

Master Gardener
University of California



The Curious Gardener

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and the UC Master Gardeners of Placer and Nevada Counties

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Vermicomposting: Worming Your Way To A Successful Garden

By Jan Birdsall, Placer County Master Gardener

To enhance your garden's soil and plants and reduce your family's food waste to the landfill explore vermicomposting. Vermi is Latin for worm and vermicomposting is the process in which organic food waste is converted into nutrient rich organic matter in the form of worm castings or worm manure. When fed high nutrient food waste, the worm's gut facilitates the growth of fungi and bacteria beneficial to plant growth. Additionally, there are chemical compounds found in the castings that promote plant growth. Many in horticulture believe worm castings offer the very best soil amendment available.

If you have found that garden composting is difficult to maintain or you lack the room for it, vermicomposting may be the ideal solution for you. Worms do the majority of the work and take up very little space. If fed the right food waste ingredients and given the appropriate housing, there is no smell and your worms will be the most well-behaved and industrious "pets" you will ever own.

Now to address the proper feeding, housing and care of these helpful and beneficial new members of your family's household.

You can use a variety of containers to house your worms, ranging from a plastic bin inside to wooden boxes in the garden. No ordinary earthworms will do so purchase about a pound of red wigglers to get started (*Eisenia fetida*). You can purchase these at your specialty garden centers or online. You should call first to ensure there is a supply.



Worms could be the most well-behaved and industrious pets you'll ever own. Photo by Becky Fritchie, Placer County Master Gardener

Continued on next page

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A container with a lid can be as simple and inexpensive as a plastic bin usually purchased at your local general merchandise store. It should be shallow (8 to 12 inches) in depth to avoid odor problems. To accommodate one pound of worms, use a 12 gallon bin or approximately 21 inches long, 15 inches wide, and 12 inches high. It should not be transparent. Red wigglers have no eyes and use light sensitive cells on their body to sense light and move away from it. Drill numerous ¼ inch holes throughout the bottom, sides and lid for air circulation. Place 4 small, equal height wood squares or soda bottle plastic caps, one at each corner about 3 inches in. Adhere with non-toxic glue or small nails/screws. An old cookie sheet placed below the container will catch any minor debris/leakage.

Fill the container halfway with loose, non-glossy newspaper torn in ¼ to 1 inch wide strips that are as long as you can make them. Other bedding materials you can use are dead leaves, sawdust, hay, cardboard, peat moss or a combination thereof. A little native soil or finely ground egg shells add grit to help the worm's digestive system. Wet the bedding materials to the consistency of damp wrung-out sponge. Locate in a cool and completely shaded area in the summer and a sheltered and warmer area in the winter. Worms do best in 55° to 77° F but can survive in a wide variety of temperatures.

A pound of worms can eat half their weight (1/2 pound) per day. But, start slowly adding food so there is no buildup of excess food that can lead to odors. They eat fruit and vegetable scraps, grains, coffee grounds, tea bags, paper, leaves, grass clippings and yard waste. Meat, processed or oily foods, dairy and pet food are not recommended due to odor and critter problems. Likewise, onions, citrus and bread are not suggested unless fed in very small amounts.

Finally, add your worms into the container on top of the bedding and place bin under light if possible before closing lid. This will ensure the worms "settle in" to their new home. In three to six months you will be able to harvest your first set of worm castings for your garden. Your plants will love you for it!



Springtime Insect Trivia: Let's Learn about Lady Beetles

by *Bonnie Bradt*,
Nevada County Master Gardener

Whatever you call them—ladybugs, ladybirds or lady beetles—these little members of *Coleoptera*, the order of beetles, are one of the best friends you can have in your garden. Whether it's a flower garden or a raised bed garden or fruit trees or ANYTHING that harbors an aphid. One University Extension study back east reported that a single lady beetle can eat 5,000 aphids in its lifetime. And think about this one...they are probably the only insect that almost no child is afraid of.

