



A Garden Runs Through It

November 2023

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

P.O. Box 180
100 Sunrise Blvd., Suite E
Colusa, CA 95932

530-458-0570
Gerry Hernandez
glnhernandez@ucanr.edu
cecolusa.ucanr.edu

In This Issue

- **Ornamental Plant of the Month**— *Bougainvillea*
- **Book of the Month** — *Last Child in the Woods*
- **Edible Plant of the Month**— Peach Leaf Curl
- **Recipe of the Month**— Seafood Bisque
- **Garden Guide**
- **Safety Notes**

All photos are "Creative Commons License" or ours.



Upcoming events

[Listen to our Podcast](#)



Make a beautiful wreath using natural materials
with the Master Gardeners!

Wreath Workshop
Saturday December 2, 10 am
100 Sunrise Blvd., Colusa
\$30
All supplies are included.



Advice to Grow by ... Ask Us!



Advice to Grow By...Ask Us!

UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County



*Don't
miss
it!*

Wreath Workshop

- Learn how to make a holiday wreath using fresh materials.
- Fee, \$30, [click here to pay online](#) or scan the QR code. Use a desktop or laptop. The boxes may not line up with your phone.
- Or pay in our office.
- Deadline to pay
- November 30



When

Saturday December 2, 2023
10-noon

Where

CIP Conference room
100 Sunrise Blvd., Colusa



University of California

Agriculture and Natural Resources

UCCE Master Gardener Program



UCCE Colusa County, Master Gardener Program

100 Sunrise Blvd., Ste. E, Colusa

530-458-0570

cecolusa.ucanr.edu



It is the policy of the University of California (UC) and the UC Division of Agriculture & Natural Resources not to engage in discrimination against or harassment of any person in any of its programs or activities (Complete nondiscrimination policy statement can be found at <http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/files/169224.pdf>) Inquiries regarding ANR's nondiscrimination policies may be directed to John I Sims, Affirmative Action Contact, University of California, Davis, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2801 Second Street, Davis, CA 95618, (530) 750-1318.

Activities at the Donna Critchfield Demonstration Garden

499 Margurite St., Williams

Vegetables

The winter vegetable garden has been planted, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and cabbage. Seed crops such as carrots, beets, spinach, radishes, peas, and spinach have also been planted. We are trying to grow celery from transplants. Wish us luck! As vegetables mature they will be distributed at the Ministerial food distribution.

Landscape

The 10 x 10 water-wise landscape was planted in November 2022. Every time we look at the landscape garden it gets bigger! We are so happy with it. We replaced 2 plants this fall.

We purchased landscape plants for another 10 x 10 landscape. All of the big plants were purchased from the UC Davis Arboretum and they have been planted. The small plants will come from our gardens.

The 14 salvia plants have been planted in the landscape area. We have lots of colors and species of plants. The blue Adirondack chairs are in the salvia area and they look awesome. Come to the garden and check them out.

A bench is in the landscape area, so you can enjoy the garden while sitting.

Raised beds

We have not built the new raised beds yet but we will get there. Raised beds are great if you cannot get on your knees to garden. We purchased a small raised bed on legs kit. It will be planted soon. We are hoping to have the new raised beds built. Then we will order soil. Everything will be ready for spring vegetables .

All of our winter seed crops have been planted in the raised beds.

Special Guest

Colusa County Supervisor Kent Boes visited our garden!!

Thank you.





The UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County are inviting people to join our team.

UC Master Gardeners are trained by experts in their field. You don't need to be an expert in gardening or have a nice garden. We will teach you where to find information. If we don't know an answer, then we say, "I don't know but I will look it up and get back to you."

Trainings are in Yuba City starting January 24 to May 8 but only once a week.

You can volunteer for any or all our activities!

