February in the Garden

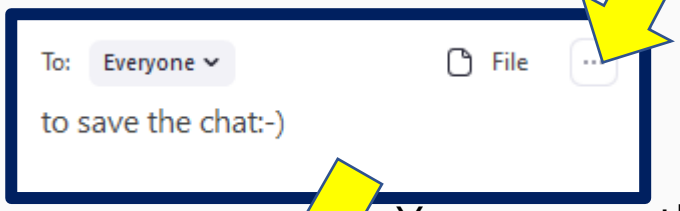
Feb 10th, 2022

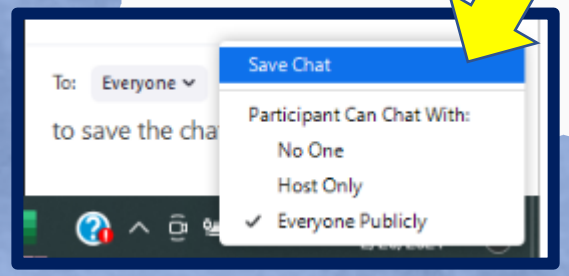
Presented by the San Bernardino County Master Gardeners

University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

House Keeping:

- This presentation will be recorded
- Please feel free to ask questions as we go along in the chat, I will answer questions at the end of each section (please put your general location with questions if it's relevant to your question)
- Please turn off cameras to save bandwidth, and keep mic on mute when not in use
- If you would like a PDF of this presentation, check out our website and click on "Recent Presentations" at http://mgsb.ucanr.edu/





You can save the chat with the links that we have added by clicking the 3 dots on the top right-hand side of the chat window, and clicking "save chat"

San Bernardino County Master Gardeners

- Part of Agriculture and Natural Resources Division (UCANR)
- Trained volunteers educating the public by sharing peer reviewed scientific research done by University of California and other universities on a wide variety of topics including growing food, sustainable landscaping and better living through gardening

Master Gardener
University of California
Cooperative Extension

Other UCCE* Programs in San Bernardino County:

Celebrating 50 years

EFNEP

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

UC Master Food Preserver Program

- EFNEP (Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program)
- 4-H Youth Development Program
- Master Food Preservers
- Academic Advisors (Natural Resources, Horticulture, Dairy, Urban Ag)
- *To learn more, visit our website:*
- *http://cesanbernardino.ucanr.edu/*

• **UCCE: University of California Cooperative Extension*

San Bernardino Regional Seed Library(SBRSL)

Share:

- Share donated and community shared seeds with the public

Locations:

- Seed Library Locations in Montclair and Yucaipa (note: both locations are currently closed due to COVID, but we will be sure to share when they are open again!)

Free Classes

- Free monthly Seed Saving Classes on a variety of seed topics

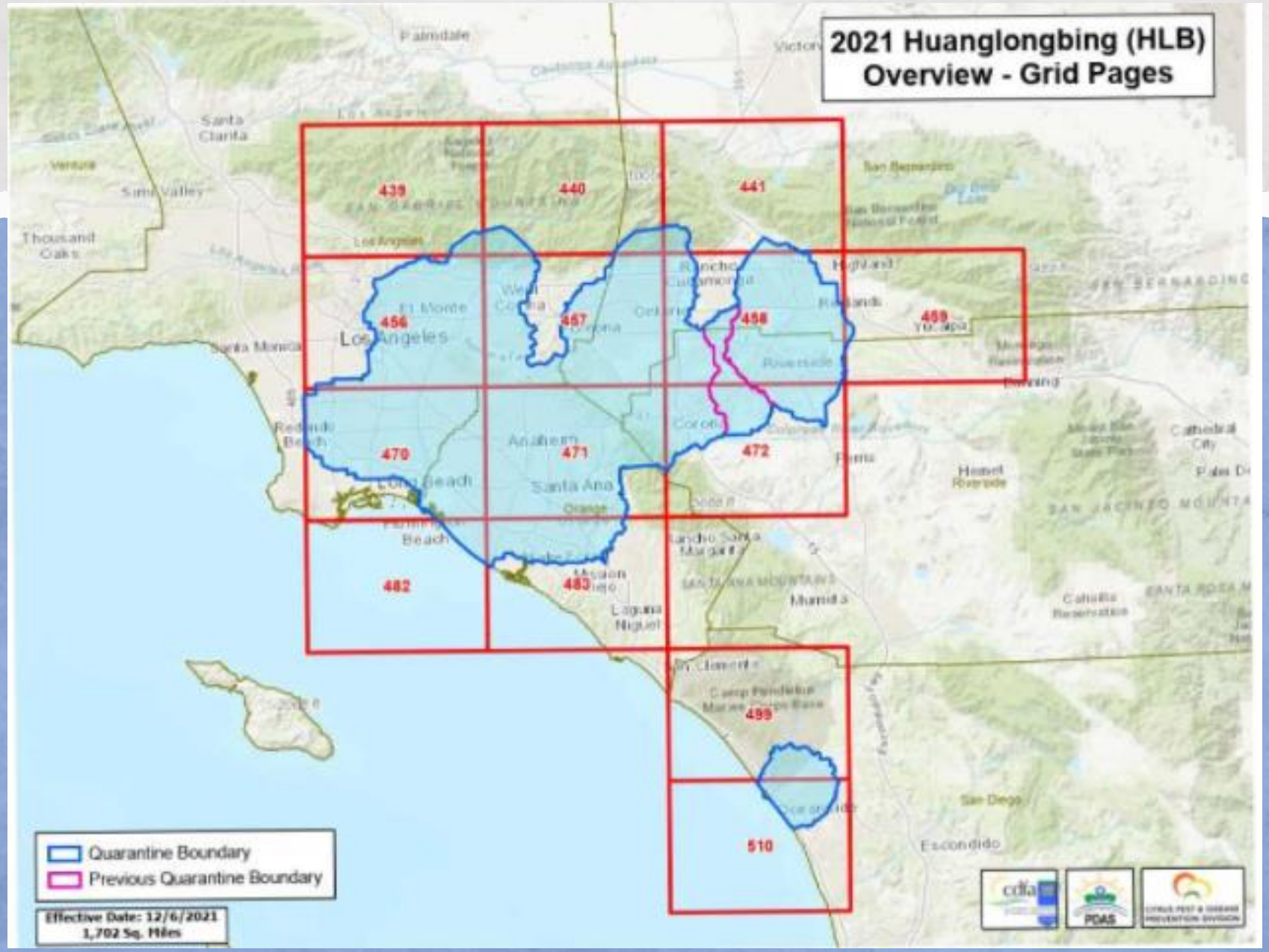
Break from our regularly scheduled program!!!

