



A Garden Runs Through It

July 2024

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

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In This Issue

- **Ornamental Plant of the Month**— African Daisy
- **Gardener's Corner** — Preparing your Home for Wildfire
- **Recipe of the Month**— Grilled Chicken with Tomatoes and Corn
- **Penny Pinching Tips from a Master Gardener**
- **Garden Guide**
- **Safety Notes**

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Upcoming events

[Listen to our Podcast](#)



July

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

August

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

Advice to Grow by ... Ask Us!



UC MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM
OF COLUSA COUNTY

Family Fun at the Garden

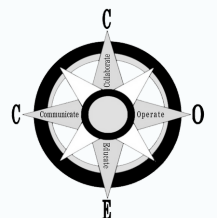
Kids activity!
Adult activity!

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

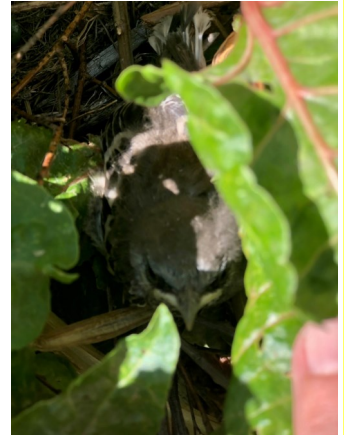


Activities at the Donna Critchfield Demonstration Garden

499 Margurite St., Williams

Vegetables

The veggies are growing like hotcakes! We have lots of tomatoes, peppers and zucchini. The melons, cucumbers and green beans are coming along. We are now harvesting every week. The food goes to either the Ministerial Food Distribution or the CCOE multipurpose building. Our baby bird in the chard has left the nest.



Landscape

The water-wise plants are growing big. They look fabulous. We need to replant a couple of plants and find 1 more for the landscape. This summer we will prune/deadhead the plants and then they will re-bloom.

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

Our new garden sign is up and it is beautiful!

Thank you to our donors. We love you!



It has been my pleasure to be the UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County's coordinator for 15 years!

I became the UC Master Gardener program coordinator in 2009. I have loved being the UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County coordinator!

My biggest achievements are the podcast, demonstration garden, newsletter, newspaper articles, and videos. From 2019 to 2023, the program became internet influencers with 320,000 impressions, oh my!

Some background on me. I grew up on a farm in Woodland and never wanted to be around farming again. In college, I walked into a greenhouse and immediately changed my degree to agriculture. What I did not understand growing up was that I did not like the animal part of agriculture but loved the plant (crops) part of agriculture.

In 1986, I graduated with a BS in Agriculture at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo.

Eventually, I accepted a job at the UC Cooperative Extension in Colusa County as their Research Associate. For 25 years I assisted Farm Advisors with their agriculture research.

In 25 years have worked with 12 Colusa County Farm Advisors. Worked in rice, tomatoes, almonds, walnuts, alfalfa, wheat, onions, peppers, sugar beets, blueberries, cover crops, olives, and cucurbits. Trapped thousands of insects. Signed in growers, PCA's and visitors at 150 meetings and greeted 12,450 people.

I also helped with over 1000 "bread in a bag" activities with school kids for the Nutrition Program.

Served 10 years as the Colusa County State Fair exhibit coordinator. Retired 6/30/24.



thank you!

Ornamental Plant of the Month

African Daisy

Arctotis 'Magic Ruby'

I was given the gift of a Little Free Library for my birthday and set it in a planter that would allow for all around specialness to this wonderful little gem. The plants I chose were the millions of bell geranium and the African Daisy. I wanted something that wouldn't get too tall and so went to Morningsun Herb Farm in Vacaville where the owner Rose always has wonderful plants that thrive in our area. I found the 'Majec Ruby' African daisy and it met all my needs. It is evergreen and grows to a plant 6-12 inches tall and 24-36 inches wide in full sun. I need to add here that putting in a new plant in a large pot in the sun in early June is not the best idea for survival. There was no disappointment with this little gem – it's thriving with drip irrigation every 3 days or so.

Arctotis is a genus of annuals tender perennials that produce brightly colored daisy-like flowers. There are 50 or so species in this genus commonly referred to as the African daisy. If you go by the library garden in Colusa you can see one of the other varieties thriving there as well.