Given their propensity to do good in our gardens, let's learn more about them so we can welcome them when they show up within the next few months. And let's learn what we can do to encourage them.

1. TRUE or FALSE. All lady beetles are female.
2. What color are lady beetle eggs? Where and when does she lay them?
3. How long do lady beetle's live?
4. Can a lady beetle bite humans?
5. TRUE or FALSE. Immature lady beetles look like adults, only smaller.
6. TRUE or FALSE. All lady beetles are red with black spots.
7. Where do lady beetles spend the winter?
8. Are lady beetles resistant to pesticides?
9. Do lady beetles have predators?
10. Is there a difference between the common lady beetle (*Hippodamia convergens*) and the Asian lady beetle (*Harmonia axyridis*)?

Find answers on page 5

References:

- *Composting Information*. UC Master Gardeners of Placer County web resource. http://pcmg.ucanr.org/Composting_Information/
- Sousa, Marcy. *Vermicomposting-Composting with Worms*. San Joaquin UCCE Master Gardeners. March 11, 2015. <https://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=17055>
- *Vermicomposting: Worms at Work*. Farm Day 2013 Marin Master Gardener Teacher Packet. 2013. <http://cemarin.ucanr.edu/files/163841.pdf>

Pet Safe Gardening

By Julie Saare-Edmonds, Placer County Master Gardener

When a new baby comes into a family, one of the first things new parents do is baby proof their home. Pet proofing our homes and gardens is just as important to protect the furry members of our families. Many plants that we garden with for flowers, fruits, vegetables and herbs may be potentially lethal to our dogs, cats and other companion animals.

A first step to start pet proofing your garden is to learn about which plants are toxic to your pets. Effects can vary depending on the species of pet, the part of the plant eaten and whether it is ingested or merely comes in contact with humans or animals. The good news is there is a lot of verified information about many common garden plants and how the various toxins may affect your pets. Northern California is fortunate to have the University Of California School Of Veterinary Medicine as a source of information. The UCD Center for Companion Animal Health website www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ccah/index.cfm lists the plants most commonly seen in poisoning cases. The Center advises pet owners to seek help immediately after you think your pet has eaten a poisonous plant, even before symptoms are seen. Cornell University Department of Animal Sciences maintains a searchable database of toxic plants <http://poisonousplants.ansci.cornell.edu/> with information about how each listed plant affects humans, pets and other livestock.

In addition to garden plants, some plant-based foods are harmful to pets. Grapes, avocado, and onions are some of the foods to avoid giving your pets. The America Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) www.aspca.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control lists some foods harmful to dogs, cats and other companion animals and operates a 24 hour Animal Poison Control Call Center at 1-888-426-4435.

To make your garden safe, be proactive and find out which plants in your garden are poisonous or may cause irritation or distress. If you are not sure, you can visit the UCD Demonstration Garden of Toxic Plants (<https://ccah.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ucd-toxic-plant-garden>) for possible identification. If necessary, remove the plants, or exclude the pets. Pets usually eat plants out of boredom or curiosity; make sure they have something to keep them busy and occupied. If you are considering giving a plant as a gift to a pet owner, make sure it is safe. For example, lilies are known to be especially poisonous to cats. Giving a cat lover a poisonous plant turns a thoughtful gift into an unnecessary worry.

Pet owners need to be vigilant when hiking with their dogs too. Common meadow plants from the buttercup family (monkshood, columbine, larkspur and others) and the nightshade family (jimson weed, nightshade) are poisonous if eaten. When walking in wild areas keep your dog close and know what plants to avoid. Stop in and talk to your veterinarian about what to look for, and how to respond in an emergency. Find out where you can take your dog, cat or other pets for emergency care on nights and weekends.