Some of the activities that we do in Colusa County include:

Booths at events

- Colusa Farm Show
- Children Services Family Fair
- Colusa County Fair
- Colusa County Employee Benefits and Safety Fair
- Plant Clinic

Workshops

- Landscape Tree
- Pumpkin Centerpieces
- Wreath making

Donna Critchfield demonstration garden in Williams

- Grow vegetables to distribute to the food distribution.
- Workshops & Open Gardens

We also have:

- Monthly Podcast
- Monthly Newsletter
- Weekly articles in the Pioneer Review
- Website



If you or someone you know are interested in becoming a Master Gardener, let us know. The application and information are available on our website cecolusa.ucanr.edu or in our office at 100 Sunrise Blvd., Ste. E, Colusa.

Ornamental Plant of the Month

Bougainvillea

Bougainvilleas are versatile landscaping plants, given they can grow as vines, bushes, trees, or in planters. Members of the four o'clock family of plants (*Nyctaginaceae*), bougainvillea are drought-tolerant, disease-resistant, and easy growers. Bougainvillea are hardy and can grow as ground cover in hanging baskets, up a trellis, or even in containers. Bougainvillea can be beautiful and easy plants to grow.

Bougainvilleas are full-sun plants; south exposure can maximize the bloom cycle.

The soil needs to be slightly acidic, gritty, and loose. Some locations already have the perfect soil for growing bougainvillea, but if you don't, you can increase or lower the acidity of your soil using an appropriate potting mix. Make sure there's enough soil for the roots to develop, but not too much where the soil will retain too much moisture and lead to root rot. No matter how you plant your bougainvillea, be mindful of the root ball, as it is quite fragile until the plant is established.

Bougainvillea plants need to be trained if you want the flowering vine to climb up or around something. When new shoots appear, you can arrange them and push them through open areas of your trellis, fence, or arch and repeat as more shoots appear. If there is nothing for the bougainvillea to naturally hold on to, you can use twine to tie the woody stems to something like a fence post or if you are not training your plants to climb, but growing them as bonsai, they will need regular pruning and shaping. The same is true if you want to grow it as a smaller shrub since it will naturally want to spread out. Bougainvillea in hanging baskets have a little more wiggle room with training, but you will need to cut them back periodically or they will outgrow the basket. If you want them to hang out of the basket, trim them less than you would if you wanted them to sit nicely inside the basket.

Bougainvilleas are heavy feeders and will need to be fertilized regularly throughout the growing season if you want new growth and fantastically vivid bracts. You can either use a slow-release fertilizer usually applied every 6 months or when pellets are clear, or apply a water-soluble fertilizer every seven to 14 days.

You'll need to water a bougainvillea once a week initially after planting until the plant becomes established, which can take up to three years. Once the plant is established, you only need to water it if there is a drought that eliminates natural soil moisture. Overwatering will encourage root rot. Bougainvillea plants do not like to sit in water and prefer dryer soil.

Bougainvilleas are highly disease-resistant and pest-resistant, but aphids, leaf miners, bacterial and fungal leaf spots, scale insects, thrips, spider mites, slugs, snails, and caterpillars can sometimes make their way onto and into a bougainvillea plant. To prevent pests and disease, make sure you're not planting in an area near other diseased plants. If you do discover any of these critters or diseases, you can control the issue with insecticidal soap, neem oil, or narrow-range oil.

Pruning is a bit of a double-edged sword. While it prevents the bougainvillea from overgrowing or growing in ways you don't want, pruning promotes new, beautiful blooms. The side-effects of pruning are necessary to the health and care of bougainvillea. You can prune the bougainvillea at any time, but it's most important at the beginning of the growing season.



Submitted by Bernice Dommer

Edible Plant of the Month

Peach Leaf Curl

In 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



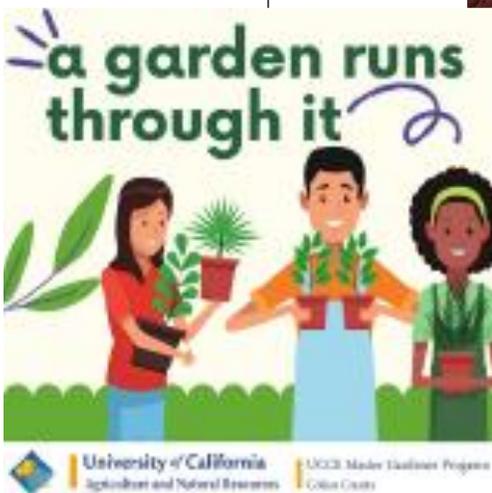
Submitted by Gerry Hernandez

Listen to Our Podcast

visit:

theplantmasters.com

In this episode of "A Garden Runs Through It",
Bonnie and Pam talk about bulbs!