Citrus Greening Disease

Also known as: HLB/Huanglongbing

- *Together we can prevent the spread of this deadly disease!*

Note: We will be back to our main presentation shortly after our P.S.A.



Quarantine boundary expanded 12/6/2021

https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/hlb/regulation.html

Note: We will be back to our main presentation shortly after our P.S.A.

Asian Citrus Psyllid ACP: Insect Vector for Bacterial Infection, *Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus (CLas)

Huanglongbing (HLB) disease: Fatal to all Citrus trees, currently no treatment available

Note: We will be back to our main presentation shortly after our P.S.A.

Citrus leaf miner damage vs HLB symptoms

Citrus leaf miner damage,
which is usually just cosmetic

Note: We will be back to our main presentation shortly after our P.S.A.

Together we can help prevent the spread of the disease with these 3 easy steps!

Step 1:
Do not share stems and leaves when sharing fruit

Do not share wreaths or decorations with citrus leaves

Recommended: do not put citrus trimmings in green waste

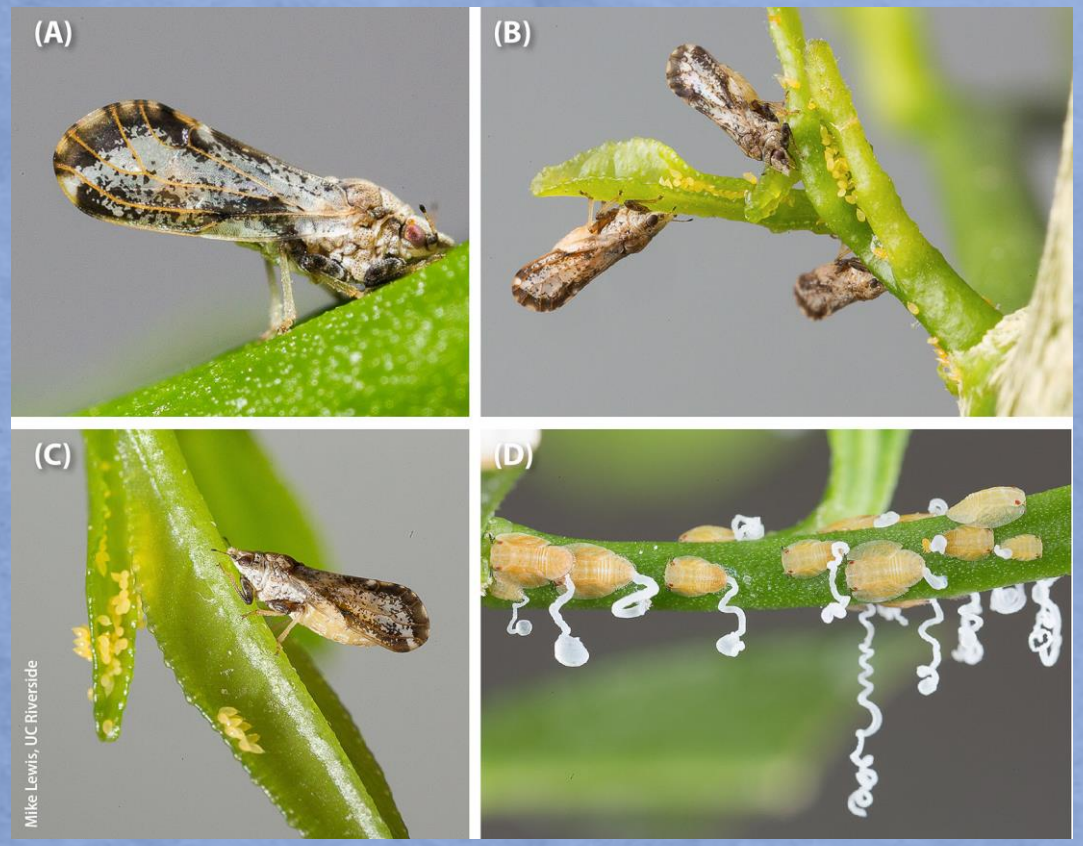
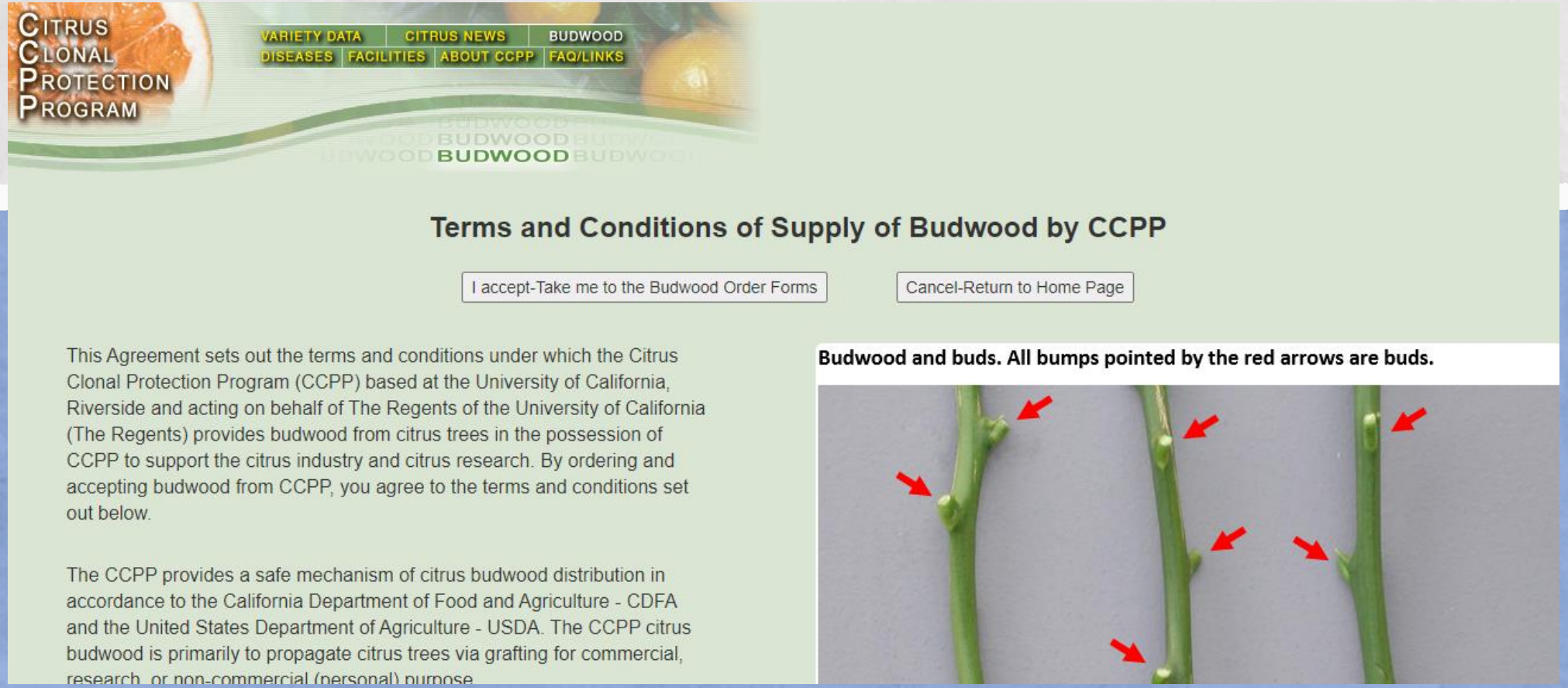