The following plants are responsible for the majority of possible plant poisoning calls to the UCD School of Veterinary Medicine Hospital:

- Lilies (*Lilium*, all spp.)
- Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
- Anemone (*Anemone* and *Pulsatilla*, family *Ranunculaceae*)
- Aloe Vera (family *Liliaceae*)
- Amaryllis (family *Amaryllidaceae*, incl. *Hippeastrum* spp.)
- Asparagus Fern (family *Liliaceae*)
- Daffodil (*Narcissus*)
- *Philodendron*
- Jade Plants (*Crassula argentea*)
- *Chrysanthemum*
- Cyclamen (*Cyclamen persicum*)
- Cycads, including Sago palm (*Cycas revoluta*), cardboard palm (*Zamia furfuracea*)

List compiled by Director of Pharmacy, Dr. Valerie Wiebe. <https://ccah.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/dogs/dog-health>

Photos by Dee Whitehill, Placer County Master Gardener



Hotline FAQs

We have a number of Blue and Valley Oaks on our property. Their leaves look greyish-white, and are starting to fall off. What should we do?

*by Pauline Kuklis, Placer County
Master Gardener*



Call the Master Gardener
Hotline in your county

Placer Co. 530-889-7388

Staffed Tuesdays, Wednesdays and
Thursdays,
9:00 am to noon

Nevada Co. 530-273-0919

Staffed Tuesdays and Thursdays,
9:00 am to noon

Your oak trees are suffering from an infestation of powdery mildew, which is quite common, especially during warm, dry yet humid conditions. A number of fungi can cause powdery mildew, and it affects many different types of trees and shrubs. While fungal diseases often favor moisture, growth of powdery mildew is actually inhibited by rain. It favors conditions with high humidity, low levels of sunlight and warm temperatures. Succulent new spring growth is most susceptible to attack. While a bad infestation can cause leaves to curl, dry up and fall off, mature oak trees are rarely permanently harmed by the disease. Normally, they will simply grow new leaves, and typically the powdery mildew will subside once hot dry temperatures begin. Avoid watering oak trees during the summer to help discourage growth of this fungus.

Refer to the following document for more detailed information on powdery mildew: <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/QT/powderymildewcard.html>

Master Gardeners of Placer County
invite you to our

Garden Faire free gardening event

Saturday, April 13, 2019
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Maidu Community Center
1550 Maidu Drive, Roseville
FREE ADMISSION

Come grow with us!



Sponsored by UC Master Gardeners of Placer County
<http://pcmg.ucanr.org> | (530) 889-7388



Things to see and do:

- Hands-on demonstrations @ 10:30 a.m. & 1:15 p.m.
- Information by Master Gardeners
- Info on bees, butterflies & chickens
- Succulents to plant
- Garden art and plants for sale
- Composting advice
- Crafts for kids
- Food trucks
- Door prizes

Talks by experts:

- Vegetable Gardening @ 11:15 a.m. by Kevin Marini
- The Future of Water @ 12:30 p.m. by Robert Littlepage
- Pollinators & Native Plants @ 2 p.m. by Tora Rocha

Lady Beetle Trivia Answers

1. FALSE. There are both male and female lady beetles, contrary to popular belief. But the only way to tell them apart without a microscope, is that females are slightly larger. As long as THEY can tell which is which though, it should be OK.

2. Depending on the species of lady beetle, eggs can be different colors. From yellow to white to orangey. But the most common color is fairly bright yellow. They are small, slightly oval, laid in clumps very close together and perhaps 25-50 in a clump. They are generally on the underside of leaves. You will find that lady beetles, like their colleagues the lacewings, will lay their eggs on leaves that are already infested with aphids or other soft bodied pests. They are attracted by the scent of the pest species. A good reason why you might consider leaving aphids on your early spring roses or irises, as the beneficials will hone in on them like radar. Eggs will hatch in 3 to 10 days.

3. These insects can live at least a year, with some species able to survive for several years. And they eat pests throughout their lives. Bless 'em.

4. Given that both larvae and adult lady beetles have mandibles or chewing mouthparts, they can technically bite a human. But their mouthparts are so small that they can't deliver much of a bite. They have no poison glands or saliva, so the worst it would be is an irritation.