Arctotis are native to South Africa and naturally grow in dry conditions with flowers borne one per stem from summer to fall. They open wide on sunny days but close at night and sometimes even on cloudy days (not normally one of our problems!) Make certain your soil is loose and well-drained and the plant will even do well in gravelly soil. I'm looking forward to dividing the plants in a couple of years and spreading their uniqueness in another part of my garden!! I've read that they plant will reseed itself but then most likely will revert to the orange.

The photos include the newly planted ones in my planter and also an image of the flower when open!



Submitted by Cynthia White

Preparing Your Home for Wildfire Key Tips for the Rural Landscape

When we think of wildfire, we think of the forest and mountains but what about the foothills, natural areas and dry fields. Fire is fire, no matter what the setting. Here are some tips no matter where you live.

You can significantly improve the chances that your home will survive a future wildfire through material choices, design and installation options, and regular maintenance.

Keep your gutters clean: Embers ignite debris in gutters that can result in flames bypassing the roofing. A noncombustible gutter guard can be helpful.

Implement 0-5: The proper placement and maintenance of plants around the home is essential. Any plant will burn under the right conditions. Keep vegetation away from the first 5 feet of the home. This includes wood or rubber mulch. Also, check under and around your deck. Early in the season, clear away dry plants. Plants play a big role in protecting your home from wildfire.

Be aware of slopes: Fire easily moves up slope. Reduce vegetation down slope of the home.

There are many areas of our homes that need to be inspected. Places to inspect include the roof, roof to wall intersections, roof edges, eaves, pet doors, decks, chimney, vents, skylights, fences, windows, and siding.

Every homeowner needs to prepare for wind-blown embers, direct flame contact, and radiant heat exposure for all buildings. If a woodshed, shop or garage is less than 30 feet from the home, radiant heat exposures are likely.

Embers cause the majority of wildfire home ignitions. Embers can directly ignite the home. They can also ignite vegetation or materials on or near your home.

Prioritize the roof, vents, and creating a five-foot perimeter of defensible space. Hardening a home to wildfire exposure does not have to be costly, but it does require an understanding of the fire exposures that may impact your home.

Source: University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources. Visit ucanr.edu/sites/fire



Submitted by Gerry Hernandez

Recipe of the Month

Grilled Chicken with Tomatoes and Corn

adapted from NY Times

Ali Slagle

Chicken

1 1/2 - 2 pounds chicken thighs

I prefer bone in skin off - they marinate quicker, keep their shape well, and are easier to cook.

Bone in, skin on take longer to marinate, the skin tends to stick to the grill and fat makes flare-ups.

Boneless, skinless marinate and cook the fastest, but can be harder to handle.

Pat thighs dry and coat with

2-3 Tablespoons of olive oil

If you have time, put in a resealable bag and coat with the spice mix, below.

Refrigerate 30 minutes to 4 hours (longer is better if you go skin on).

If you are out of time, just coat the thighs in the rub and put on the grill!

Be sure to preheat your grill and oil the grill grates well!

Cook over indirect heat, covered, 5-7 min per side, then direct heat to finish and brown.

Be sure to get to internal temp of 165 degrees - time will vary - and watch for flare-ups.

Place directly from the grill onto the salad base.

Spice rub - mix together

2 Tablespoons chili powder*

1/2 teaspoon garlic powder

1/2 teaspoon onion powder

1 teaspoon dry oregano

(not powder, if you have a choice)

1/4 teaspoon cayenne if you want a little heat

Salad Base

1 1/2 pounds tomatoes, sliced

The riper, bigger, and more colors, the better!

1-2 ears of fresh corn, kernels sliced off the cob (see Notes, below)

1 red onion, very thinly sliced (OR 6-8 scallions, sliced on the bias)

1 teaspoon fresh oregano, but it can be strong, so be careful!

OR a couple tablespoons of minced parsley or cilantro

drizzle of olive oil -- just a bit!

sprinkle of salt and pepper to taste

squeeze of lemon or lime juice, or a little balsamic vinegar, optional

Arrange on a platter and plan to put the chicken on top right off the grill.

Drippings from the hot chicken will dress the salad below.

