



THE YOLO GARDENER

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION BY THE U.C. YOLO COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS

Winter 2007

Christmas Cactus in Bloom

Jan Bower, Yolo County Master Gardener

The Christmas cactus spends most of its life looking like an average green plant, but about once a year, the Christmas cactus flower arrives in spectacular color.

The Christmas cactus (*Schlumbergera bridgesii*) has been a favorite houseplant since Grandma's time. It is not unusual for a single plant to be passed down from generation to generation because they are long lived and rather easy to grow. The Christmas cactus is a tropical jungle plant, a member of the Zygocactus family and native to Central and South American forests. Although called a cactus, it really is an epiphyte and grows in its natural environment like an orchid in the forks of tree limbs where decayed leaves and other natural debris have accumulated.

To get your Christmas cactus to bloom during the holiday season, it needs proper light exposure, correct temperature and limited watering. In mid-October or early November, the Christmas cactus should be placed in a spot indoors where it receives indirect bright light during the day, but total darkness at night (12-14 hours). This is much the same exposure given to a poinsettia except the Christmas poinsettia requires a warm temperature, whereas the Christmas cactus needs a spot with a cool temperature (around 55° F). It should never be placed close to a door that opens and closes to the outside and



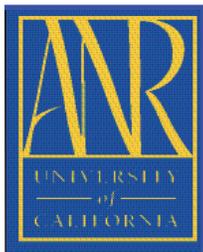
<http://www.fernlea.com/xmas/pix/pottedcactus.jpg>

should be kept away from heating vents, fireplaces or other drafty areas.

A good procedure for watering is to soak the roots thoroughly and then allow the top inch to dry out before watering again. The Christmas cactus requires about 50-60 percent humidity so place a glass, vase or tray of water near the plant. As the water evaporates, it will provide the humidity the plant needs. Another option is to set the plant on a plate filled with pebbles and water. The pebbles absorb water and eventually give off humidity.

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The Christmas cactus commonly drops unopened flower buds. If this happens, the problem is usually overwatering, insufficient light or darkness, temperature extremes or moving the plant from its original location. When in bloom, the plant can reside in normal room conditions. After the Christmas holiday, move the plant back to its cool place, limit its water and give it at least a 30-day rest period from fertilizer. During this period, it may lose leaves or joints and appear weak, but don't worry, it will get strong again.

During its growing season of April through September, give the plant some all-purpose liquid fertilizer that is high in potassium and has a nitrogen ratio of no more than 10 percent. The best time to pinch, prune

or shape a Christmas cactus is when the new growth begins in March or early April. This is also the best time for repotting, which needs to be done only once every three years since the plant flowers best when kept in a container where it is root-bound. The plant must be well-drained so use a porous clay pot and a commercially prepared potting soil for succulent plants or a mix of one part potting soil, two parts peat and one part sand.

A healthy Christmas cactus in full bloom is a great Christmas gift for a special gardener and comes in various shades of pink, red and white. Properly cared for, it will produce brilliant flowers each holiday season.

Make a Ring around your Holidays

Willa Pettygrove, Yolo County Master Gardener



*Wreath created at
Solano Master Gardener workshop*

People have been decorating their houses (and themselves) with plant materials since early times. In parts of the world especially those with long periods of darkness, green materials may have held mystical significance and certainly were a reassuring sign that spring had to come—someday. In more modern times, wreaths have become a popular home decoration, not necessarily tied to any holiday, and not always requiring use of natural plant materials. In Northern California at least, a wealth of such materials is close at hand and requires only a little work and creativity to produce beautiful results.

Plan your wreath: Your wreath will benefit from variety, following horticultural guru Felder Rushing's adage of "pointy, ruffle-y, round-y." A door wreath will hang at eye level and be the first thing seen as friends enter, so don't be afraid to be selective and play up small, lovely items. In addition to texture, try for contrast in color and fragrance.

Collect your tools: A wire frame (a double one works best) and 22 gauge florist wire (both from a craft/hobby shop) will make it easier. Small pruners and wire cutters will also help. You can search the web for techniques or attend a local workshop to learn the technique.

Gather and prepare your foliage: Collect a little more foliage material than you think you will need: Besides the usual evergreens, look for plants that are likely to have berries or interesting seed pods at this time of year. Suggestions on the following page, from the Solano County Master Gardeners, will help you get started.

