University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

UCCE Master Gardener Program
Colusa County

# A Garden Runs Through It

August 2021

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

**UCCE Master Gardener Program, Colusa County**

**County Director, Franz Niederholzer**


UC Cooperative Extension,
Colusa County

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## In This Issue



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## *Upcoming events*

**August and beyond**

**Williams Flea Market**
550 8th St., Williams

August 6,
September 3,
October 1

9 to noon

**September**

**Colusa County Benefits Fair**
September 15
10:30 to 1 pm
Colusa County Fairgrounds

## *Advice to Grow by … Ask Us!*

PRACTICAL | CONNECTED | TRUSTED

Consejos Que Le Ayudarán....

¡Pregúntenos!

# Programa Jardinero Maestro de UC

**En el Mercado de Pulgas Williams, 9 am de mediodia.**

**4 de junio, 2 de julio, 6 de agosto, 3 de setiembre, 1 de octubre**

UNIVERSIDAD DE CALIFORNIA
Agricultura y Recursos Naturales
Programa Maestro de Jardinero UC

Advice To Grow By....

Ask Us!

# UC Master Gardener Program

**At the Williams Flea Market, 9 am to noon.**

**June 4, July 2, August 6, September 3, October 1**

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources
UC Master Gardener Program

## Ornamental Plant of the Month

# Drought and your Garden

This article also appears in the Williams Pioneer Review

Drought and Your Garden – Trees

When water is limited, most people choose to water fruit trees, landscape trees and shrubs. Trees and shrubs need years to mature and are not easily replaced. Two seasons or more of drought stress can cause severe damage and death of some species. Drought-stressed trees are often more prone to damage from diseases and insects.

It is critical to continue to water your trees under drought conditions. In the long run, installing a permanent drip system or soaker hose that allows water to be applied slowly and deeply is recommended. A temporary irrigation system that includes an inline drip tube or a rotary sprinkler what a hose connection and ca timer can also be used.

Here is how you water your trees, even the trees in your lawn. Circle the tree with a soaker hose all the way to the tree line. For a large tree it may take a couple of hoses. Run the soaker hose for at least 2 hours. Take a rod and insert it in the ground at a couple of places. The rod should go down 2 to 3 feet. If it has not reached 2 feet then continue irrigating. Once the rod has reached a minimum of 2 feet then shut off the water.

Next week insert the rod into the ground again. If the rod inserts less than 2 feet then it is time to irrigate again. If the rod reads more than 2 feet then wait a week and try again. Check the moisture level every week until it rains.

It is important to irrigate trees slowly and deeply.

For small trees  or young trees, drill a small hole in the bottom of a 5 gallon bucket. Place the bucket next to the trees and fill it with water. The water will slowly drain out of the bucket. Do this about every week.

Submitted by Gerry Hernandez

## Ornamental Plant of the Month

# Drought and your Garden

This article also appears in the Williams Pioneer Review

Drought and your Garden – New Plantings

Are you thinking about ditching your lawn or other thirsty landscape plants? The heat of summer is not the time to remove and replace your current landscape. Fall is the best time to establish most plants. Here are a few tips.

Select water efficient plants that grow well in our climate. Use the Sunset climate zones because the Sunset zones are smaller and more precise. Colusa County zones are 8 and 9.

Apply water directly into the root zone of newly planted ornamentals until roots become established and expand outward and downward. Drip irrigations helps with this.

Place plants with similar water needs together and irrigate them accordingly. This is especially important when landscape and edible plants are irrigated by automated systems.

Mix compost evenly and deeply into the soil before planting to improve water retention or drainage depending on your soil. Avoid adding soil amendments to holes dug for individual trees since roots grow in rather than expand outward and downward.

Drip irrigate areas of your landscape not planted in turf and groundcovers. Drip systems deliver water directly into the root zone of the plant. This minimizes evaporation from the soil. Drip irrigation systems reduces runoff by delivering water slowly to the plant.

An alternative to our thirsty lawns can be groundcovers. There are many to chose from. Check your local nursery.

