



A Garden Runs Through It

May 2024

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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Upcoming events

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Facebook

June

Colusa County Fair
June 6, 7, 8, 9
All day
Colusa County Fairgrounds

July

Family Fun in the Garden
Saturday July 20, 10 am
Donna Critchfield Demonstration Garden
Education Village
499 Margurite, Williams

Advice to Grow by ... Ask Us!





LET'S #GIVEBACK!

UC Master Gardener Program
of Colusa County



GIVING DAY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

MAY 16-17, 2024 | NOON TO NOON
DONATE.UCANR.EDU



24 hour on-line giving campaign supporting our mission to extend sustainable gardening practices in thousands of community, school and demonstration gardens across California.

Activities at the Donna Critchfield Demonstration Garden

499 Margurite St., Williams

Vegetables

We have planted the summer garden, yeah! We planted, in the raised beds, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, and green beans. In the ground, we planted peppers, and basil. Goodbye winter. We are so excited for spring and summer!

Landscape

The water-wise plants have leafed out and growing big. They look fabulous.

The blue Adirondack chairs are in the salvia area and they look awesome. A bench is in the landscape area, so you can enjoy the garden while sitting.



Garden Sign

This will be our new garden sign. It will be 3 feet x 18 inches and aluminum. The sign has been sent to the printer! After the sign is installed we will have a sign ceremony!!

Donna Critchfield Demonstration Garden

UCCE Master Gardener Program
Colusa County 530-458-0570



UC MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM
OF COLUSA COUNTY

Family Fun at the Garden

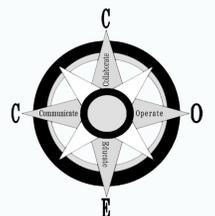
Kids activity!
Adult activity!

Pick peppers, squash,
cucumbers and flowers.
Have a question?
Ask Us ...

Saturday, July 20, 10 to 11 am

Farm to School
Demonstration Garden

Education Village
499 Margurite St.
Williams, CA



Ornamental Plant of the Month

Margarita Bop – Foothill Penstemon

(penstemon heterophyllus)

The first time I remember seeing Margarita Bop was a trip to Davis to the arboretum. She was beautiful and in the full sun took on an almost florescent tone. Margarita might be happier in our area (zone 9) if she got some break from the hottest afternoon sun but other than that she is pretty resilient for several weeks of blooming.

The view of Margarita that I will never forget was when we went for a ride above the Jonesville area near the Humboldt summit in early July. The bloom was explosive and a small pale blue butterfly was hatching on a spring nearby and creating a stunning visual!

The plant ranges from 1-2 feet tall and 1-3 feet wide. Margarita does not want to sit in soggy soil – make sure she is in well drained but decent soil. Margarita is one of the most popular California-native penstemons in cultivation. The plant is extremely versatile and starts flowering in spring. If you give it a bit of extra moisture and deadhead the flowers, she is likely to bloom off an on most of the summer.

The flowers are electric blue to purple depending on soil PH – alkaline soil produces purple blossoms, and more acidic soil produces blue flowers. Margarita offers a great pop of color and the area hummingbirds will thank you.



Submitted by Cynthia White

Gardener's Corner

Spurge

It has been interesting this year. The abundant rain filled our lakes, greened our gardens but it also produced A LOT of weeds. The weeds have sprouted in stages. We go out into the garden and take care of the weeds and in 2 weeks different weeds are sprouting.

Right now, spurge is sprouting. At first glance, spurge is hard to see but when you see it, then it is hard to miss.

In California, it is the most common species of the spurge family is spotted spurge, but also includes creeping spurge and petty spurge.

Spotted spurge grows close to the ground, often forming a dense mat. Its dark green leaves, which grow in pairs called "opposites," are 1/8 to 1/2 inch long and about 1/8 inch wide. Frequently a red spot will mark the leaf halfway down its center vein.