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Foliage suggested for building wreaths:

Dwarf plumbago (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*)
Pineapple guava (*Feijoa sellowian*)
Incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)
African sumac (*Rhus lancea*)
Coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*)
Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)
Heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*)
Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*)
Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
Cotoneaster

After collecting your plant materials, immerse all the greens in cold water for 30 minutes or so. This will help the greens last longer and wash off dust, insects, etc.

Accent materials collected throughout the year can be reused from year to year: If they have been dried, these materials should not be immersed water but may benefit from gentle dusting. For an inside wreath, choose materials that are pleasantly scented.

Some suggestions for accent materials are:

Magnolia leaves
Cones
Dried red peppers
Rose hips
Dried lavender
Dried roses
Dried pomegranates and other whole fruits
Dried agapanthus inflorescences
Wisteria pods
Dried hydrangea flowers
Euonymus
Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*)
Olive (*Olea europaea*)
Abelia (*Abelia x grandiflora*)
Tea tree (*Leptospermum scoparium* or *laevigatum*)
Manzanita spp.
Breath of Heaven-white or pink (*Coleonema album* or *pulchrum*)
Bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*)
Arborvitae spp.
Chinese fringe flower (*Loropetalum chinense*)

Remember the birds: Suitable for gifting, a special wreath for feathered friends is easy to make. Find an interesting piece of bark or a small branch and glue or wire on pyracantha berries, heads of sunflowers, sorghum, millet and/or peanuts in the shell.

Wreath Making Workshops

A popular annual event is the wreath workshop held by Solano County Master Gardeners. This is a great way to get started on wreath making, and supplies everything needed to make your first wreath. This year's workshop will be December 8, 2007. Call (707) 784-1317 for information and availability. Davis Garden Club will also be making wreaths on December 7, 2007. Contact cdeamer@davisgardenclub.org for more information.



Have a Green Christmas!

Linda Parsons, Yolo County Master Gardener

Winter is the time of year when we delight in bringing nature indoors. "Deck the Halls" conjures up past memories of evergreens festooning our home, a fir tree in the parlor, and a colorful wreath on the front door. This magical time of year is fast approaching and with it come many traditions, legends, rituals, and merrymaking. While I enjoy all of them, if I could pick only one, it would be the Christmas tree.

The decorated Christmas tree can be traced back to the ancient Romans who decorated trees with small pieces of metal during Saturnalia, a winter festival to honor Saturn, the god of agriculture. They decorated their homes with greens and lights and exchanged gifts. They gave coins for prosperity, pastries for happiness, and lamps to light one's journey through the year.

Centuries ago in Great Britain, woods priests called Druids used evergreens during mysterious winter solstice rituals. The Druids also used holly and mistletoe as symbols of eternal life, and placed evergreen branches over doors to keep away evil spirits.

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During the Middle Ages, Germans and Scandinavians placed evergreen trees inside their homes or just outside their doors to show their hope in the forthcoming spring. The oldest record of a decorated Christmas tree came from a 1605 diary found in Strasbourg, France. The tree was decorated with paper roses, apples, and candies.

In 1834, Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, was credited with bringing the first Christmas tree to Windsor Castle for the Royal Family. Before that, the tradition most likely came to the United States with Hessian troops during the American Revolution, or with German immigrants to Pennsylvania and Ohio. Though banned by the Puritans in New England, the custom still spread.

The Christmas tree market was born in 1851, when Catskill farmer Mark Carr hauled two ox sleds of evergreens into New York City and sold them all. By 1900, one in five American families had a Christmas tree,



National Christmas Tree

The National Christmas Tree is a 40-foot Colorado blue spruce that grows on the Ellipse between the White House and the Washington Monument.

and twenty years later, the custom was nearly universal. Franklin Pierce was the first president to introduce the Christmas tree to the White House in 1856 for a group of Washington Sunday School children. The first national Christmas tree was lit in 1923 on the White House lawn, by President Calvin Coolidge. Christmas tree farms sprang up during the Depression. Nurserymen couldn't sell their evergreens for landscaping, so they cut them

for Christmas trees. Cultivated trees were preferred, because they had a more symmetrical shape.

Americans buy 37 million live trees each year. North American Christmas trees are grown in all fifty states and Canada. The top producing states are Oregon, North Carolina, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. For every live Christmas tree harvested, up to three seedlings are planted in its place the following spring. There about 500,000 acres in production for growing Christmas trees in the United States. Each acre provides the daily oxygen requirements of 18 people.