5. FALSE!!! Immature lady beetles look NOTHING like their well-known parents. They look like little miniature alligators, with long narrowed segmented bodies (red and black) and respectable chewing mouthparts.

6. FALSE. There are lady beetles in many colors. Red, black, yellow, orange and even pink or grey. Spots are not always present.

7. Many common lady beetles in California spend the winter in aggregations or large clumps of individuals, in the Sierra Nevada. They can be found clumped on trees or rocks or even houses, often counted in the thousands. Many commercial vendors take advantage of this habit, to gather them during this winter dormancy of the insect and then repackage them and sell them. However, these winter dormant insects tend, upon waking from their "sleep", to immediately fly away from wherever they are. SO buying them may be good for your neighbors, but not necessarily for you.

8. ABSOLUTELY NOT! Lady beetles are just as susceptible to pesticide death as the prey species they eat. Maybe even more so, as it takes longer for their populations to recover from pesticide treatment than it does for the prey species to recover. Crummy, but true.

9. Yes, there are predators that eat lady beetles. Although most birds will shy away as they apparently don't taste good. But other predators like toads, praying mantids, predatory stink bugs, dragonflies, parasitic wasps, ants, will eat lady beetles.

10. Both types of lady beetles are considered beneficial insect predators. Both will eat a similar diet of soft bodied insect pests like aphids, scale, mealybugs etc. There are some who consider that Asian lady beetles are more likely to become pests inside homes, as they have more tendency to enter homes in vast numbers in the winter. They can emit a foul smelling chemical if disturbed and the yellowish fluid can stain. The Asian lady beetle is not available commercially whereas, as everyone knows, common lady beetles are available EVERYWHERE, commercially.



Are You Ready for Summer Watering?

The UC Master Gardeners of Placer and Nevada Counties have a **Spring Irrigation Tune-Up Checklist** to help make sure irrigation water gets efficiently to where plants need it; download it here: <http://pcmg.ucanr.org/files/298651.pdf>

Perform your tune-up before turning your sprinkler and drip systems on for the summer (you *did* turn them off for the winter, didn't you?)



March 18-24, 2019
Fix a Leak Week

BOTLAT Corner

Find Out What Those Weird Plant Names Mean

by Peggy Beltramo, Placer County
Master Gardener
Photos by Laura Shaskey

Cold, rainy weather; dreaming of spring... blue and gold; California's colors. Spring is wildflower season, so let's look at the BotLat names of some common wildflowers, beginning with our own California poppy, *Eschscholzia californica*. This plant was named by a naturalist aboard a Russian ship along the California coast in 1816. He chose its genus name to honor the ship's physician, J. F. Eschscholtz, but accidentally misspelled his name. The plant's specific epithet honors its geographical origin, California (note how the spelling changes to 'Latinize' it.)

Another common wildflower in our region is lupine—the blue in the photos. *Lupinus*, the genus, is from the Latin *lupus*, meaning wolf. Why? One theory is that the plants were thought to kill the soil. There are several annual lupines that bloom in the spring. Their specific epithets de-



scribe their individual traits: *bicolor*, obviously two shades of blue; *nanus*, which means dwarf—a small plant; and many others. There are also perennial lupines that can be shrubs that bloom in spring.

As spring approaches, plan a hike to see some wildflowers. North Table Mountain Preserve is shown below.

Here are two websites to see photos and learn more about lots of wildflowers:

<https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/eschscholzia-californica.shtml>

<https://ovlc.org/native-flowers/>



Hydrozoning for Success

by Julie Saare-Edmonds, Placer
County Master Gardener

Ever grow a garden plot and some, but not all, of the plants wither, turn yellow and die, or maybe they dried up and died? Then later you found out that the plants were incompatible with each other. How can that be? All plants need water and light, right? But some need more than others. This principle is called hydrozoning. Strictly speaking, hydrozoning is the grouping of plants according to their water needs. Some plants need to dry out some before the next irrigation cycle and others need constant moisture. Mixing them together will not work out.