Flowers, fruit, stems, and leaves are hairy. The short stems have a separate stipule—or little scalelike appendage—at their base, although you may need a 10X hand lens to see them. Broken stems and branches secrete a milky, poisonous sap.

Spotted spurge produces tiny, pinkish flowers that consist only of stamens and pistils grouped in small, flowerlike cups, called cyathia, in the leaf axils, the area where the leaf joins the stem. The fruit is a three-celled seed capsule that is 1/16 inch or less. Each cell contains one seed that is about 1/25 inch long. The plant's central taproot system is capable of extending more than 24 inches into the soil.

Constantly monitor infested areas, so you can mechanically till, or hand pull new plants before they produce seed. Take care as you weed, since plants that you hand pull often break at the stem, leaving the root and several buds or a single stem from which regrowth is possible. Wear gloves when you hand pull since the sap can be a skin irritant. Mowing is an ineffective method of control since most species grow closely to the ground.

When purchasing plants for ornamental beds, avoid those with spotted spurge infestations. Mulches can effectively limit spotted spurge if they prevent light from reaching the seed.

Preemergent herbicides can help prevent spotted spurge outbreaks if you apply them in late winter before weed seeds germinate. Time the application, so it occurs before the soil temperature exceeds 55° to 60°F at a depth of 1 inch.

Postemergent herbicides are available to home gardeners.



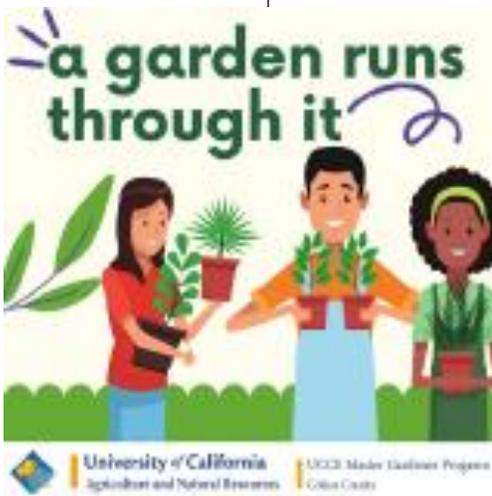
Submitted by Gerry Hernandez

Listen to Our Podcast

visit:

theplantmasters.com

In this episode of “A Garden Runs Through It”, Master Gardener Pam talks about the Donna Critchfield demonstration garden.



“A Garden Runs Though It” is produced in partnership with:
Stitches Embroidery and Customs & UC Master
Gardener Program of Colusa County

Gardens I Have Visited

CALIFORNIA'S NEWEST STATE PARK

We are really fortunate to have so many parks in our state and it's been a while since a new one was added. On June 12, California will open its first state park in nearly a decade. It will comprise 1,600 acres near the confluence of the Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers in the San Joaquin Valley.

The park will be different than what we normally expect in that it will feature what the waterways in the area were like before agriculture arrived. There's not much to do there yet and it really doesn't even have an official name. Right now it's simply known as Dos Rios which is a description of where it is. The site is 8 miles west of Modesto and is surrounded by dairies and orchards and is considered the largest public-private floodplain restoration project in the state.

At this point there will be some escorted hikes when it opens in June and only has a dozen picnic tables and shade structures. But more is coming. The hope is for hiking, biking, swimming, fishing and non-motorized boating. A dock is planned for the boating and fishing but most likely not until late 2025.

Another thing to remember is that it will only be open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Permanent restroom facilities are still a few months away when a temporary prefab "welcome center" is due around the year's end. Right now the park is free, so go soon and see what is planned.