Six species account for about 90% of the nation's Christmas tree trade. Scotch Pine ranks first, comprising about 40% of the market, followed by Douglas fir, which accounts for about 25%. Other big sellers are noble fir, white pine, balsam fir and white spruce.

Customs of decorating the Christmas tree vary, but the most traditional style comes from Germany and Western Europe. At the turn of the twentieth century more than 100 small cottage glass blowing workshops in Europe created glass bulbs for Christmas trees; most came from the Thuringian Mountain towns in Germany. After World War II, many of the craftsmen left West Germany, the quality suffered and the demand dropped off sharply.

While I am partial to the delicate blown glass ornaments, one of my favorite decorating ideas came from my years as a teacher. Live trees were not allowed in the classroom, so the students decided to decorate an evergreen that we placed outside our classroom window. We decorated the tree with pinecones that we coated with peanut butter and rolled in birdseed. We made garlands of cranberries and popcorn and hung small apples on the tree. The students delighted in feeding the birds and were quick to renew the decorations.

Whether you decorate a fir tree, make an evergreen wreath, festoon your home with greenery or make a table arrangement, be sure to bring the wonderful visions and aromas of laurel, rosemary, holly, mistletoe, ivy, pinecones, berries and evergreens into your home to create a magical holiday. And, this year when you decorate your tree, think of the colorful history that lies behind this tradition that we share. *Happy Holidays!*



Winter Gardening Tips

Linda Parsons, Yolo County Master Gardener

By December, most gardeners have raked their leaves, planted their spring bulbs and are thinking that there is little that they need to do in their garden. However, seasoned gardeners know that some of the most rewarding and productive garden activities take place in the winter months.

Watering

Monitor the amount of water in your garden throughout the winter months. It is important to reduce, but not eliminate water altogether. If several weeks go by without rain, if the temperatures drop significantly, or if it is very windy, then lawn, evergreen plants, and citrus can suffer from dehydration. Also, check outdoor potted plants for adequate water. Too much water in the saucer can cause your plants or bulbs to rot.

Frost Protection

Protect your frost sensitive plants. Move potted plants to a more protected part of your garden or patio. Sheltering them under the eaves of your home or placing them under a table or chair can protect them from low temperatures and wind damage. For very cold temperatures, tarps or sheets can be used to cover sensitive shrubs and trees. During the coldest weeks last winter, I used Christmas lights on our lemon and jacaranda tree. At winter's end, the lemon was much healthier than usual and the only branches on the jacaranda that died were the ones where the lights didn't reach. This is extra work, but if you have a special plant or tree that you cannot bear to lose, this method is very effective.

Sensitive ground cover can be covered with sheets of newspaper. Plastic sheeting is not recommended to protect plants because it cannot breathe and collects moisture.

Pruning

December is traditionally the time to begin pruning roses. Be sure to prune according to the type of rose (e.g. floribunda, hybrid tea, shrub, etc.). Deciduous fruit trees and ornamental shrubs and trees need to be pruned as well. Wait until February to prune woody plants, such as bedelia, artemisia, and Mexican sage. These fast growing plants do best when they are cut back to the ground in late winter. However, garden shrubs and hedges can be pruned now, before they put on their spring leaves. Ornamental grasses can also be pruned at this time. Remember not to prune spring blooming plants until after they flower or the season's flowers will be lost.



Disease Prevention

Disease prevention is a must. Use dormant oil spray on your roses, fruit trees and deciduous trees. This will prevent insects and diseases from over-wintering. Fixed copper or lime sulfur should be applied three times to peach and nectarines to prevent blight and leaf curl. Thanksgiving, New Years and Valentine's Day are the traditional days for spraying and are easy to remember. The spray should be applied when the temperature is above 45° F and there will be dry weather for at least twenty-four hours. As long as the last spray is completed before the buds begin to open, it will be effective.

Mulching and Composting

Continue adding disease free garden material to your compost pile. In February, begin adding the compost to your vegetable plot. Also, mulch your garden to prevent weeds in the spring. Add layers of newspaper beneath the mulch to improve its effectiveness. In the garden areas where I used newspaper and mulch, I had virtually no weeds throughout the summer growing season. Do not work garden soil when it is wet. This will compact the soil and reduce available air to plant roots.