California has a Mediterranean climate but we garden with plants from all over the world. Grouping plants coming from diverse climates can sometimes be a challenge. All of the plants in an irrigation (sprinkler) zone, AKA hydrozone, should have similar water needs and the irrigation schedule can accommodate that. For example, a zone planted with high water using plants like hydrangea or European birch may need to run once or twice a week, another zone planted with water efficient plants, such as Ceanothus or Rosemary may need to water only once or twice a month. Newly planted areas will require water more frequently until the plants become established, and soil type will influence watering frequency as well.

Always do some research when selecting plants to make sure they are compatible for planting in the same irrigation zone (sometimes called a "valve"—meaning all of the sprinklers controlled by one valve). References will describe water needs, drainage and sun requirements for garden plants.

References:

- Brenzel, Kathleen Norris, ed. *Sunset Western Garden Book*. 2001
- *Water Use Classification of Landscape Species*, <https://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS/>



***Arctostaphylos densiflora*, Howard McMinn Manzanita**

*by Laurie McGonagill,
Placer County Master Gardener*

Arctostaphylos densiflora ‘Howard McMinn’ is an exceptionally good-looking Arboretum All-Star shrub. It has a naturally rounded form, bright green leaves, and profuse long-lasting pink, bell-shaped fragrant blooms. Like other manzanitas, Howard McMinn is drought tolerant and attracts pollinators. This native evergreen shrub can easily serve as a hedge or visual barrier. Even a small garden can host one of these elegant manzanitas.

Once established, Howard McMinn manzanita does not need much water. It is hard to kill with under or over-watering though it does not like wet feet, especially in summer.

The dazzling bloom period begins in late winter and extends through early spring. Pollinating visitors such as hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees are drawn in by the hordes which makes for an exciting garden-watching spot.

This manzanita is tolerant of most soil types. It has a slow growth habit but takes off after the roots are well established, usually in its 4th or 5th year. Its height ranges from 4 – 6 feet and it can reach 6 feet in width. It prefers mostly sun but can do with a bit of shade.

Like other manzanitas, Howard McMinn does not need much pruning though it can be shaped. Remove inner branches to reveal the structure and reddish-brown bark. Cut out dead growth to avoid branch die-back, a frequent occurrence in manzanita which is caused by a fungal pathogen. Be sure to sterilize the shears with alcohol between cuts so disease is not spread.

Plant Howard McMinn manzanita, be patient for a few years as it matures, then prepare to fall in love with its looks, easy care, and the host of pollinators it attracts!

Listen to Master Gardeners & Friends Talk Radio

Brought to you by the UC Master Gardeners of Nevada County.

Listen live on Saturdays from 10:00 am to noon on KNCO 830AM or stream from the KNCO website: www.knco.com. Click on “Listen Live”

Call in with questions during the live show: 530-477-5626 or 530-477-KNCO

Miss the show? Download a podcast of the previous Saturday’s show from <https://knco.com/online-audio/podcasts/latest-podcasts/>

*Photo by Paula Finley,
Placer County Master
Gardener*



References:

- *Vine Hill Manzanita*. UC Davis Arboretum and Public Garden website. July 25, 2018. <https://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/plant/vine-hill-manzanita>
- Joye, Kathi. *Magnificent Manzanita*. University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources. n.d. https://ucanr.edu/sites/Tuolumne_County_Master_Gardeners/files/157726.pdf



Nevada County Master Gardeners 2019 Spring Plant Sale Saturday, May 11

*By Stephanie Wagner,
Nevada County Master Gardener*

Mother's Day weekend means it's time for the Nevada County Master Gardeners annual spring plant sale! This year our sale will be held on Saturday, May 11, from 9:00 am to noon, in our Demonstration Garden, located at 1036 West Main Street in Grass Valley. Plan to attend early to get the best selection! Look for our information table where Master Gardeners will be on hand to answer your gardening questions.