Let rest about 10 minutes, then serve.

* OR use 2-3 Tablespoons of Tajin seasoning (available in your grocery store).

It is a ready-to-use mixture of chili pepper, salt and citrus flavors all one place!

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NOTES:

If you like raw corn, great - it is sweet and crunchy.

If you don't, put the corn on the grill, still in the husk, when you put the chicken on.

The corn will steam in the husk and be perfectly cooked in the time it takes to cook the chicken.

OR, husk the corn, brush cobs with melted butter, and grill directly for toasty little kernels.

OR, in a total pinch, simply drain a small can of corn.

As I adapt this recipe, I am thinking I would put the salad on top of a base of orzo or farrow or quinoa that I had cooked in chicken broth, cooled and lightly dressed with a little oil and vinegar. It needs a starch....

Hmmm, maybe drain a can or two of chick peas or cannellini beans - that would work as a base, too!

TIP: To not have corn all over the kitchen as you cut it off the cob... do this!

Place a small bowl upside down in a larger bowl.

Hold the shucked corn by the tip and place the stem end on the small bowl.

You may have to cut the stem end off flat depending on how the corn was harvested.

Cut down the sides of the cob and the corn kernels fall into the big bowl. Voila!

Use the back of your knife to scrape the milk out of the kernel bases still on the cob - the sweetest part!



Submitted by Penny Walgenbach

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

Planting Tips

Pots

Plan for the size that your plant will become.

Dark pots absorb the heat of the sun more than light colored pots.

Clay pots that are not glazed (shiny) on the outside dry out way faster than other pots.

Be sure your pot has plenty of drainage. Drill or pop out the holes, drill extra holes if necessary.

Plan to put something between your pot and your patio or deck so the holes you have can drain.

The space also prevents staining of the patio surface.

Trendy things like fabric pots and hanging baskets are just that -- trendy. Skip them.

Potting Material

Watch for sales and bigger bags are usually a better value.

Moisture control components can be helpful in retaining the water you put on for longer periods.

Fertilizer

A balanced formula is best - look for three numbers (for example, 10-10-10, or 30-30-30).

These represent the amounts of Nitrogen - Phosphorus - and Potassium (NPK) in the product.

The higher the numbers, the stronger and more concentrated the product.

A little fertilizer is good, a lot is **NOT** better. Always read the label and follow instructions.

Plant Selection

Select potted starts in 3-4 inch pots, bigger sizes are more expensive, probably not worth the \$\$.

If you are teaming up with others, see if you can find "six packs" and share.

Watch for sales at big box stores; be sure you are charged the sale price!

Hunt for pots with two plants instead of only one. I call these "twofer's" - two for the price of one!

If you are a patio or deck planter, choose compact varieties.

Refer to the "When to Plant" guide provided by Master Gardeners. [Click here.](#)

If you decide to plant cool season or fall crops in the spring or summer (out of their best season), plan to give the plants afternoon shade and don't expect miracles.



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Tomatoes

Read the label so you know what to expect - size of fruit, time to maturity (ready to pick). Look for "indeterminate" on the label. This means you will have an extended harvest, compared to "determinate" which means most of the fruit will be ready at the same time. When you plant, snip off the leaves and any little sprouts on the lower half of the plant. All of those tiny hairs will become roots and give your plant a big head start. Loosen the roots a little, too, so they branch out into your potting material quickly.

Support

Plan to support what you are growing. Choose wisely. Tomato towers come in many sizes and strengths; less expensive equals less support, waste of money. Unless you have a really small tomato plant, I think they are generally pretty useless. I do use them to support pepper plants, bush beans, and eggplant when fruits are maturing, getting heavy. My favorite for patios are the square, folding wire supports, about 4' tall and 18-24" on each side. For in-ground plantings, I like a 4' x 6' piece of concrete reinforcing wire, tied in a cylinder to a big stake. You can reach through the 6"x6" wire spaces to tuck in the tomato branches as they grow. You can pick off grasshoppers and tomato horn worms, and then pick your beautiful tomatoes later. Either the square support or the reinforcing wire works very well for cucumbers, too. Gently weave vines through the wires as the vines grow, and reach in to pick. No dirt, no slugs.