Planting

If you plan to have a winter vegetable garden, sow seeds in December for kale, broccoli, spinach, cabbage and lettuce. Then set out the seedlings in February. You can even plant them among your winter annuals, such as Iceland poppies,

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calendulas and violas. Consider selecting new roses, bare root vines, grapes or trees. Begin planting spring annuals, such as primroses, candytuft, alstroemeria, dianthus and alyssum. Summer bulbs, such as callas, dahlias, cannas, tuberous begonias, and lilies are now available at your local nursery



In February, sow seeds for your summer garden. Favorite selections include tomatoes, squash, eggplant, peppers and herbs. These seedlings can be transplanted in your garden after the soil temperature reaches 50° F. In late February, check your lawn. As soon as it starts to show signs of growth and the ground is not too wet, you can begin to mow.

Pest Management

Snails, slugs and earwigs are always lurking in your garden. Periodically, check for them and hand pick, bait or trap if they become a nuisance. Good garden hygiene makes a happy garden. Clean unused garden pots with a 10% bleach solution and store properly. If you have old boards, debris or bags of garden soil sitting in the garden, check to be sure you are not providing a pest motel.



Tool Maintenance

January is a good time to do garden tool maintenance. Clean, sharpen and oil your tools. They will last longer and so will you!

Sit Back and Relax



An enjoyable way to hurry spring along is to force Narcissus bulbs. It takes about 3 or 4 weeks for the bulbs to bloom. If you want successive blooms, make a few pots a week or so apart. This method will ensure that you have lovely Paper Whites blooming through the winter in your home. While you are enjoying the fragrance you can look through seed and garden catalogs and select a gift for a friend or compile a wish list.

Enjoy and care for your garden through the winter and you will discover that it gratefully rewards you this spring.



Questions about your garden?
We'd love to help!

Master Gardener Hotline..... (530) 666-8737

Our message centers will take your questions and information. Please leave your name, address, phone number and a description of your problem. A Master Gardener will research your problem and return your call.

E-Mail..... mgyolo@ucdavis.edu

Drop In.....Tuesday & Friday, 9-11 a.m.
70 Cottonwood St.
Woodland, CA 95695

Pest Invasions

Barbara Ohlendorf, Yolo County Master Gardener

One of the county government services we rarely hear about is an ongoing program to detect exotic pests before they can cause billions of dollars worth of damage to crops in California as well as wreak havoc in our backyard vegetable gardens and fruit trees.

We really only hear about this service when it detects an invasion, as recently occurred with the appearance of the Mediterranean fruit fly (aka the Med fly) this past September in Dixon. Smaller than a housefly, the Med fly is considered one of the worst agricultural insects because it can survive in a wide variety of climates and plants. The adult lays its eggs in over 260 kinds of fruits, vegetables, and nuts, where the larvae feeds and develops. Finding Med flies is such a crisis in our state because of the large number of crops it will infest.



*Adult Mediterranean fruit fly.
Photo by Jack Kelly Clark.*

The detection of this invasion triggered an immediate response by the state's California Department of Food and Agriculture. They quarantined the area, stripped fruit from all trees, ground-sprayed the organic compound Naturalyte (the active ingredient, spinosad, is a naturally occurring product of a soil bacteria), and released sterile males. The idea behind mass releasing of sterile males is that they will mate with females before fertile males can, causing the females to lay infertile eggs and thus keep the fruit fly populations from growing and spreading.

Unfortunately, the Med fly is not the only pest that state officials are busy tackling. Efforts are also underway to eradicate another fruit pest: the light brown apple moth (or L-BAM as the folks who work with it call it), which



*Adult male light brown apple moth, Epiphyas postvittana.
Photo by David Williams, State of Victoria Department of Primary*

was detected earlier this year in several coastal counties and more recently in Vallejo. This moth not only attacks most fruits, including strawberries, grapes, and citrus but also is known as a pest of trees and ornamentals in other areas where it occurs.

Both the Med fly and LBAM are not easily identified by lay people and are primarily detected in areas when they are trapped in pheromone traps. Pheromones are chemical substances that insects release to communicate with one another. The one often used in trapping is a sex pheromone that is emitted usually by the female moths to attract the males for mating. Because pheromone are usually "species specific" (that is, attractive only to insects of the same species), you only get insects of the same species, and sometimes other closely related species, showing up in the traps.