Photo credit: Cal Ag UCANR photos

See those tiny eggs above? They can hitch a ride on leaves and stems on what you share!



Step 2: Do not share cuttings:

Healthy looking cuttings can be infected with the disease

Citrus Clonal Protection Program is currently the only certified clean source of budwood

Step 3:
Keep ants out of your trees and plants!

Ants protect garden pests from beneficial insects

Keeping ants out of your plants allows beneficial insects to do their job!

Meet some of the beneficials!

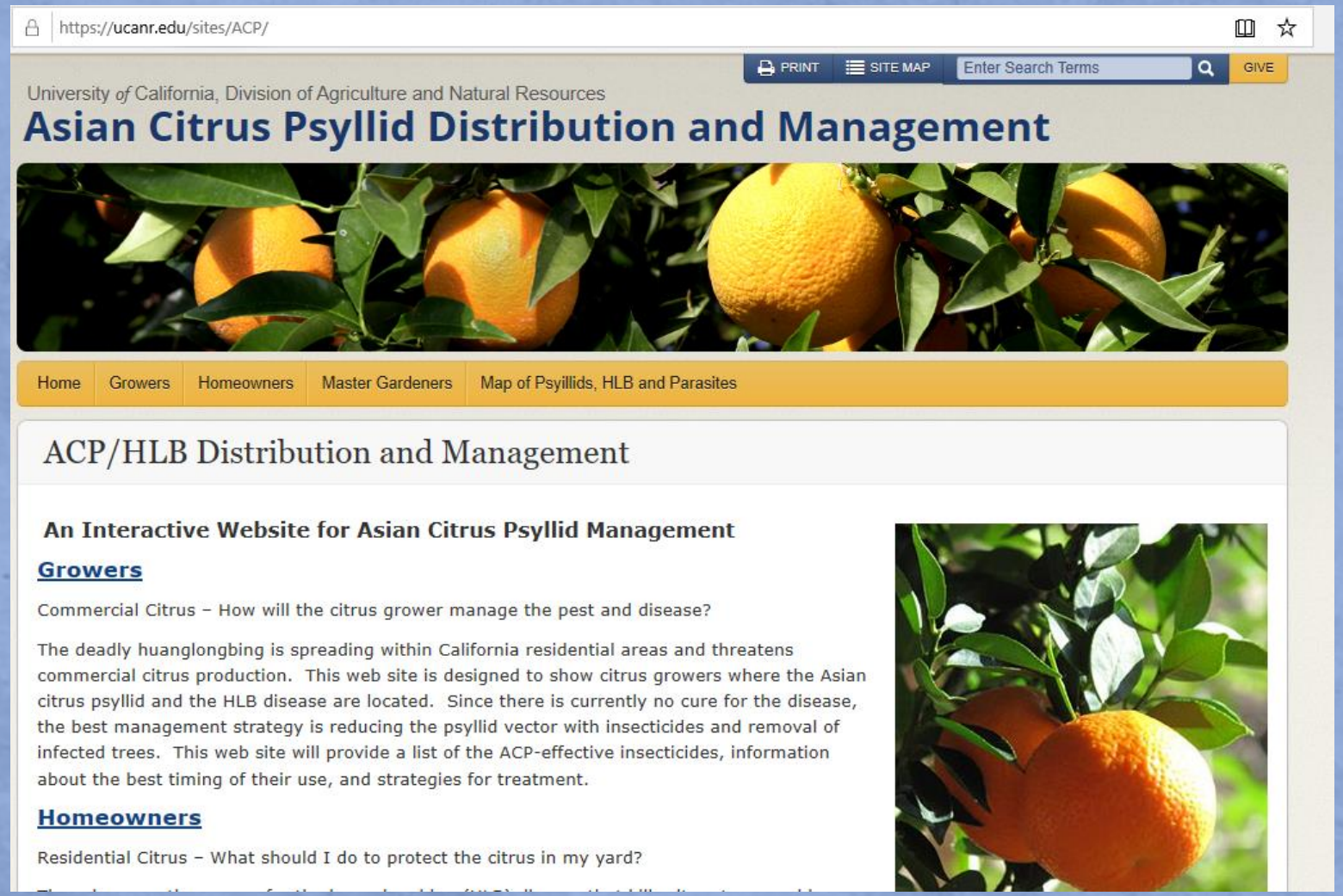
Tamarixia Wasp & "Exit hole" in ACP nymph body

[Photo credit: tamarixia_radiata_female_cisr_mike_lewis.jpg (1500×1000) (ucr.edu)]

Syrphid Fly *adult* (nectar and insect feeder) & *larvae* (insect feeder)

Seven Spotted Lady bug/beetle larvae and adults & Many more!!

