P R E V E N T I O N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at your camellias and remove excess buds to get larger flowers. Clean up all the fallen/falling leaves and other plant debris and dispose of diseased materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shop: Plants and seeds make awesome holiday, hostess and mystery gifts. Catalogs are arriving to get you excited about what to plant next year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray horticultural oil on pruned fruit trees to control scale, mites and aphids. Thorough coverage will kill over-wintering eggs. Later in the month, spray neem oil on roses to control mildew, rust, and black spot. Do not apply oils unless there will be 24 hours of dry weather following application. Be sure to clean up debris (leaves and twigs) around roses and fruit trees to help prevent disease.

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.

November

- ☐ Abiotic Disorders - Prevent or manage damage, such as that caused by aeration deficit, frost, hail, herbicides, wind, and too much or little water.
- ☐ [Ants](#) - Manage around landscape and building foundations, such as using insecticide baits and trunk barriers.
- ☐ [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.
- ☐ [Carpenter bees](#) - Paint or varnish and seal wood in which they nest. If intolerable, treat tunnels during fall or early spring.
- ☐ [Citrus](#) - Monitor for damage and pests such as brown rot, leafminer, root rots, and snails.
- ☐ [Clean up](#) mummies and old fruit and nuts in and under trees to avoid harboring pests. [Remove fallen leaves](#) from beneath deciduous fruit trees and roses.
- ☐ [Compost](#) - Add leaves dropped during fall. Turn and keep it moist. Cover during rainy weather if needed to avoid soggy.
- ☐ Continue [rainy-season prevention of diseases](#), [earwigs](#), [snails and slugs](#), and [weeds](#).
- ☐ [Frost](#) - Protect sensitive plants from cold injury when freezing or frost are predicted.
- ☐ Implement [disease and insect control](#) for apple, pear, stone fruits, nut trees, and deciduous landscape trees and shrubs such as roses.
- ☐ [Irrigation](#) - Adjust watering schedules according to the weather and plants' changing need for water. Reduce irrigation frequency or turn off systems if rainfall is adequate. Irrigate deeply but infrequently if the winter is dry.
- ☐ [Mistletoe](#) - Prune off infected branches.
- ☐ [Mulch](#) - Apply organic mulch where thin or soil is bare beneath trees and shrubs.
- ☐ [Olive knot](#) and [oleander gall, or knot](#) - Avoid pruning olive and oleander during wet weather if stem galls are a problem.
- ☐ [Pine](#) bark beetles, pitch moths, western gall rust, and wood borers - If pines need branch removal, prune during October through January.
- ☐ [Plant](#) bare root deciduous trees, shrubs, and vines e.g., caneberries, fruit and nuts, grapes, and roses. Transplant small evergreen trees and shrubs. Plant California natives and seedlings of cedar, fir, pine, and spruce. Select species and cultivars well-adapted to the local site. It's too late to plant frost-sensitive subtropical evergreen plants e.g., citrus.
- ☐ Prepare for rainfall. Prevent water ponding around trunks and foundations. Improve drainage. Install downspout diverters to [direct runoff into landscape soils](#), but avoid waterlogging of soil.
- ☐ [Prune](#) deciduous trees and shrubs that need pruning such as apple, crape myrtle, pear, rose, spirea, and stone fruits. Make cuts properly to encourage good form and structure. Remove dead, diseased, and borer-infested wood. Certain pests (e.g. shothole borer) and host plants such as apricot and cherry warrant summer pruning.
- ☐ [Root rot](#) - Favored by excessive water and poor drainage. Avoid overirrigation and waterlogged soil.

Seasonal IPM Checklist



[Stone fruit diseases](#) - Monitor for leaf curl or shot hole of apricot, nectarine, peach, and plum.



[Weeds](#) - Manage weeds using nonchemical methods such as [cultivation](#), handweeding, or mowing.

Preparing for a Frost



Before a frost

Identify cold spots in the landscape by monitoring with thermometers

Identify plants at risk: citrus, succulents, and tender perennials, tropical and subtropical plants.

Have supplies ready: sheets, blankets or frost cloths, lights, wraps for trunks, thermometers, stakes or framework to hold covers off foliage. Frost cloths come in different weights that can provide 4 to 8 degrees of protection. Because the frost cloth allows some light and air to penetrate, it can stay on plants for a few days at a time. Frost cloth can lie directly on plant foliage.