Submitted by Gerry Hernandez

MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM
THINKING SAFE AND GREEN

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

#3

# HEAT ILLNESS AWARENESS

***Information given here is intended for use by program representatives, master gardeners, and those they train.***

According to the National Weather Service, an average of 235 heat-related fatalities occurred annually between 1975 and 2004. Moreover, about 25,000 heat-related illnesses or injuries occurred from 1991-2000. Children are at greater risk for heat stress because their bodies have a larger surface area per pound of weight. Youth that are vigorously exerting themselves in summer heat are at higher risk for contracting heat illness. By taking several simple precautions, people can control and/or reduce exposure to conditions that may cause heat illness. ***English and Spanish language safety videos on heat illness are available for loan from the ANR Environmental Health & Safety Library at http://safety.ucanr.org.***

**Heat Illness Disorders and Symptoms**

1. Heat Stroke - sweating stops and the body fails to regulate its temperature. Victims may die if they don't receive immediate medical treatment. Characterized by: mental confusion, fainting, or seizures; hot dry skin usually reddish in color; and high body temperature.
2. Heat Exhaustion - profuse sweating results in dehydration. Characterized by: fatigue, dizziness, and nausea; pale and moist skin; and possibly slightly elevated temperature.
3. Heat Cramps - cramping thought to be due to loss of salt through sweating. Characterized by muscle spasms in arms, legs, and abdomen during or following physical activities.
4. Heat Syncope - dehydration while standing still causes blood pooling in lower portions of the body. Characterized by fainting while standing still.
5. Heat Rash - occurs under hot and humid conditions where sweat does not evaporate readily. Characterized by irritated/itchy skin with prickly feeling and small red bumps on skin.

**Treatments for Heat Illness Disorders**

1. Heat Stroke - call 911 immediately, soak victim's clothing with cool water, move victim to shaded and cool area, fan victim to increase cooling of their body.
2. Heat Exhaustion - have victim rest in shaded and cool place and drink fluids. Do not serve caffeinated fluids such as soft drinks, iced tea, or coffee.
3. Heat Cramps - have victim rest and drink non-caffeinated fluids.
4. Heat Syncope - have victim rest in a shaded and cool place, and drink non-caffeinated fluids.
5. Heat Rash - wash and dry skin. Wear loose clothing and keep skin dry.

**Precautions to Prevent Heat Illness Disorders**

*Example of shade area to reduce chance of heat illness. Courtesy of Calaveras County CE.*

1. Master gardeners and others should acclimatize themselves to the prevailing weather conditions.
2. Always drink plenty of fluids such as water and sports drinks. During warm weather, plan to have at least one quart of water available per person per hour of the outdoor activity. Avoid caffeinated drinks.
3. Wear a summer hat with a brim and loose-fitting, light-colored, and lightweight clothing like cotton.
4. Schedule vigorous activities during coolest portions of the day and take frequent breaks on hot days.
5. If someone is feeling symptoms of heat illness, they should take a rest period in a shaded area. Master gardeners should help find access to shade – this may be any area where the affected person is protected from direct sunlight, such as under an umbrella, a portable structure, or inside a ventilated building or vehicle.

***If a treated victim does not recover from heat illness in a reasonable amount of time, promptly seek medical attention. Plan ahead to know how to summon medical assistance and direct emergency responders to your location or how to transport the heat illness victim to a medical service provider.***
***Any incidents of heat illness shall be promptly reported to the master gardener's county Cooperative Extension office.***

## Ornamental/Edible Plant of the Month

### Grow your own capers!

Last week we had the pleasure of a tour at Morningsun Herb Farm in Vacaville with owner Rose Sales. She is so very knowledgeable and one of the big surprises was seeing her flowering caper bush. It is planted in a very ROCKY area with little to no dirt and it is thriving. The first time she observed it in the "wild" was in Croatia where it was literally growing out of the rock face of a castle wall.

Capers are a favorite and I've always been confused by the difference between the small non-pariels and the berries which are so good with a sandwich. Mystery solved and came home with two plants to give to my daughter in El Dorado Hills who lives on a rock pile!!

Capparis spinosa, the caper bush, also called Flinders rose, is a perennial plant that bears rounded, fleshy leaves and large white to pinkish-white flowers. The plant is best known for the edible flower buds, used as a seasoning, and the fruit (berry), both of which are usually consumed pickled. The family is Capparaceae species spinosa. The flowers were stunningly beautiful with a low mounding growth pattern. Rose did caution that at each leaf juncture there are tiny thorns that must be the protection from birds plucking off the pods.

The main requirement for growth in our area is little to NO water and rocky/gravelly soil with a slope the perfect site. Even if you have no desire to process your own caper buds or berries the plant is beautiful and spreads to about 40 inches across. Rose says she cuts it back when it gets too large and it is the focal point of her new rock garden. Enjoy the adventure.