To find out more about how to protect your trees: https://ucanr.edu/sites/ACP/



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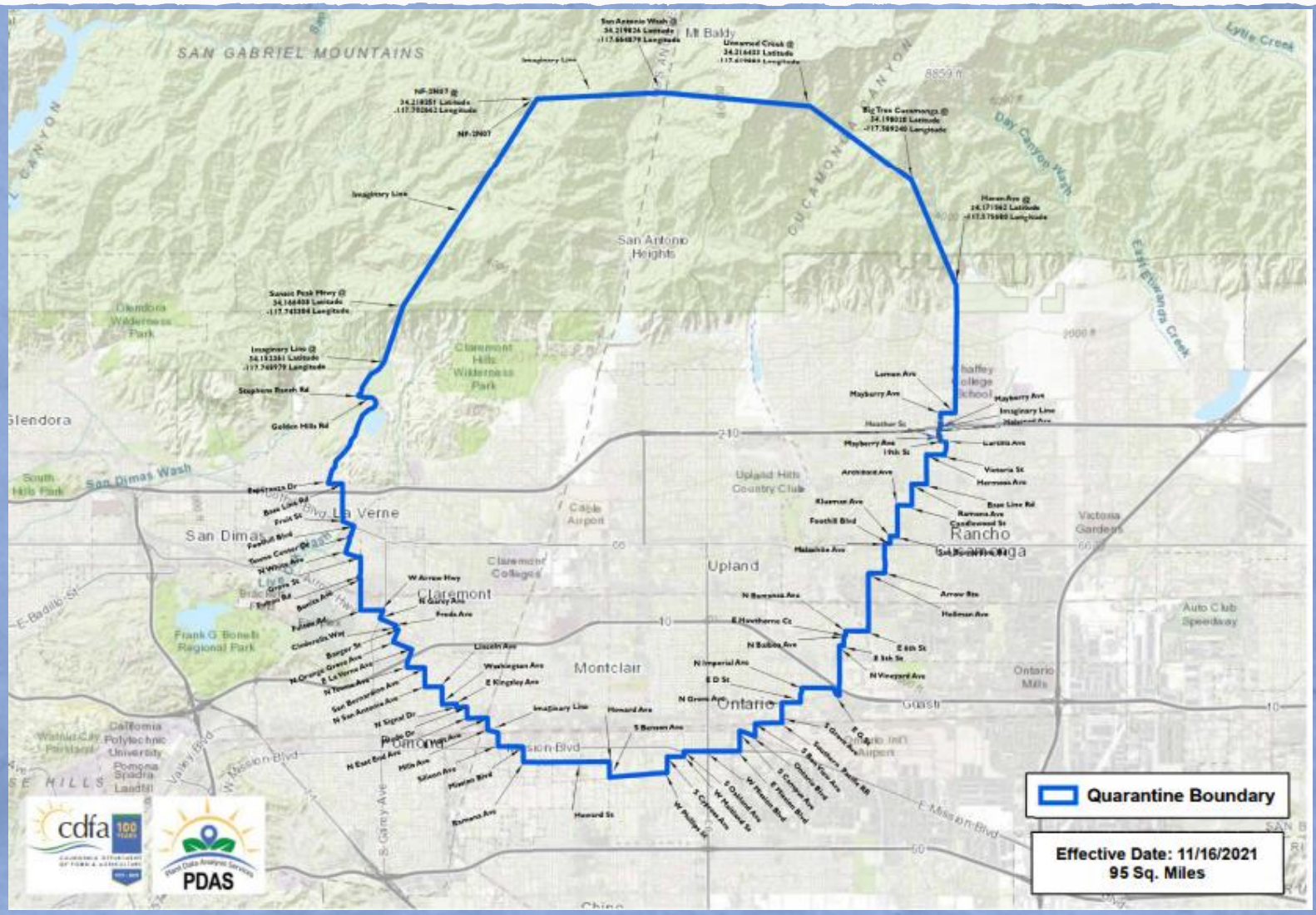
Black Fig Fly

Learn more at:

http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PDF/pestalert/pestalert_blackfigfly.pdf

Medfly detection in Upland:

- For more information go to:
- https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/medfly/regulation.html



Back to today's presentation!

February in the Garden

Feb 10th, 2022

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University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Today's Topics:

- Feb weather check in, cumulative totals and drought update
- What to Plant
- What Pests to Look out for
- Care of your plants
- Other garden chores
- Seed saving check in
- Resources
- Q & A

February weather check in!

Where are we at with rain, chill hours, drought and more!

Rain totals:

- Big storm over the holidays, dumped a lot of rain
- Dry since beginning of the month, my potted plants are getting dry