- Prepare tender plants: avoid fertilizing and pruning after August to minimize tender new growth.
- Rake away mulch to allow soil to warm up during the day and radiate heat into the plant at night.
- MONITOR weather forecasts and note how low temperatures will be and for how long.
 - Local frost: clear, dry nights, usually warms during the day.
 - Hard freeze: temperature inversion or Arctic front, can last for days or weeks, are very damaging.

When a frost is forecast

- Move plants to a warmer spot next to the house or under a patio cover, especially on the south side.
- Check that plants are well watered because dry plants are more susceptible to damage, and moist soil retains heat better than dry soil.
- Cover plants before sunset to capture ground heat radiating upward at night. Remove sheets, blankets and other covers daily if it is sunny and above freezing to allow soil to absorb heat.
- Add heat by using outdoor lights: hang 100 watt drop lights or holiday string lights to interior of plant. Use the old C7 or C9 large bulbs, not new LED lights which do not give off heat. Old style holiday lights that give off heat can provide up to 3 degrees of protection. Use lights, extension cords, and multi-outlets or power strips that are rated for outdoor use and grounded (3-prong). Avoid connecting together more than three light strings in a line.
- Wrap trunks of tender trees if a hard freeze is expected, using towels, blankets, rags, or pipe insulation. Also wrap exposed pipes the same way.
- Harvest ripe citrus fruit. Generally, both green and ripe fruit are damaged below 30 degrees, but there is some variation by species.

House Mouse

House mice are well adapted to living in close contact with humans and thrive where food and shelter are abundant.

They eat and contaminate food supplies and can also transmit disease. Their gnawing activities can damage structures or property. Manage them by cleaning up debris, removing food and shelter, eliminating entryways into buildings, or using traps or baits. High frequency electronic devices aren't effective.



Adult house mouse.

How to detect a house mouse infestation:

- Look for droppings, fresh gnaw marks, and tracks, which indicate areas where mice are active.
- Search behind boxes, in drawers, in garages, or around woodpiles for nests made of finely shredded paper or other fibrous material.
- Check for the musky odor associated with mice.
- Mice are most active at night, but you also can see them during daylight hours.

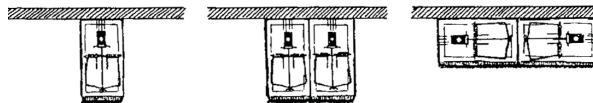
Discourage mice by removing food, water, and shelter and sealing entryways.

- Good housekeeping within buildings reduces shelter and food for house mice.
- Seal all structural cracks and openings larger than ¼ inch. Use wire screen or coarse steel wool that mice can't chew through.
- Ensure all doors, windows, and screens fit tightly.
- Feed pets only the amount of food they will eat at a single feeding.
- Keep all food storage and garbage containers sealed.
- Thin or remove plants next to or climbing up buildings, since house mice are excellent climbers.

For more information about managing pests, visit ipm.ucanr.edu or your local University of California Cooperative Extension office.

Remove mice from your home by trapping.

- Snap traps and glue boards are the safest and most economical traps.
- Place traps in secluded areas along walls, behind objects, in dark corners, and in places where droppings have been found.
- Dispose of dead rodents by burying or placing them in plastic bags and putting them in the garbage. Don't touch mice with your bare hands, and wash hands thoroughly after handling traps.



Set traps so the trigger is next to the wall.
Increase your chance of success by setting two traps.

What about pesticides?

- Avoid using poison baits indoors. Mice can die in hidden places, create bad odors, and be difficult to locate. Seal buildings before baiting outdoors to prevent mice coming indoors to die.
- Baits generally take several days for effective control.
- Place baits in tamper-proof bait stations out of reach of children, pets, and wildlife. All rodent baits are toxic.

The deer mouse, which can carry the deadly hantavirus, has a white underside, more hair on its tail, and is rare in homes.



What you do in your home and landscape affects our water and health.

- Minimize the use of pesticides that pollute our waterways and harm human health.
- Use nonchemical alternatives or less toxic pesticide products whenever possible.
- Read product labels carefully and follow instructions on proper use, storage, and disposal.

Master Gardener activities!