"A Garden Runs Though It" is produced in partnership with:
Stitches & UC Master Gardener Program of
Colusa County

Book of the Month

Last Child in the Woods

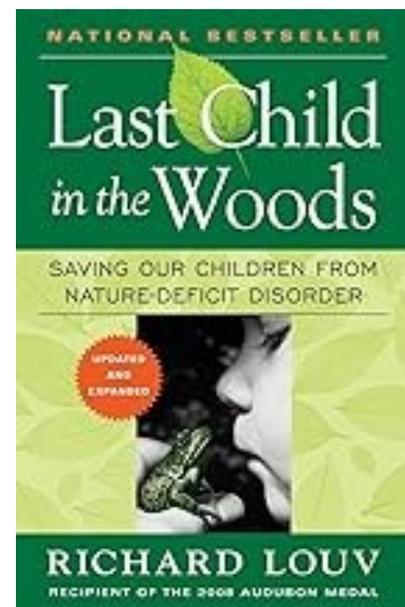
By Richard Louv

When I first encountered this book I wasn't sure what to expect. As I made my way through the first 100 pages or so it became acutely clear what the message is – the direct exposure to nature is essential for a child's healthy physical and emotional development. It's a simple enough statement and one that a person could easily dismiss as too simplistic. But Louv brings together a volume of cutting-edge studies that bolster and restate the point that nature is essential!!

The book was first published in 2005 and this edition cites the amazing research that has emerged since then. He describes it as the concern for “nature deficit in children” and the social movement that has expanded since that earlier time.

Today we hear about so many deficits that impact the ability of a person to fully develop but the nature deficit disorder is so basic to us that we often overlook its impacts.

As the book comes to a close Louv offers his notes from the field: How a Movement is Growing and How You Can Get Involved. It is delightful and engaging from beginning to end. We are often quick to judge and cluck our tongues at problems that seem to be implacable, but when you finish this you will quickly see how simple the situation is and how we must meet it head on if we really want to be part of the solution!!



Submitted by Cynthia White

Recipe of the Month

Seafood Bisque

I adapted this recipe, originally written for crawfish, from the *Southern Country Cooking from the Loveless Cafe* cookbook.

The Loveless Cafe opened in 1951 after being owned by the Loveless family since the 1940's in Nashville, TN. They are still there and going strong.

I first had Crab Bisque in Boston years ago - loved it!! You choose your seafood, see NOTES, below.

- 1 1/2 cups diced onion
- 3/4 cup diced red bell pepper
- 1 cup diced celery
- 1 cup diced carrot
- 2 tablespoons chopped garlic
- 1 tablespoon of lemon zest
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons tomato paste
- 1/3 cup seafood base (thing Better than Bullion for seafood) plus 4 cups water
OR 2 cubes of Knorr Shrimp Bullion and 1 quart of boxed seafood or veggie stock
- 1 bunch fresh thyme, leaves removed from stems, or 2 teaspoons dry thyme
- 1 - 2 bay leaves
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- 1 - 2 teaspoons Old Bay Seasoning
- 1-2 teaspoons Tabasco or Frank's Red Hot sauce
- 2 cups heavy cream
- 1 pound seafood of your choice - shrimp, crab, scallops, clams, oysters or crawfish (see Notes)
- 4 Tbs flour
- 1/2 cup dry sherry



- Saute the onions, bell pepper, celery, carrots and garlic in the melted butter until soft.
- Add the tomato paste and stir to combine
- Sprinkle the flour over the veggies and stir a few minutes, cooking to remove the raw taste of the flour.
- Whisk in seafood base and water or seafood stock, the thyme, paprika, bay leaf, and Old Bay.
- Simmer 10-15 minutes to blend flavors and thicken the soup, whisking - no lumps, please.
- Taste. Some stocks are more salty than others!
- Add salt, pepper, more Old Bay if you want, and hot sauce to suit your family.
- I prefer a smooth soup base. Use an immersion blender (best choice), food processor, or blender now.