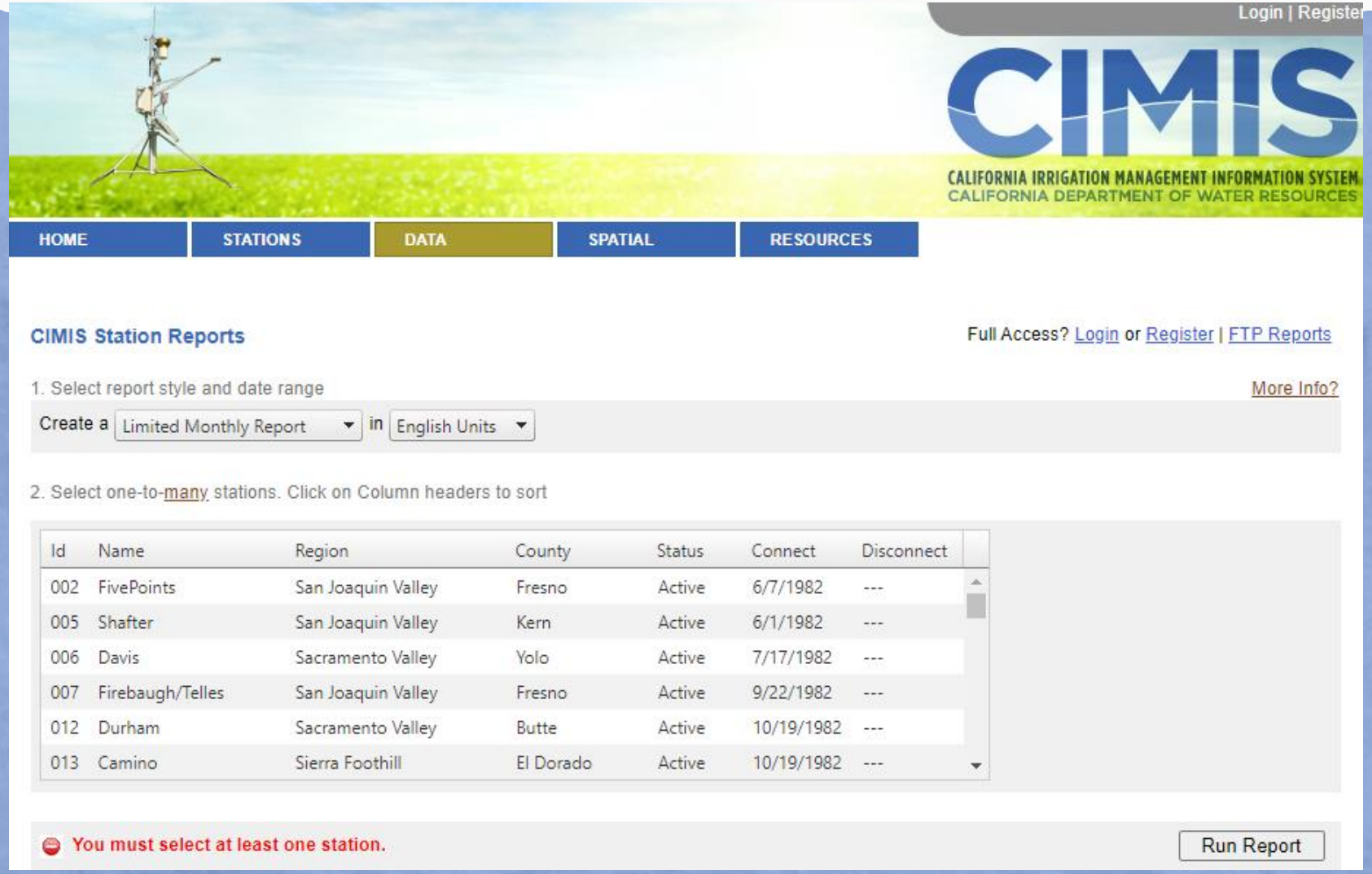
Pomona - Los Angeles Basin - Station 78

Month Year	Total ETo (in)	Total Precip (in)	Avg Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Avg Max Air Temp (°F)	Avg Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Avg Max Rel Hum (%)	Avg Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Avg Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
Jan 2021	2.35	2.26 K	292 K	7.4	67.6 K	40.2 K	52.6 K	84	33	57 K	36.4 K	3.1 K	50.8
Feb 2021	2.96	0.18	389 K	7.9	68.0	40.2	53.2	87	35	58	37.6	3.1	52.8
Mar 2021	4.25	2.62 K	483 K	8.5 K	67.5	41.6 K	54.1	87	38	61 K	39.5 K	3.7 K	54.8
Apr 2021	5.13 K	0.62 K	526 K	11.1 K	74.5	49.2	61.0 K	88	42	62 K	46.8 K	4.0 K	62.2
May 2021	5.64	0.04 K	563 K	13.6	75.9	54.6	63.6	88	48	68	52.6	4.5 K	65.5
Jun 2021	7.21	0.42 K	698 K	15.8 K	85.0 K	57.7 K	69.9 K	89 K	41 K	63 K	56.5 K	4.4 K	69.5
Jul 2021	7.79 K	0.00	677 K	17.8	90.1	63.6	75.1	87	36	60	60.0	4.3	73.5
Aug 2021	6.75 K	0.02	594 K	16.8 K	89.0 K	61.5	73.9	86	38	60 K	58.4 K	3.8 K	73.2
Sep 2021	5.34	0.02	510 K	15.9 K	86.7	59.3	71.3	89	38	62 K	56.7 K	3.5	70.9
Oct 2021	3.74	0.44	387 K	11.1 K	77.7	51.2	63.5	83	36	57 K	46.1 K	3.4 K	63.7
Nov 2021	2.78	0.15	324 K	10.4	77.9	48.4	61.0 K	83	33	58 K	44.0 K	2.8	59.8
Dec 2021	1.38	7.39	204 K	9.6	62.6	40.7	50.8	94	52	76	43.0	3.0 K	53.4
Tots/Avgs	55.32	14.2	469	12.2	76.9	50.7	62.5	87	39	62	48.1	3.6	62.5

U.C. Riverside - Los Angeles Basin - Station 44

Month Year	Total ETo (in)	Total Precip (in)	Avg Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Avg Max Air Temp (°F)	Avg Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Avg Max Rel Hum (%)	Avg Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Avg Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
Jan 2021	2.98 K	1.63	304 K	6.3	67.5 K	43.4 K	55.1 K	70 K	28 K	47 K	31.7 K	4.0	50.9
Feb 2021	3.51 K	0.01	409 K	6.9 K	68.0	44.2	55.5	71	27	47 K	33.0 K	4.1 K	53.3
Mar 2021	4.66	1.14	503 K	7.6 K	67.6	43.4 K	54.8 K	80	32	54 K	36.1 K	4.0 K	55.5
Apr 2021	5.87	0.00	583 K	9.7 K	75.5	50.6 K	61.9	80	33	54 K	43.1 K	4.4 K	62.3
May 2021	6.45 K	0.00	632 K	12.5	77.1	54.5	64.1	87	39	62	50.1	4.3 K	68.0
Jun 2021	7.41 K	0.14	695 K	14.5	87.9	59.5 K	72.1 K	81	32	54 K	54.0 K	3.9	72.9
Jul 2021	8.10 K	0.12	676 K	15.9	92.7	65.3	77.5	78	29	50	56.9	3.8	76.0
Aug 2021	7.14 K	0.00 K	601 K	15.0 K	91.1 K	64.2	76.3 K	75 K	30 K	50	55.0	3.6 K	74.4 K
Sep 2021	5.86 K	0.01	537 K	14.4	88.4 K	61.0	73.2	81	31	53	53.7	3.4 K	72.2
Oct 2021	4.03	0.44	412 K	10.1 K	77.8	53.1 K	64.2	76	31	51 K	43.2 K	3.6	64.6
Nov 2021	3.31 K	0.00	343 K	8.7	77.8 K	50.5 K	62.7 K	71 K	25 K	47 K	38.2 K	3.6 K	61.0
Dec 2021	1.52	3.94 K	216 K	8.8 K	62.0	42.3	51.0 K	91	46	70 K	40.2 K	3.2	53.0
Tots/Avgs	60.84	7.4	493	10.9	77.8	52.7	64.0	78	32	53	44.6	3.8	63.7