Submitted by Cynthia White

## Edible Plant of the Month

# EDIBLE FLOWERS FOR YOUR PALATE AND YOUR PLATE

Many of us are most likely looking at our gardens and yards with mixed emotions. YES, it has been HOT, and yes, we are trying to conserve water. Because of the heat, and our conservation efforts, things look lackluster now. We are all hoping next year will bring a significant change for the better. Perhaps we have saved a cherished plant or two we can add to our plates for a bit of spice and a splash of color? The following are a few examples.

**Begonias**: (annual) tuberous *Begonia x typerhybrida* and wax begonias B*egonia cucullate* are edible, while the tuberous type is known for a superior flavor and less bitter. Begonias have a lemony/tart flavor with a crisp texture. Entire flowers can be sliced into salads or used as a garnish. Flowers come in pink, red, white, or bicolor. They like full/ partial sun and do best in lightly moist, well-drained soil.

**Bee Balm:** (perennial) Both fresh leaves and flowers are edible. Recommended varieties are *'Adam', 'Cambridge Scarlet', 'Croftaway Pink',* and '*Snow White'.* Bee balm is said to taste like "Earl Grey" with citrus undertones. It's great for homemade butter, teas, salad garnish and used to infuse ice cream. It likes sun/part sun and moist well-drained soils.

**Squash Blossoms**: (species vary) Squash plants develop a flush of male flowers before female flowers, which later bear fruit. Pick the male flowers with their stems when the flowers are fully formed and swollen but before they open. The best time for picking is in the early morning. Rinse the flowers just before using them and remove the inner parts (stamen and pistil) and the sepals (the leaves right below the flower). Squash blossoms have a mild flavor reminiscent of guess what? Squash! They are good stuffed with cheese, rice, beans or baked as a gratin, or coated in tempura butter and deep-fried. For fritters and stuffing, it is best to leave the stems on.

**Hibiscus**: The large, vibrant flowers of this tropical shrub can be eaten raw or dried and have a sweet/tart pomegranate/cranberry-like flavor. An ideal infusion in drinks as well to use in ice cream and other deserts. Dried flowers can also be used in tea. Be sure to keep soil from becoming waterlogged.

Submitted by Annelie Lauwerijssen

## Book of the Month

# Animal, Vegetable, Miracle

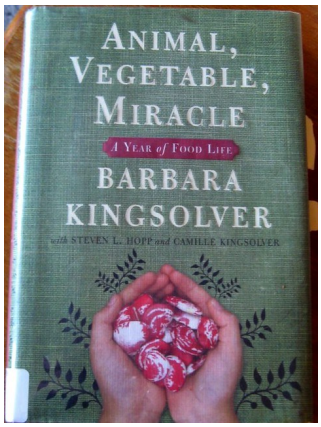
by *Barbara Kingsolver*

I'm not sure what pleased me most by this book – the fact that the author is one of my all time favorite writers, or that the subject matter was about taking risks and making major change in a life that was totally unnecessary but so very fulfilling. This book is not new – publication date is 2007– but the message completely grabbed my attention and imagination.

Author Barbara Kingsolver and her family abandoned the industrial-food pipeline to live a rural life—vowing that, for one year, they'd only buy food raised in their own neighborhood, grow it themselves, or learn to live without it. Part memoir, part journalistic investigation, *Animal, Vegetable, Miracle* is an enthralling narrative that will open your eyes in a hundred new ways to an old truth: You are what you eat. The story it set in Appalchia on the old abandoned farm owned by her husband Steve.

After three years of drought, the author decamped from her longtime home in Arizona and set out with Steven, Camille and younger daughter Lily to inhabit fulltime his family's farm in Virginia. Their aim, she notes, was to "live in a place that could feed us," to grow their own food and join the increasingly potent movement led by organic growers and small exurban food producers. Kingsolver wants to know where her food is coming from: Her diary records her attempts to consume only those items grown locally and in season while eschewing foods that require the use of fossil fuels for transport, fertilizing and processing. (In one of biologist Steven's terrific sidebars, "Oily Food," he notes that 17 percent of the nation's energy is consumed by agriculture.) From her vegetable patch, Kingsolver discovered nifty ways to use plentiful available produce such as asparagus, rhubarb, wild mushrooms, honey, zucchini, pumpkins and tomatoes; she also spent a lot of time canning summer foods for winter. The family learned how to make cheese, visited organic farms and a working family farm in Tuscany, even grew and killed their own meat. "I'm unimpressed by arguments that condemn animal harvest," writes Kingsolver, "while ignoring, wholesale, the animal killing that underwrites vegetal foods."