Continue on the next page...

Continued from the previous page...

- Be careful with the hot soup and, if you use a blender, cover with a dish towel - no explosions!
- Add the cream and heat gently with any of the liquids from your seafood of choice.
- If the soup is too thick for your taste, add 1-2 cups of milk or chicken stock.
- Add your seafood to the soup with the sherry, and gently bring to serving temperature.
- A little drizzle of sherry or a squeeze of lemon over each serving is a nice touch.

NOTES: Choosing your seafood

If you select in-the-shell seafood, plan for 2-3 pounds to account for the weight of the shells.

Shrimp - Fresh or frozen, any size, but smaller ones are less expensive.

Peel, devein and remove tails. Set cleaned shrimp aside.

Place the peels in a small sauce pan with 2 cups of water, simmer 10 min.

Strain out the shells, simmer the shrimp in the stock until they barely turn pink.

Remove shrimp, cut in halves or thirds, and add the liquid to the soup.

Crab - The imitation crab from the meat counter tastes good and is inexpensive!

If you use imitation crab, chop it up and then you must blend the soup again.

OR Either use fresh lump crab from the seafood counter (most expensive), or canned.

Plan to use any liquids from either as part of the soup broth.

Scallops - Select fresh from the seafood counter or frozen (defrost before use).

Remove the little abductor muscle from the side of the scallop if it has not been removed.

Saute scallops briefly in melted butter - do not turn them to hockey pucks!

If they are large, cut them in halves or quarters after cooking - think bite size.

Clams or Oysters - Select fresh or canned as available.

For fresh, remove any beards, scrub, and let sit in fresh, cool water for a few minutes.

Drain. Discard any that do not stay shut or that do not shut if tapped!

Drop into boiling water, reduce heat, cover and cook 5 min or so. Shells should open.

Drain and discard any that do not open.

Gently remove the meaty centers, saving any liquids, and discard the shells

For canned, just open the can and used in the recipe, liquid and all.

Crawfish - If you are lucky enough to get some, you probably know how to handle them.

Unfortunately, I don't!! And the original recipe just called for a pound of tails.

I can only imagine they arrived, cooked, out of the shell, ready to drop into the soup.

Fish - Any firm white fish, or salmon, could be substituted for the shellfish.

Remove skin and any bones, cut into 1" cubes and add when seafood is called for in the recipe.

Simmer a few extra minutes to cook the fish through.

Submitted by Penny Walgenbach

Oriental Fruit Fly

You may have heard that there is a 106 square mile quarantine for the Oriental Fruit Fly (OFF) in Sacramento County until June 2024. What does this mean? No fruit or vegetables (230 different kinds) can leave the quarantine area. There have been similar quarantines in San Bernardino, Riverside and Santa Clara counties.

Some of the 230 fruit and vegetables effected include apples, pears, citrus, cherries, cucumbers, squash, and tomatoes.

The adult, which is noticeably larger than a house fly, has a body length of about 8.0 mm; the wing is about 7.3 mm in length and is mostly translucent. The color of the fly is very variable, but there are prominent yellow and dark brown to black markings on the thorax. Generally, the abdomen has two horizontal black stripes and a longitudinal median stripe extending from the base of the third segment to the apex of the abdomen. These markings may form a T-shaped pattern, but the pattern varies considerably. The ovipositor is very slender and sharply pointed.