And don't forget to bring your wagons!

Each year our growers collaborate on which plants our customers will look for, some old favorites, or maybe some new varieties. This year we have a large selection of vegetable starts, including 42 varieties of tomatoes, which includes last year's favorite cherry, "Tomato, Sunchocola." Shop for 17 varieties of peppers, including the ever popular Padron and Piquillo peppers, plus two new jalapenos, one without heat! We'll also feature a variety of ornamental, annual and perennial plants. Look for the new flower varieties of dahlias, zinnias, marigolds, and amaranth.

For the list of plants available for sale, check the Nevada County Master Gardener website at ncmg.ucanr.org, download [here](#), or contact us at our Hotline: (530) 273-0919.

A Whole Weekend of Gardening Fun!

34th Annual Placer County Master Gardeners Mother's Day Garden Tour Sunday, May 12

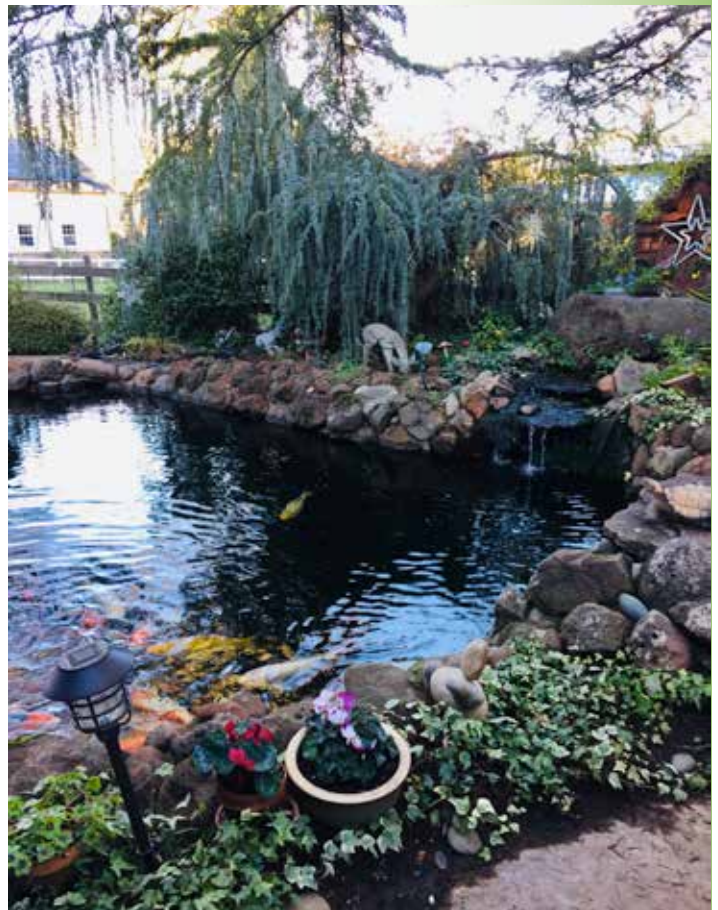
Rain or Shine

10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Tickets \$20, Children under 12 free

Featuring wonderful gardens
in Loomis, Rocklin and Granite Bay

Tickets will go on sale starting Saturday, April 27 through the day of the tour at Eisleys Nursery in Auburn and Green Acres Nursery and Supply in both Rocklin and Roseville





Events Calendar

Nevada County Demo Garden

1036 W. Main St., Grass Valley (on NID Grounds)

Placer County Test Garden

11477 E. Ave., Auburn (Senior Garden, DeWitt Center)

March

March 2

10:00 am - noon

Bringing Native Plants into Your Garden

Grass Valley Elk's Lodge
109 S. School St.