Only time will tell if the efforts to eradicate these pests are successful as was the case in the not too distant past when the glassy-winged sharpshooter, a major pest of grapes, was prevented from taking up residence in the area. As gardeners and consumers, we can only hope that the Med fly and LBAM will be thwarted as well.



Winter in the Backyard Orchard

Steve Radosevich, Yolo County Master Gardener

Ah, don't you love the peaceful weekend mornings in winter when all you have to do is patiently watch your citrus fruit color up for a midwinter harvest and ponder the shape of your leafless fruit trees waiting for spring blossoming. Nothing to do but kick back and enjoy a cup of coffee with some of your own apricot preserves on toast. Not really! Remember those apricot branches that snapped off under a heavy load of fruit last spring? How about the peach leaf curl that almost did in your nectarine tree? And what about that new plumcot variety you've been intending to plant for the past two years?

Well, winter is the time to do a few well-timed chores in the backyard orchard that will improve your odds of having another fruitful harvest next season. The following brief descriptions of these tasks include references for more detailed free information from the publications section on three different UC web sites:

- Yolo County UC Cooperative Extension Service at <http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/publications.htm>
- UC Agricultural and Natural Resources (UC ANR) catalogue at <http://ucanr.org/pubs.shtml>
- UC Statewide Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program Web site at <http://ipm.ucdavis.edu/> -- select the first option for homes, gardens, landscapes, and turf.

Most of the publications listed below are available for free online. You can also pick up these publications at the UC Cooperative Extension Office in Woodland.

Planting Bare Root Trees

Winter is the best time to plant fruit trees. Bare root trees are available at nurseries in January and February, when they should be planted. Compared to containerized trees normally found later in the year, bare root trees are often available in more varieties, and they are cheaper. (See Planting Bareroot Trees, Yolo County; and Fruit Trees, Planting and Care of Young Trees, Pub. #8048 UCANR)



Peach leaves deformed by peach leaf curl.

Photo by Jack Kelly Clark.

Dormant Training and Pruning

Proper training and pruning practices done during both the growing and dormant seasons help you control tree size and structure and encourage good fruit production. (See Fruit Trees: Training and Pruning Deciduous Trees, Pub. #8057 UCANR).

Integrated Pest Management

With IPM you observe and learn about the orchard ecosystem to come up with environmentally sound solutions to pest problems. Planting resistant varieties on pest-resistant rootstocks, choosing a planting site that allows healthy growth, and prompt removal of infested fruit and wood are some of the practices that decrease the need for pesticides. Visit the IPM web site to get detailed information on pest identification and control for different fruit trees, such as how to manage the peach leaf curl on your peach and nectarine trees.

Frost Protection

Get ready for that week in January when frost is on the rooftops when you get up in the morning. Our dormant deciduous fruit trees have no problem with light frosts, but citrus and other subtropicals such as avocado, loquat, guava, and macadamia might. Simple practices can add a few degrees to the trees' environment and help get them through the night (See Frost Protection for Citrus and Other Subtropicals, Pub. #8100 UCANR).

If someone's looking for a useful holiday gift for you, recommend a new book, *The Home Orchard: Growing Your Own Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees*, UCANR Pub. 3485, packed full of great information for the home orchardist. And finally, consider attending a free backyard orchard workshop conducted by Yolo County Master Gardeners at Woodland Community College. The calendar for these workshops can be found on the Yolo County Web site <http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/>

Phylum: Arthropoda
 Class: Insecta
 Order: Coleoptera
 Family: Coccinellidae

Ladybugs Or Lady Beetles

Peggy Smith, Yolo County Master Gardener

When we grow plants in our gardens, either vegetables or ornamentals, their appeal is not limited to the human eye. The insect world regards these beautiful plants that we grow as a feast that will ensure their survival. This leads gardeners into a royal battle with insects. Many insects that damage or destroy our gardening efforts have natural enemy insects commonly called beneficials. It is important to discern which insect visitors to the garden are there to damage our plants and which are there to feed on other insects.

The ladybug or lady beetle is one of the most common beneficial insects and is worth its weight in gold to a gardener. Its voracious appetite for aphids is a major benefit to any garden. A larva will eat about four hundred aphids before pupating. An adult will consume approximately three hundred aphids before it lays its eggs. Lady beetles will eat other insects such as mealy bugs and spider mites, but the aphid is its main focus of nutrition.