Development from egg to adult under summer conditions requires about 16 days. The mature larva emerges from the fruit, drops to the ground, and forms a tan to dark brown puparium. Pupation occurs in the soil. About nine days are required for attainment of sexual maturity after the adult fly emerges. The developmental periods may be extended considerably by cool weather. Under optimum conditions, a female can lay more than 3,000 eggs during her lifetime, but under field conditions from 1,200 to 1,500 eggs per female is considered to be the usual production. Apparently, ripe fruit are preferred for oviposition, but immature ones may also be attacked. The adult is a strong flyer, recorded to travel 30 miles in search of food and sites to lay eggs. This ability allows the fly to infest new areas very quickly.

What should you do if you suspect Oriental fruit flies in your garden? Contact your local Agriculture Commissioner office.

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"> Plant 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. 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. Later in the month you can divide Shasta daisies, daylilies, chrysanthemums, and other perennials.
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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust your irrigation Protect citrus and other sensitive plants Add mulch to beds Divide perennials 	<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.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply dormant spray Throw out fallen rose leaves <p>* Shop: Plants and seeds make awesome holiday, hostess and mystery gifts!</p> 	<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 Landscape IPM Checklist

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

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

Tuber—An enlarged, fleshy, underground stem bearing buds; usually a storage organ. Potatoes are tubers.

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 #66

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES



Photographs Courtesy of West Side REC

Introduction

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 8, Section 3272 requires permanent aisles, stairways, and walkways to be kept clear of obstructions and hazards and in good repair. Moreover, CCR Title 8, Section 3273 requires permanent floors and platforms to be free of dangerous projections and obstructions, maintained in good repair, and reasonably free of oil, grease, or water. Permanent roadways, walkways, and material storage areas in yards shall be maintained free of dangerous depressions, obstructions, and debris.

Good Housekeeping Practices

- Always keep work areas, stairs, and aisles clean and free of obstructions to prevent trip hazards. Promptly clean up spills to prevent slip hazards.
- After use, return tools and materials to their assigned storage locations.
- Dispose of scrap and waste material in proper trash receptacles.
- Put recyclable glass, plastic, paper, and metals in appropriate recycling containers.
- Establish an effective maintenance program that actively repairs damaged facilities and broken equipment, machinery, and tools.
- Do not place extension or telephone cords across aisles or pathways.
- Always maintain accurate and legible labels on all partially or completely full containers.
- Avoid putting heavy items on upper shelves or stacking boxes too high.
- Assure sufficient lighting is present in work areas, stairs, and walkways and promptly replace burned out light bulbs.
- After use, close filing cabinet and desk drawers.
- Always encourage personal hygiene by maintaining adequate supplies of soap, disinfectant, towels, and toilet paper at the workplace.
- Promptly fill depressions or pot holes and repair damaged surfaces in yard areas.
- At the completion of a task, clean all tools and the work area, and return tools to their storage locations.

Practicing good housekeeping prevents injuries, fire, and disease and contributes to improved employee health, safety, and morale.

Garden Club of Colusa County activities

November 27, 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

The University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (UC ANR) prohibits discrimination against or harassment of any person in any of its programs or activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender, gender expression, gender identity, pregnancy (which includes pregnancy, childbirth, and medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth), physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), genetic information (including family medical history), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, status as a protected veteran or service in the uniformed services (as defined by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 [USERRA]), as well as state military and naval service.

UC ANR policy prohibits retaliation against any employee or person in any of its programs or activities for bringing a complaint of discrimination or harassment. UC ANR policy also prohibits retaliation against a person who assists someone with a complaint of discrimination or harassment, or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a complaint of discrimination or harassment. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to any of its programs or activities.

UC ANR is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment and/or participation in any of its programs or activities without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age or protected veteran status.

University policy is intended to be consistent with the provisions of applicable State and Federal laws.

Inquiries regarding the University's equal employment opportunity policies may be directed to: John I. Sims, Affirmative Action Compliance Officer and Title IX Officer, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2801 Second Street, Davis, CA 95618, (530) 750-1397. Email: jsims@ucanr.edu.
Website: http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Diversity/Affirmative_Action/.

This policy statement supersedes the UC ANR Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action Policy Statement for University of California Publications Regarding Program Practices dated July 2013.