CIMIS: https://cimis.water.ca.gov/WSNReportCriteria.aspx#



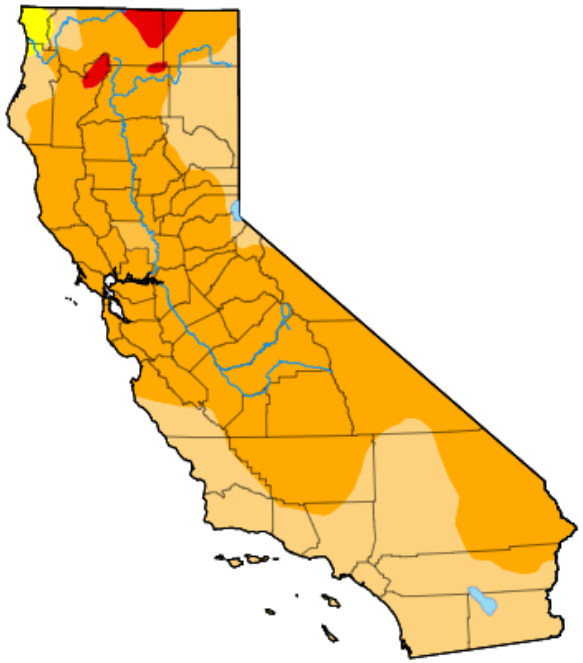
Drought Check in: https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA

U.S. Drought Monitor

Current Map | Maps | Data | Summary | About | Conditions & Outlooks | En Español | NADM

Home > California

California



Map released: Thurs. January 13, 2022

Data valid: January 11, 2022 at 7 a.m. EST

Intensity

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

Authors

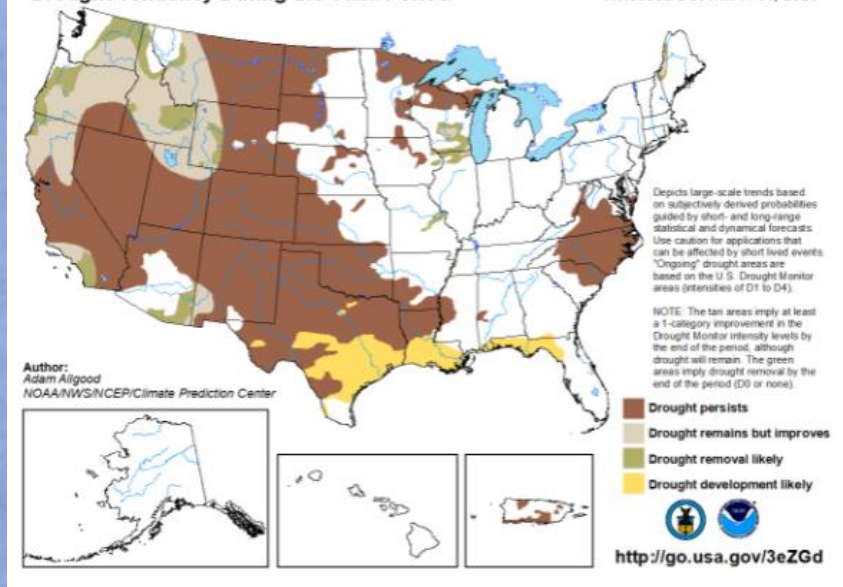
United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):
Richard Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

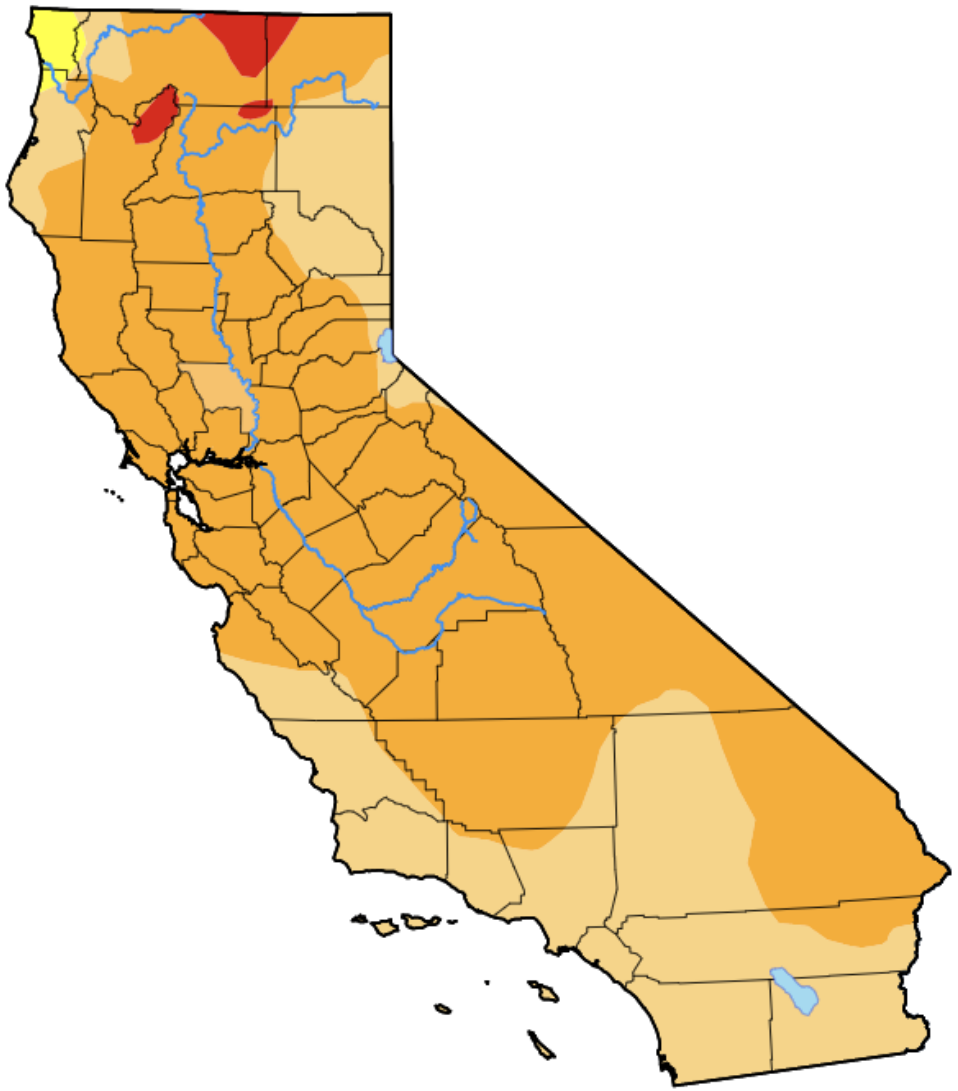
Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):
Curtis Riganti, National Drought Mitigation Center