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

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 #6

General Earthquake Safety



Natural and man-made disasters can happen suddenly and without warning. Are you and your family prepared? Studies of injuries and deaths caused by earthquakes in the U.S. over the last several decades indicate that you are much more likely to be injured by falling or flying objects (TVs, lamps, glass, bookcases, etc.) than to die in a collapsed building. Federal, State, and local emergency management experts as well as other preparedness organizations all agree that “**Drop, Cover, and Hold On**” is the appropriate action to reduce injury and death during earthquakes.

- **Videos E039 and S039 Earthquake Safety are available from the ANR Environmental Health and Safety Library at <http://safety.ucanr.org>.**

Earthquake Preparedness

- Identify your risk by determining if you're located in an earthquake hazard area. The United States Geological Survey website provides useful information about your area's hazard. www.usgs.gov
- Maintain a battery-powered radio, flashlight, fresh batteries, blankets, and first aid kit at a readily-accessible location in your home.
- Know the location of (and how to operate) gas and water shutoff valves and electric fuse or circuit breaker boxes.
- Refrain from putting heavy objects on high shelves and keep flammable or hazardous liquids (i.e., paints, pest sprays, cleaning products, or grill lighter fluids) on lower shelves.
- Anchor bookcases to walls and install straps around water heaters and furnaces and securely attach straps to walls.
- Maintain one gallon of drinking water per person per day for a minimum of seven days.
- Identify areas to *take cover* in your home or workplace, such as beneath a sturdy table or desk.
- Identify *dangerous areas* in your home or workplace, such as next to windows, beneath ceiling light fixtures, or adjacent to large appliances.

During An Earthquake – DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON

- DROP to the ground (before the earthquake drops you),
- Take COVER by getting under a sturdy desk or table, and
- HOLD ON to it until the shaking stops.
- If there isn't a table or desk near you, drop to the ground in an inside corner of the building and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms. Do not run to another room just to get under a table.
- Stay away from windows, hanging/heavy objects, mirrors, tall furniture, large appliances and cabinets.
- If you're outdoors, move to a clear area away from trees, buildings, and overhead electrical wires and poles. If you're driving, pull to the side of the road and stop. Avoid stopping under overhead hazards



What NOT To Do

- DO NOT get in a doorway! In modern houses and buildings, doorways are no safer, and they do not protect you from flying or falling objects. Get under a table instead!
- DO NOT run outside! Trying to run in an earthquake is dangerous, as the ground is moving and you can easily fall or be injured by debris or glass.
- DO NOT believe the so-called "triangle of life"! In recent years, an e-mail has circulated which recommends potentially life threatening actions, the source has been discredited by safety experts.

After An Earthquake

- Be prepared for aftershocks. Check for injuries and provide first aid, if necessary.
- Check for fires and gas leaks. Check electric and water lines. Shut off services, as needed.
- Do not touch downed power lines.
- Turn on radio for emergency information. Do not use the telephone unless there is a severe injury.
- Stay calm and reassure others, especially children.

Watch Me Grow

Name: _____

T	N	I	H	T	K	P	L	A	N	R	W	L	R	Z
M	N	O	G	G	M	E	G	E	A	W	V	M	M	T
E	S	A	M	U	N	F	D	K	O	T	P	Z	T	F
E	Z	I	L	I	T	R	E	F	H	H	W	I	M	V
T	O	C	R	P	A	L	I	C	A	T	P	K	S	U
A	H	P	E	G	S	U	S	G	R	O	Z	D	T	P
V	G	J	P	L	T	N	P	L	V	O	R	V	Y	W
I	D	A	W	E	A	K	A	V	E	L	P	M	S	A
T	L	A	T	H	K	X	D	R	S	O	W	Y	J	G
L	X	A	H	Q	E	A	E	T	T	T	R	E	S	O
U	U	K	L	X	S	P	Q	X	X	U	Z	Q	N	U
C	C	J	B	G	I	L	P	R	J	I	P	C	W	N

VOCABULARY LIST

CROP
CULTIVATE
FERTILIZE
GARDEN

HARVEST
HOE
HOSE
MULCH

PLAN
RAKE
SOW
SPADE

STAKES
THIN
TOOL
TRANSPLANT

Garden Club of Colusa County activities

November 30

6:30 pm

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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