If you've ever thought that you need to think more about what goes into our everyday diet – you will enjoy this book and the anecdotes offered. I really enjoyed the story of when the youngest daughter decides she wants to have a horse and at the announcement that she would have to raise half of the funds to do so. The adventure she chooses to finance this is to raise chickens and sell eggs. Commitment receives great challenge in the process and rivals the challenge of raising heirloom turkeys in its telling.




So, my friends, read, listen and try out some of the concepts included. I must add they decided in advance that the two foods they would include that they couldn't provide locally are coffee and chocolate – a woman after my own heart.

Submitted by Cynthia White

## Recipe of the Month

# Quick Pizzas

2 packages ready made pizza dough, about 1 1/2 pounds total

Reviews give Trader Joe's the best for the price

Pillsbury (in the tube) comes in a close second

Whole Foods Whole Wheat came in as closest taste to homemade

Whichever you choose, bring the dough to room temperature.

Spray a rimmed baking sheet with cooking spray or coat with olive oil

A little sprinkle of corn meal will help give you a crispy crust.

Press dough out to cover the pan evenly.

Spray your hands with cooking spray if dough is sticky.

If the dough is resistant, let it rest a few minutes and try again.

It may take several rests, depending on the dough.

Preheat your oven to 450 degrees

Choose your topping profile:

**Spanish**

roasted red peppers, drained and coarsely chopped

marinated artichoke hearts, tough parts cut off, then coarsely chopped

capers, chop if they are big

garlic, finely minced or grated

fresh thyme or rosemary or basil

a little olive oil

Toss these together, distribute on pizza crust, press in just a little.

Bake 12-18 minutes until crust is golden brown and crisp.

Top with ribbons of prosciutto or grated parmesan cheese, or both.

No, there really is no tomato sauce on this one!

And, yes, the prosciutto goes on after it is baked.

Slip it back in the oven for a few minutes if you want to crisp up the prosciutto.

**See next page for more toppings...**

## Recipe of the Month

**Recipe continued...**

**Italian**

Spread crust thinly with whichever you have...

leftover spaghetti sauce from the jar, or

tomato sauce from the can, or crushed tomatoes, drained, or

tomato paste thinned with a little wine or stock

or even some ketchup - yup, it works in a pinch!

Sprinkle with shredded cheese - something melty like jack or mozzarella

Top with your choice of:

chopped onion and/or bell pepper and/or grated garlic, or sliced pepperoncini

(you can substitute onion flakes or garlic powder here)

cooked sausage or leftover rotisserie chicken

sliced salami and/or pepperoni

sliced green olives and/or capers (two of my favorite!)

sliced mushrooms and/or zucchini

bits of anchovies

sliced fresh basil or oregano ( or dried is fine, too)

top with a little more cheese to stick it all together

Bake as above. The more toppings, the longer it will take to cook.

**Hawaiian**

You either love it or you hate it!

Here's where I would use ketchup for my base

Sprinkle generously with jack or mozzarella cheese

Top with deli sliced ham and well drained canned pineapple chunks

It's hard to go wrong with pizza!! If it works for you, go for it!

I saw one the other day with just caramelized onions and gorgonzola cheese!

Cannot wait to try that one - YUM!!

Submitted by Penny Walgenbach

# Spider Mites

## Spider mites are common pests of fruit trees, vegetables, berries, vines, and ornamental plants.

Mites are tiny and difficult to see. Although related to insects, mites are arachnids just like spiders and ticks. If leaves are stippled with white dots or have webbing, check the undersides to see if spider mites are present. Sprays of water, insecticidal oils, or soaps can be used for management. Spider mites have many naturally occurring predators that often limit their numbers.

**Spider mites; actual size less than ½₀ inch.**

## What to look for:

- To the naked eye, spider mites look like tiny, moving dots. Use a magnifying lens to see them.
- Adults are less than ½₀ inch long and have eight legs, an oval body, and two colored eyespots near the end of the head.
- Spider mites live in colonies, mostly on the under surfaces of leaves; a single colony can contain hundreds of mites.
- When numbers are high, dense webbing can cover leaves, twigs, and fruit.