March 2

10:00 am - noon

From Kitchen Scraps to Compost

Loomis Library & Community Learning Center, 6050 Library Dr., Loomis

March 9

10:00 am - noon

Composting & Mulching Basics

Roseville Utility Exploration Center
1501 Pleasant Grove Blvd., Roseville
Small fee; register at 916-746-1550

March 9

10:00 am - noon

Totally Tomatoes

Grass Valley Elk's Lodge
109 S. School St.

March 16

10:00 am - noon

Waterwise Gardening

Grass Valley Elk's Lodge
109 S. School St.

March 23

10:00 am - noon

Functional Irrigation

Grass Valley Elk's Lodge
109 S. School St.



Nevada County events
in green boxes



Placer County events
in yellow boxes

March 30

10:00 am - noon

Firewise Landscaping: How It Can Protect Your Home

Grass Valley Elk's Lodge
109 S. School St.

April

April 6

10:00 am - noon

Work Smart Not Hard

Demo Garden, NID Grounds
1036 W. Main St., Grass Valley

April 13-14

Sat. 10 am - 5 pm; Sun. 10 am - 4 pm

Visit our booth at the Home, Garden & Lifestyle Show

Nevada County Fairgrounds

April 13

10:00 am - 3:00 pm

4th Annual Garden Faire

Maidu Community Center
1550 Maidu Dr., Roseville

April 20

10:00 am - noon

How to Build Raised Beds

Demo Garden, NID Grounds
1036 W. Main St., Grass Valley

May

May 4

10:00 am - noon

How to Build Raised Beds

Demo Garden, NID Grounds
1036 W. Main St., Grass Valley

May 11

9:00 am - noon

Spring Plant Sale

Demo Garden, NID Grounds
1036 W. Main St., Grass Valley.

May 12

10:00 am - 4:00 pm

Mother's Day Garden Tour

Placer County Gardens in Rocklin,
Loomis, Granite Bay

May 17, 18, 19

Fri. 11:00 am - 6:00 pm, Sat. 10:00 am - 6:00 pm, Sun. 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

Visit our booth at the Spring Auburn Home Show

Gold Country Fairgrounds, Auburn

May 18

10:00 am - noon

Soroptimists Garden Tour

TBA - Nevada County

June

June 1

10:00 am - noon

The Wonder of Weeds

Demo Garden, NID Grounds
1036 W. Main St., Grass Valley

June 22

10:00 am - noon

Garden Makeover - Lawn to Landscape

Demo Garden, NID Grounds
1036 W. Main St., Grass Valley

Visit Master Gardeners at Local Farmers' Markets

8:00 am to noon Mid May–Mid Sept.
at the Saturday Growers Market,
North Star House, **Grass Valley**

8:00 am to noon 1st & 3rd Saturdays,
starting May 4, Old Town Courthouse
parking lot in **Auburn**

8:30 am to 1:00 pm every Tuesday,
starting May 7, near Whole Foods at
the Fountains, **Roseville**

About Master Gardeners

Our mission as University of California Master Gardener volunteers is to extend research-based gardening and composting information to the public through various educational outreach methods. We strive to present accurate, impartial information to local gardeners so they have the knowledge to make informed gardening decisions in regard to plant choices, soil fertility, pest management, irrigation practices, and more.

The Master Gardener volunteer program was started in the early 1970s at the Washington State University. Farm Advisors became overwhelmed by all the incoming calls from home gardeners and homesteaders so they trained volunteers to answer these questions and the "Master Gardener Program" was born. The first University of California Master Gardener programs began in 1980 in Sacramento and Riverside counties. The Nevada County and Placer County Master Gardener Associations began soon thereafter in 1983.

Over 35 Years of Serving Placer and Nevada Counties

Production Information

The Curious Gardener is published quarterly by the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners of Placer and Nevada Counties.

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Placer County Master Gardener

Have a Gardening Question?

Call our Hotline

Placer County Residents

530.889.7388

Nevada County Residents

530.273.0919

Master Composter Hotline

530.889.7399

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Please note all gardening advice and information is geared to the climate and conditions of Placer and Nevada Counties, CA.

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