Watering

Water your pots thoroughly when you plant. The plants need time to send roots into the potting soil. You may have to water daily for a while. Feel the soil with your finger. If in doubt, let your plants tell you! Wilty in the afternoon? Give them a drink. Wilty in the morning? Probably should have watered yesterday. OR they have been way, way too wet for quite a while. Catch 22!!



Submitted by Penny Walgenbach

Listen to Our Podcast

visit:

theplantmasters.com

In this episode of "A Garden Runs Through It", Gerry will talk about IPM.





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

Gardening Guide

UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County

Zones 8 and 9

	July	August	September
P L A N T I N G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can still plant seeds of annuals: zinnias, marigolds, sunflowers and alyssum will grow and bloom this year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool-Weather annuals like pansies, violas, snapdragons can be transplanted now. Also, transplants of broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and kale can be planted this month. Direct seed peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, and carrots.
M A I N T E N A N C E	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be sure to monitor your watering system. Check for coverage and watch for plugged or blocked sprinklers. Check the mulch you have spread around and be sure it is thick enough to suppress weeds. (3 to 4 inches) Cut off spent flowers of perennials and annuals for continued bloom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> September is a good time to consider reducing the size of your lawn. It is also a good time to rejuvenate a lawn with over-seeding. Add compost to the beds that had the annuals and vegetables you are pulling out, before re-planting in those beds. Dig, divide, and re-plant overgrown perennials that have finished blooming.
P R E V E N T I O N	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to weed. Be especially sure to get weeds before they flower and set seeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put your spent annual and vegetables (disease-free, of course) in your compost pile. Be sure to clear out any weeds that developed in the perennial bed.

Seasonal Landscape IPM Checklist

July

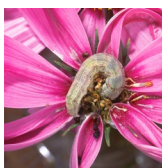
- Abiotic Disorders - Prevent or manage damage, such as that caused by aeration deficit, herbicide, salinity, soil pH, sunburn, wind, and too much or little water.
- [American plum borer](#) - Check for frass and gum on lower branch crotches and graft unions of young trees such as almond, mountain ash, olive, sycamore, and stone fruit.
- [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.
- [Clearwing moths](#) - Look for signs of boring in ash, birch, pine, poplar, and willow; less often in oak, sycamore, and stone fruits.
- [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.
- [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.
- [Green fruit beetle](#) in fig and stone fruits - Plant varieties that mature early or late in the season, avoid varieties that mature midseason.

- [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.
- [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](#) - Check for signs of disease on apple, crape myrtle, grape, rose, and stone fruits.
- [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.
- [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.

Leaf-feeding Caterpillars

Caterpillars, the larvae of butterflies and moths, damage plants by chewing on leaves, flowers, shoots, and fruit, and sometimes other parts of the plant.

Caterpillars hidden in rolled leaves or among foliage can be difficult to see or manage. However, many plants, especially perennials, can tolerate substantial leaf damage, so a few leaf-feeding caterpillars often aren't a concern. Handpicking and natural enemies often provide sufficient control.



Tobacco budworm larva.

Early detection and removal prevent excessive damage.

- Look for feeding holes, excrement, webbed or rolled leaves, caterpillars, and eggs.
- Prune off rolled or webbed leaves and handpick caterpillars from plants. Destroy the insects by crushing them or by dropping them into soapy water.

Caterpillars have many natural enemies.

- Beneficial insects and other organisms often prevent caterpillar numbers from rising to damaging levels.
- Most caterpillar species have several species of parasitic wasps or flies that attack them. Look for parasite cocoons next to caterpillars, darkened caterpillar eggs, or exit holes in dead caterpillars.
- General predators include birds, assassin bugs, lacewings, predaceous ground beetles, and spiders.
- Naturally occurring diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, or fungi often kill caterpillars.

What about pesticides?

- Use insecticides only when damage is intolerable, nonchemical methods haven't worked, and smaller caterpillars are present. Avoid insecticides that can kill beneficial insects. Don't treat butterfly garden plants, otherwise you'll kill the caterpillars that will become butterflies.
- *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *kurstaki* (Btk) is a microbial insecticide that kills only caterpillars. It's safe to use near bees, beneficial insects, and wildlife. Caterpillars must feed on treated leaves to be affected. Because Btk is most effective on small, newly hatched caterpillars and breaks down rapidly, treatment timing is critical.
- Spinosad is a safe microbial-based insecticide, but can have negative impacts on some beneficial insects.