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text

Monthly U.S. Drought Outlook

The latest monthly drought outlook from the Climate Prediction Center





Map released: Thurs. February 10, 2022

Data valid: February 8, 2022 at 7 a.m. EST

Intensity

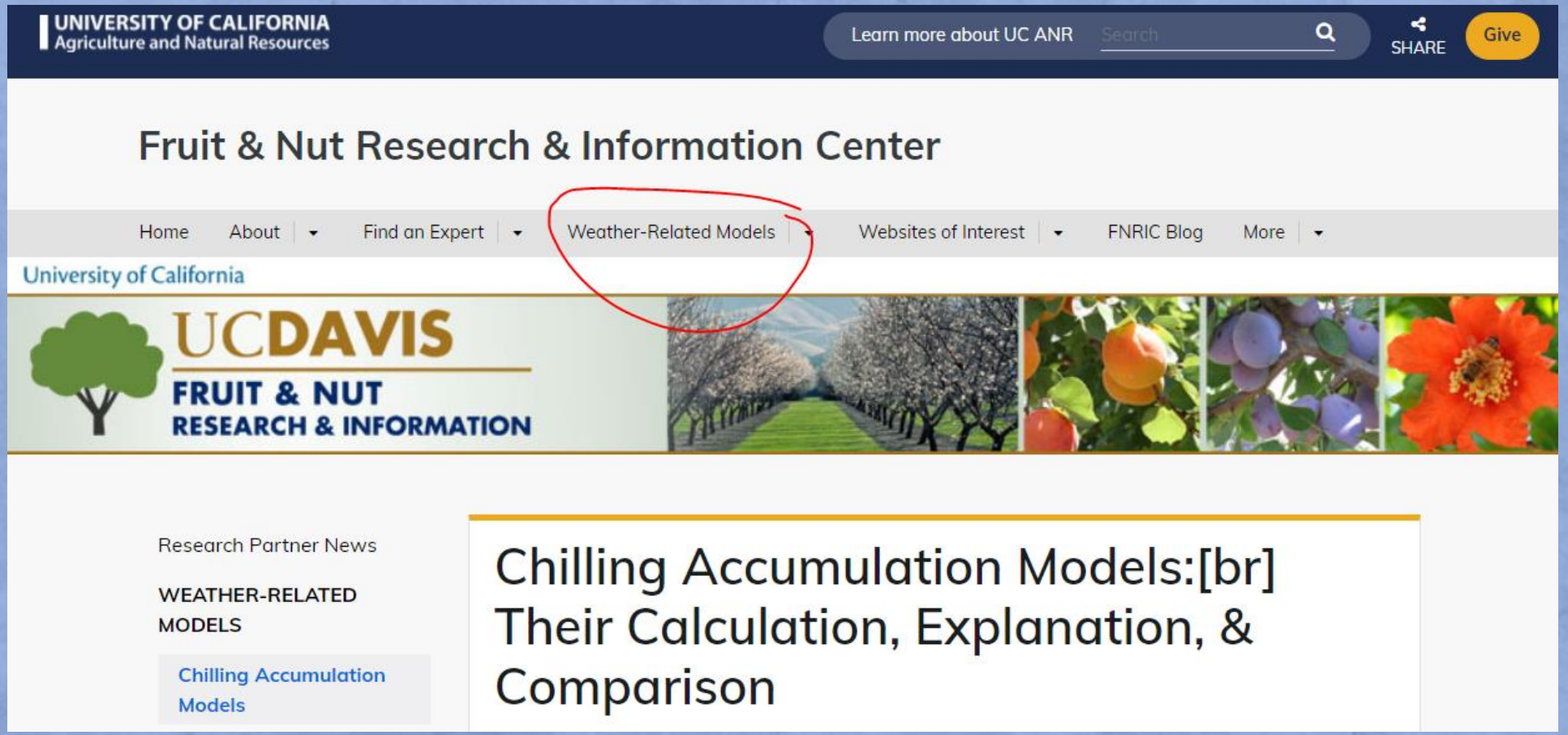
- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):
Deborah Bathke, National Drought Mitigation Center

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):
Richard Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Chill hours this year so far: Weather-Related Models



Chills hours to date

Cumulative Chilling Hours:
Cumulative Chill Hours and Modified Chill Hours
Hours below 45° F
Hours between 32 F and 45° F
November 1 through February 28/29.

Cumulative Chilling Portions:
Dynamic Model
September 1 through August 31

Chilling Hour & Unit Accumulations:
Historic Accumulation of Chill Hours, Modified Chill Hours, & Chill Units (Utah Model)
Hours below 45° F
Hours between 32° F and 45° F
September 1 through August 31

Harvest Prediction Model:
for Peaches, Plums and Nectarines

View Station Map

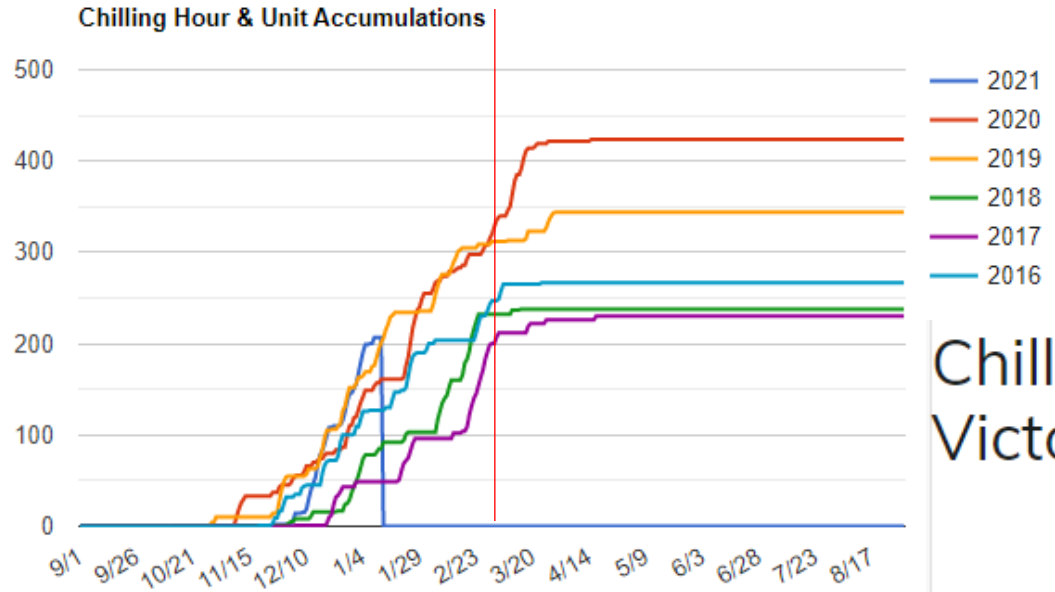
Cumulative Chilling Hours - Select Station from List