Submitted by Cynthia White

Recipe of the Month

Indian Butter Chickpeas

4 tbsp. unsalted butter

1 medium yellow onion, finely chopped

lightly brown the onions in the butter, 15 min

4 cloves garlic, grated

1 tbsp. grated or finely chopped peeled ginger

1/2 tsp. kosher salt

1/2 cup tomato paste (a small can)

1-2. serrano chiles, seeded, finely chopped

stir into the onions and toast a little

you want the tomato paste to darken a little

2 (14.5-oz.) can chickpeas, drained

1/8 tsp. baking soda

1 tsp. garam masala

1 tsp. ground cumin

1 tsp. Kashmiri chili powder (or 3/4 tsp. paprika plus 1/4 tsp. cayenne)

1 cup heavy cream

1 tbsp. dried fenugreek leaves (optional)

stir into the onions and chilies

simmer gently to blend 10-15 min, taste for salt

1/4 c. finely chopped fresh cilantro

sprinkle on top as garnish

Serve over Jasmine or Basmati rice, or with naan bread

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OPTIONS:

- Swap out the heavy cream for a can of unsweetened coconut milk = more authentic
- Swap out the tomato paste for canned whole tomatoes, broken up, or diced tomatoes

Either way drain off and save the liquid until you see how wet you want the dish

- Consider adding a little (1/4 tsp.) ground cinnamon or 1" of cinnamon stick to be more authentic.

Remove the cinnamon stick before serving if you used it!

- Add a boneless chicken breast or 2 boneless thighs, cut in 1" pieces, after you saute the onions.

Cook for 3-5 minutes before you add the garlic and tomato paste.

- Adjust amount of chili for your personal taste.

For less heat, use a jalapeno pepper; for more heat add another serrano or some cayenne.

For no heat, substitute 1 cup diced red or green bell pepper.

- Add 1 to 2 cups of carrots, sliced 1/4" thick, with the chickpeas to amp up the veggies, but be sure to cook the dish long enough that they get tender.

Alternatively, add 1-2 cups of frozen peas, or peas and carrots.

A couple big handfuls of spinach would be good, too, added at the end and just wilted!

Sliced kale or Swiss chard (stems removed) would also work, but add with the chickpeas so it has a chance to soften.



Submitted by Penny Walgenbach

Penny Pinching Tips from a Master Gardener's Kitchen -- 1 A

Inflation is impacting everybody in many ways - everything from food to fuel to housing is up, up, up. As a Master Gardener, I am hope I can make a difference for our readers. Groceries in particular are up anywhere from 25 - 40% depending on your data source or time frame of reference. We all need to eat, so how can we do so, eat well, and make our dollars go farther? I decided to put together a sequence of short articles that describe how I save money and, if you adopt some of these techniques, you can too! If you find what is presented here helpful, please, let us know.

Here are my initial thoughts...

Start a garden to grow at least some of your own food.

Spring is here and summer is right around the corner. I have already seen tomato, pepper and other plants on sale around town. Small can still have a positive impact on your budget whether you use pots on the patio, raised beds, or go in-ground.

Get some help from an experienced gardener! Master Gardeners are available!!

Go to your local library, talk to the librarian, and check out a good gardening book or two.

Go to your used book store or Amazon and buy one - any older Sunset Western Garden book will work.

Plan and plant at your own ability level and within the space you have available!

Don't go out and buy a bunch of seeds if you have never planted anything from seed before.

Instead, begin with potted starts either in 6-packs (hard to find recently) or 3- or 4-inch pots.

The Colusa Library has a new, free seed give away program going. Check with your local branch.

The [Master Gardener Planting Guide](#) (see link, below) has recommendations on when to plant most veggies.

Share the work, space needed, costs, and subsequent rewards with a neighbor, friend or family member.

Plan to grow what you and your family will actually eat.

Plant things that are relatively easy to grow and likely to succeed in our hot summer environment.

Think tomatoes, zucchini, peppers, cucumbers and basil to get the most "bang for your buck".

A selection of perennial herbs like rosemary, thyme, and sage is good, too. Fresh herbs are always better.

Plant these once and you will have them for years.

Don't forget to water what you planted!

Daily or even twice daily may be needed in the heat of mid-summer.