## Mites cause damage by sucking cell contents from leaves.

- A small number of mites isn't usually cause for concern, but very high populations can be damaging, especially to annual plants.
- Often, damage first appears as a stippling of light dots on the leaves; sometimes leaves turn a bronze color. Heavily infested leaves can turn yellow and drop off.
- Damage is usually most severe in hot, dusty conditions and on water-stressed plants.

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

## Protect predators of spider mites.

- Spider mites have many predators or "natural enemies", which prevent them from becoming plant pests, especially when undisturbed by pesticide sprays.
- Key predators include predatory mites, which are about the same size as plant-feeding mites but have longer legs and are more active.
- Other common natural enemies include thrips, lacewings, and minute pirate bugs.
- Keep dust down. Plant ground covers, use mulches, and irrigate regularly.
- Avoid using insecticides that kill natural enemies.

**Spider mites cause leaf stippling or spotting and may leave webs when numbers are high, as seen on this potato leaf.**

## How do I control spider mites?

- Water plants sufficiently to avoid drought stress, which increases mites and mite damage.
- Most woody plants can tolerate low to moderate mite populations, and natural enemies are often abundant.
- If plants are infested, apply a water spray or mist to the undersides of leaves at least once a day.

## What about pesticides?

- If an insecticide is needed, use an insecticidal oil or insecticidal soap (or a combination of the two), applied so you completely cover the undersides of leaves. Be sure mites are present before treating. Don't spray when plants are water-stressed or if it is very hot.
- Spider mites frequently become a problem after applying persistent insecticides such as carbaryl or pyrethroids. These insecticides are not very effective against mites and often kill off predators and stimulate mite reproduction.

## 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.

UC IPM
September 2018
UC CE University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources
Integrated Pest Management

# Gardening Guide

## UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County

### Zones 8 and 9

| | August | September | October |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***PLANTING*** | • You can plant directly in the garden seeds of carrots, beets, lettuce, spinach and turnips. Indoors you can start seeds for broccoli, cabbage, kale, bunching onions, and radicchio.  | • You can still plant seeds of annuals: zinnias, marigolds, sunflowers and alyssum will grow and bloom this year. | • Cool-weather annuals like pansies, violas, snapdragons can be transplanted now. Also, you can direct seed cornflower, nasturtium, poppy, nigella, portulaca and sweet peas.<br>• If you don't have a winter garden, consider planting a cover crop to be tilled in next spring.<br>• Direct seed peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, and carrots. |
| ***MAINTENANCE*** | • Continue to weed. Be especially sure to get weeds before they flower and set seeds.<br>• Cut off spent flowers of perennials and annuals for continued bloom. | • 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.<br>• Deadhead blooming plants as they finish flowering to promote continuing bloom.<br>• Cut back lavender after flowering to promote a second bloom. | • Add compost to the beds that had the annuals and vegetables you are pulling out, before re-planting.<br>• This is also the month to dig, divide, and re-plant overgrown perennials that have finished blooming.<br>• Check azaleas, gardenias and camellias for leaves yellowing between the veins. Apply chelated iron if this condition is present. |
| ***PREVENTION*** | • Water before 10 am to avoid fungal infections and to mini-mize water loss to evaporation.<br>• Check the mulch you have spread around and be sure it is thick enough to suppress weeds. (3 to 4 inches) | • If you have fruit trees, be sure to pick up dropped fruit to prevent brown rot from developing and leaving spores for future infection.  | • Keep your compost bin covered with a plastic tarp when rains begin.<br>• Once it begins to rain, turn off your irrigation. |