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

Some common leaf-feeding caterpillars



Beet armyworm is a common pest on vegetables and flowers. Yellowstriped armyworm is similar but dark with yellow and orange stripes.



A parasitic wasp lays her egg in an armyworm. The egg will hatch into a larva that will feed inside the armyworm and kill it.



Tobacco hornworm on tomato. Note its excrement on the leaf below.



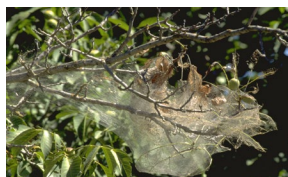
The western tussock moth feeds on many ornamental and fruit tree species.



Leafrollers, such as this fruittree leafroller, feed inside leaf rolls secured with silk and often drop to the ground when disturbed, hanging from a silken thread.



The cabbage looper has three pairs of prolegs in the back, in addition to three pairs of legs in the front, causing it to move in a looping pattern.



Fall webworms feed in groups within silken tents. Many tent caterpillars create similar nests. Prune these out and destroy them.



Egg cluster and newly hatched larvae of the redhumped caterpillar. As these larvae mature, they will develop a bright red hump just behind their head.

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

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

Master Gardener activities!



In today's fast paced, social media way of life, fake news has become normal.
This includes fake gardening advice.
UC Master Gardeners use cutting edge, research-based information to help you garden better.
We are practical, connected and trusted.
Advice to Grow By ... Ask Us!

Tomorrow's activities are created by today's dreamers—you can make sure that the UC Master Gardener Program of Colusa County is still working to help future generations through your support.

[Click here to support us.](#)

Science Word of the Month

Tilth—The physical condition of the soil in relation to its ability to support plant growth.

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



MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM

THINKING SAFE AND GREEN

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY



#13

POWER LAWN MOWER SAFETY

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



A gas powered rotary mower

Consumer Product Safety Commission data indicate approximately 4,500 people were treated in hospitals for rotary power lawn mower injuries during 2006. Common injuries were lacerations to fingers, hand burns, foreign objects in the eye, and contusions and abrasions to the feet and legs. Many of these injuries were due to operator error and could have been prevented by using several simple precautions.

Pre-Use Activities

- Thoroughly review and understand information provided in the power lawn mower operator's manual with particular attention given to descriptions of safety procedures.
- Before using, always inspect the power lawn mower for damage or disrepair and make sure all shields and guards are securely in place.
- If a power lawn mower fails the pre-use inspection, remove the mower from service.

Operating Precautions

- Always wear safety glasses or goggles when using a power lawn mower. In addition, hearing protection should also be used since engine noise from a power lawn mower is at about 90 decibels.
- Wear long pants and sturdy shoes (i.e., no sneakers or sandals) when using a power lawn mower. Do not wear loose clothing.
- Always start a power lawn mower outside. Do not operate a power lawn mower inside an enclosed space (i.e., sheds or garages) where carbon monoxide exhaust gas can accumulate.
- Prior to starting, inspect the area to be mowed and pick up all loose objects (i.e., sticks, stones, pieces of glass/metal, etc.) that could be thrown by the power lawn mower.
- Never fuel the power lawn mower when the engine/muffler is hot. Use a rag to wipe up fuel spills.
- Shut off the power lawn mower engine and disconnect the spark plug wire before performing mechanical adjustments, maintenance, or repairs or clearing/unclogging the discharge chute or underside of the mowing deck.
- Exercise caution when mowing near trees or shrubs with low hanging branches.
- Always shut the power lawn mower off before emptying the grass clippings catch bag.
- Never pull a power lawn mower behind you. Always push the power lawn mower.
- Mow across the slope of a bank or hill.
- Always shut off a power lawn mower before leaving it unattended.

For more information on lawn care and mower safety go to "The UC Guide to Healthy Lawns" at:
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/TOOLS/TURF/MAINTAIN/mowequip.html>

Garden Club of Colusa County activities

August 26, 6:30 pm
St Stephens Church
Colusa

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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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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.