How often will depend on what you planted, where you planted it (a pot or in the ground), how much sun it gets, how big the pot you used is - if you used a pot, and how big the plant has become - bigger plants drink more.

Plan to fertilize what you planted.

Work compost into the ground when you plant. Add a little fertilizer and compost as plants grow.

Most potting soils have some fertilizer in them, but adding a little once the plants get going will help.

Read the labels. A little is good, too much can cause damage.

Watch for snail, slug, and insect damage.

There are lots of non-pesticide ways to go after these little pests, they just take a little effort.

If you resort to commercial products - READ THE LABELS, FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS.

And this means not just what to use for the pest, but when and how to use it,

and what kinds of personal protective gear (gloves, mask, etc.) to use. BE SAFE!!

Harvest what you grew and enjoy.

Watch as your plants grow, flower and your veggies mature to prime ripeness and flavor.

Pick at their peak and enjoy the fruits of your labors! And keep picking as more ripen.

If you have more than you can use, share the bounty and/or learn how to preserve the product.

BE PROUD OF WHAT YOU HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

Gardening Guide

UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County

Zones 8 and 9

	May	June	July
P L A N T I N G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct seed in the garden cucumbers, melons, summer squash, beans, corn, and annual herbs. Plant sunflowers, zinnias, cosmos, marigolds and aster in the flower garden. 	<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.
M A I N T E N A N C E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilize summer blooming flowers early in the month. Apply (or re-apply as needed) organic mulch to all beds. Be sure to leave space around the base of the plants. Trim the dead flowers but not the leaves from spring bulbs. Fertilize the bulbs after the bloom is finished with bone meal. Prune spring flowering shrubs to shape, removing old and dead wood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilize summer blooming flowers early in the month. Later in the month use a fertilizer for acid-loving plants like azaleas and camellias. Always follow the directions. 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. 	<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. You can prune by half to keep the plant in bounds. If you have fruit trees, be sure to pick up dropped fruit to prevent brown rot from developing and leaving spores for future infection.
P R E V E N T I O N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the battle against slugs and snails. Deadhead (cut off spent flowers) to get continuing bloom on annuals and perennials. Thin peaches, plums and nectarines so there is 6" between fruits. 	<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.) 	<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 Landscape IPM Checklist

- 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.
- [Anthracnose](#) e.g., on ash and sycamore - Fungicides are generally not options for large trees other than ash.
- [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.
- [Clearwing moths](#) - Look for signs of boring in ash, birch, pine, poplar, and willow; less often in oak, sycamore, and stone fruits.
- [Codling moth](#) of apple and pear - Bag fruit. Promptly remove infested and dropped fruit. Apply insecticides only if precisely timed.
- 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.
- [Fertilize](#) caneberries, citrus, deciduous fruit trees, palms, and heavily-flowering shrubs with slow-release product if not done in March or April.
- [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.

- [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.
- [Olive pests](#) e.g., ash borer, psyllid, and scales. Blossom drop sprays on nonharvested trees. [Olive fruit fly](#) suppression on harvested trees.
- [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.
- [Prune](#) winter-flowering shrubs e.g., camellia before next year's flower buds form.
- [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.
- [Stone fruit pests](#) - Monitor for pests such as aphids, borers, brown rot, caterpillars, powdery mildew, and scale insects.
- [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 GARDENER PROGRAM

THINKING SAFE AND GREEN



**AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

#27

BEAR SAFETY

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



The California Department of Fish and Wildlife estimates a population of 40,000 wild bears in the state. They inhabit in California's mountainous region in North, South, Central Coast, and Sierra Nevada Mountains. The bear is not on the endangered species list and has been classified as a game mammal since 1948. The last known fatal wild bear attack was in 1986, and although the chances of being attacked by a bear is highly unlikely, it is important to take precautions and study the recommended actions to prevent attacks.