# Seasonal IPM Checklist

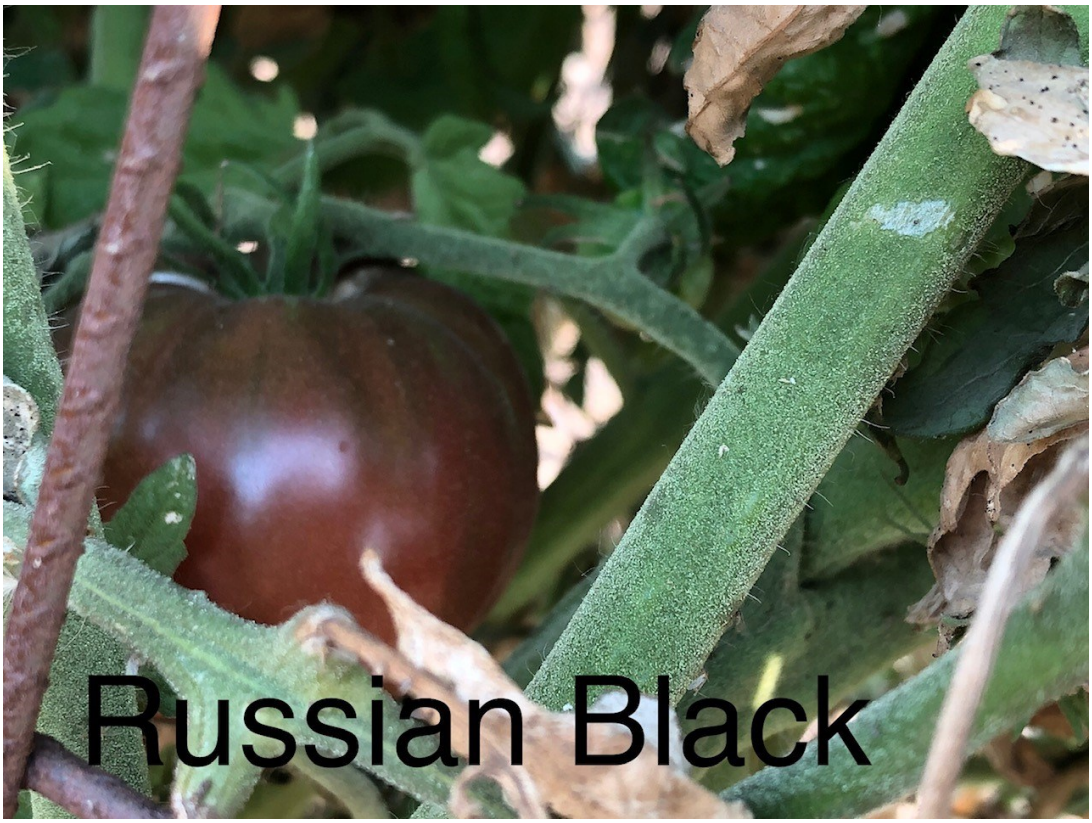
The list below reflects possible landscape activities to do during the selected month(s) in your region. You can use the checklist as a guide for IPM activities in your own landscape or provide it to your clients.

| | August |
|---|---|
| ☐ | 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. |
| ☐ | 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. |
| ☐ | Bacterial blast, blight, and canker - Inspect apple, citrus and especially *Prunus* spp. (e.g., stone fruit). Remove entire affected branches in the summer, making cuts several inches away in healthy wood. |
| ☐ | 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. |
| ☐ | Citrus - Monitor for damage and pests such as leafminer. |
| ☐ | Clean up mummies and old fruit and nuts in and under trees to avoid harboring pests. |
| ☐ | 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 and grapes with netting to exclude birds and other vertebrate pests. |
| ☐ | Cypress, or Seridium, canker - Prune dying branches at least 6 inches below any apparent cankers. Irrigate appropriately. Replace severely affected trees. |
| ☐ | 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. |
| ☐ | Eutypa dieback - Prune apricot and cherry. |
| ☐ | 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. |
| ☐ | Leaffooted bug - Look for feeding on fruit and nuts such as almonds, pistachios, and pomegranates. |
| ☐ | Lightly prune roses to promote fall flowering. |

# Seasonal IPM Checklist

- [ ] 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.
- [ ] Oak gall wasps - Usually do no serious harm to oaks. Control is very difficult.
- [ ] Olive knot and oleander gall, or knot - Prune off galled branches if intolerable.
- [ ] Powdery mildew - If severe e.g., on crape myrtle, grape, and rose, avoid fertilization and overirrigation. Prune during the proper time of year to increase air circulation and sun exposure.
- [ ] 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 for powdery mildew.
- [ ] Spider mites - Irrigate adequately, mist leaf undersides daily, reduce dustiness, spray horticultural oil.
- [ ] Yellowjackets - Place out and maintain lure traps or water traps. Trapping is most effective during late winter to early spring.

## 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

**Element—**A substance in its simplest form that cannot be broken down further (e.g., carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, think periodic table).

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!*

**Garden Club of Colusa County activities**

August 23 at 6:30 pm
St. Stephens Church
Colusa

**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 |