Photo by Jack Kelly Clark

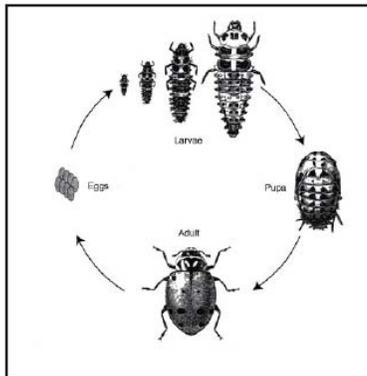


Photo by Peggy Smith, generally black with small orange or white colorings, have no wings, six legs, and are quite agile. After feeding on aphids for two to three weeks, shedding its skin several times, the larva pupates and emerges as an adult lady beetle in about seven to ten days.

Before the wings harden, the newly emerged beetle is often yellow. Adult lady beetles have six short legs and are oval and domed in shape often with red or orange coloring with black markings. Wings are folded under the colored carapace. Their red coloring serves as a warning to birds that they are not too tasty. Adult beetles can also secrete a bad-tasting amber liquid from their leg joints that further discourages birds from feeding on them.



Photo by Peggy Smith,



The normal life cycle of a lady beetle averages about four weeks, six weeks in cooler weather, and is dependent on temperature, humidity, and food sources. After hibernating through the winter, in sometimes quite large numbers, in cracks or garden refuse, an adult beetle will seek out a colony of aphids and lay tiny, yellow, oval eggs nearby in clusters of ten to fifty. Over its lifetime a lady beetle will lay fifty to three hundred eggs.



Photo by Jack Kelly Clark

Eggs hatch into larva in about three to five days. Larvae are

Lady beetles can be encouraged in the garden by reducing insecticides. Bags of ladybirds can be purchased usually in spring to release in the garden. When released some will remain, but most will fly to other areas. Like any other animal, lady beetles are looking for food and will go where it exists; so if you don't have many aphids don't expect them to stay. However, if lady beetles are released in a contained environment, such as a greenhouse with screened vents, they do a very good job controlling any aphid problems.



ASK URSULA

Dear Ursula,

I am from the Northeast and don't know much about winter gardening. Where I am from we put the garden to sleep until the last frost is gone. Can you help me make the transition?

Dear Gardener:

In our area, you can pretty much garden year round, avoiding the intervals of rain and resultant heavy soil as needed. Fall is the time to improve your soil before the winter rains. Right now there are a lot of leaves on the ground, so if you have a cool season lawn use your grass clippings and leaves to start a **compost** pile. Be sure to keep it covered if we have a lot of rain, or it will start to smell.



Bulbs should go into the ground no later than the beginning of November. Tulips and daffodils will not bloom until spring; however, some **Narcissus** will flower at the end of January. **Cyclamen** however are wonderful flowers for the winter. I like to plant white and red ones to give a pretty display of Christmas color. If planted on the east side of the house they will bloom in both spring and fall. Make sure you don't cover the top of their tubers that contain the growing points or they will rot.



Pansies, snapdragons, and **stock** should all be planted now to give your flower border bright colors. I also like **ornamental cabbage** that has both beautiful

color and textured leaves for added interest. Many varieties of **Hellebores** have soft hues; this is one of my favorite plants for winter.

If you are a vegetable gardener, now is the time to plant your winter crop. Now is the time **onions** show up in our stores. Usually the little plants come in bundles of fifty or more (you can share with a friend if needed). If we have early rain and the soil is not too wet, just plant the whole bundle in one spot until the weather is drier and you can plant them properly. **Broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, and lettuce** can be planted the end of January or early February, or start seeds in a cold frame in early December. Don't forget to watch for **slugs** or they will munch on your tender plants!



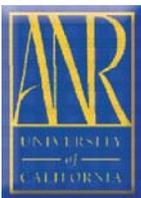
Keep an eye on **weeds**. As summer comes to an end winter weeds will pop up, especially **annual bluegrass**. This will shade out your plants that need all the sun they can get as the days shorten. Winter is also a good time to plant new **trees** and **prune shrubs, roses, and perennials**.

Happy Winter Gardening !

Ursula



Ask Ursula features gardening advice from our own Ursula Hartmann, Yolo County Lifetime Master Gardener. Send any questions for Ursula that you may have to Thelma Lee Gross at xtleegx@dcn.org



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The Yolo Gardener

Winter 2007

Send a Letter to an Editor!

email: mgyolo@ucdavis.edu

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<http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/newsletter.htm>

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