When you are being outdoors:

- Avoid walking or hiking alone. Be with a partner in the areas where bears may be active.
- Use bear-proof containers by keeping any food, drinks, or pet food in bear-resistant food canisters or storage lockers and putting trash, recycling, and compost in secure bins.
- Remove any unsecured food, pet food, toiletries, or other strongly scented items from your vehicle, tent, or other enclosed spaces.
- Keep doors and windows closed and locked when the leaving a structure unoccupied.
- Bring pets inside, especially at night. Keep livestock in secure pens in the evening.
- Never feed or approach a bear, especially a sow with cubs or cubs alone.

When you encounter a bear:

- If the bear does not see you or attempts to approach you, let the bear know your presence by making noise, such as yelling, clapping hands, using noisemakers, or blowing whistles.
- Keep a safe distance and back away slowly and do not approach or confront the bear.
- Make yourself look bigger by lifting and waving arms or opening your jacket.
- DO NOT RUN, as you cannot outrun a bear. Do not make eye contact and let the bear leave on its own.
- If the bear contacts by attacking, fight back by using any weapons you can find, including striking the bear with branches, rocks, or other objects. Concentrate on the bear's face, eyes, and/or nose.
- Carry a bear spray and know how to use it properly.
- Do not climb a tree to avoid bears, as bears are capable of climbing trees.
- Go to a safe place and call 911 if the bear is inside a home or a structure.

Information source: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Keep-Me-Wild/Bear>

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

Soil—The natural medium on the surface of the earth composed of minerals, organic matter, water, air, and various organisms, in which plants typically grow.

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

May 20, 6:30
Colusa

Did a friend send you this newsletter?

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

Ants

Although ants are annoying when they come indoors, they can be beneficial by feeding on fleas, termites, and other pests in the garden.



D.H. Choe, UCCE

Argentine ants trailing on pavement.

Spraying them with pesticides will not prevent more ants from entering. Most ants live outdoors, so focus on keeping ants from entering buildings. Combine several methods such as caulking entryways, cleaning up food sources, and baiting with pesticides when necessary. Avoid spraying pyrethroids (like bifenthrin and cypermethrin), especially on hard surfaces such as driveways or sidewalks or around the foundation of buildings. These products pollute waterways.

Make your home less attractive to ants.

- Caulk cracks and openings that provide entry into buildings.
- Store food in clean, sealed containers.
- Clean up crumbs, grease, and spills.
- Fix leaky faucets since they can attract thirsty ants.
- Take out the garbage and clean trash cans regularly.
- Remove or manage sweet food sources next to your house such as aphid-infested bushes and ripened fruit on trees.
- Keep plants, grass, and mulch at least a foot away from the foundation of buildings to reduce ant foraging and nesting.

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

When ants invade your home.

- Sponge up invading ants with soapy water as soon as they enter to remove the scent trail.
- Identify where they are coming in from and plug up with caulk.
- Take infested potted plants outdoors and submerge pots in a solution of insecticidal soap and water.
- Outdoors, use baits to control the ant colony. Pesticide sprays only provide temporary control and may not be safe to use indoors.
- If you hire a pest control company, ask them to use baits and spot treatments rather than perimeter treatments or monthly sprays.

How ant baits work:

Pesticide baits work by attracting worker ants who then take the product back to the nest where the entire colony, including queens, can be killed. The pesticide must be slow acting so workers won't be killed before they get back to the nest.



CA Reynolds, UC IPM

Ant bait stations.

How to use baits:

- Place baits near ant trails and nest openings.
- Prepackaged or refillable bait stations or stakes are the safest and easiest to use. Active ingredients in baits may include boric acid/borate, fipronil, avermectin, or hydramethylnon.
- Liquid borate (0.5-1% borate in sugar water solution) baits in refillable bait stations are best for severe Argentine ant infestations.
- Replace baits when empty. If ants aren't taking the bait, reposition the bait stations, or try a different bait product. It can take 5 to 10 days to see fewer ants.

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.