County	Station	Hours < 45°F	Hours >32° and <45°F
Los Angeles	216 Arleta	211	211
	215 Chatsworth	148	148
	133 Glendale	0	0
	174 Long Beach	225	225
	159 Monrovia	192	192
	197 Palmdale	819	627
	220 Palmdale Central	626	544
	078 Pomona	263	263
	204 Santa Clarita	236	236
	099 Santa Monica	43	43
	219 West Hills	200	200
San Bernardino	134 Barstow NE	0	0
	199 Big Bear Lake	1088	549
	233 Joshua Tree	527	408
	192 Lake Arrowhead	1224	707
	234 Newberry Springs II	0	0
	117 Victorville	675	580

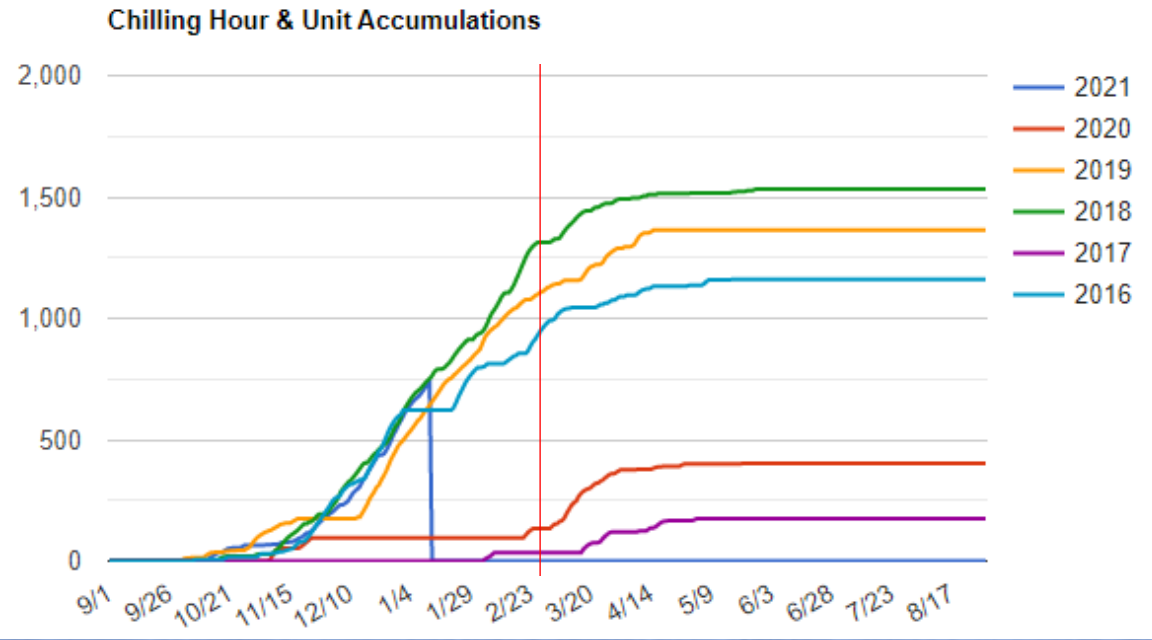
Los Angeles	216	Arleta	274	274		211	211
	215	Chatsworth	148	148	orth	148	148
	133	Glendale	0	0	e	0	0
	174	Long Beach	358	358	ach	225	225
	159	Monrovia	251	251	a	192	192
	197	Palmdale	1155	830	e	819	627
	220	Palmdale Central	894	756	e Central	626	544
	078	Pomona	380	380		263	263
	204	Santa Clarita	276	276	larita	236	236
	099	Santa Monica	43	43	onica	43	43
	219	West Hills	219	219	lls	200	200

San Bernardino	134	Barstow NE	0	0	ow NE	0	0
	199	Big Bear Lake	1575	751	ear Lake	1088	549
	233	Joshua Tree	800	627	a Tree	527	408
	192	Lake Arrowhead	1744	1034	Arrowhead	1224	707
	234	Newberry Springs II	0	0	erry Springs II	0	0
	117	Victorville	963	806	ville	675	580

Chilling Hour & Unit Accumulations - Station #44
U.C. Riverside - Sep 1 2021 - Aug 31 2022



Chilling Hour & Unit Accumulations - Station #117
Victorville - Sep 1 2021 - Aug 31 2022



Chilling Requirement

The number of hours below 45°F required by a fruit species or variety between November 1 and February 15

Lack of chilling causes:

Death of buds, extended bloom, and poor fruit set

Extended bloom increases time pathogens may enter flowers

The two biggest problems growing deciduous fruit trees in the Inland Empire are:

- Planting the wrong variety that requires more chill hours than available
- Not having adequate pollination

Chilling Hour Requirements

(Some newer varieties have lower requirements)

Almond	250-500
Apple*	500-1000
Apple (low chill)	400-600
Apricot*	300-800
Cherry, sweet	700-800
Fig	100
Peach/nectarine	500-800
Pear*	700-800

Pear (Asian)	350-450
Pecan	250
Persimmon	100-200
Pistachio	800
Plum, European	600-800
Plum, Japanese	700-800
Pomegranate	100-150
Walnut	500-700

Accurate Listing of Chill Hours May be Found Here:

- http://fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu/Weather_Services/chilling_accumulation_models/Chill_Calculators/?type=chill

UC Davis Fruits and Nuts: fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu

UCDAVIS

Fruit & Nut Research & Information Center

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Our new site is still under construction. If you prefer to use the old format click here.

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Fruit & Nut Research & Information Center

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Welcome

Research Partner News

Question for an Expert?

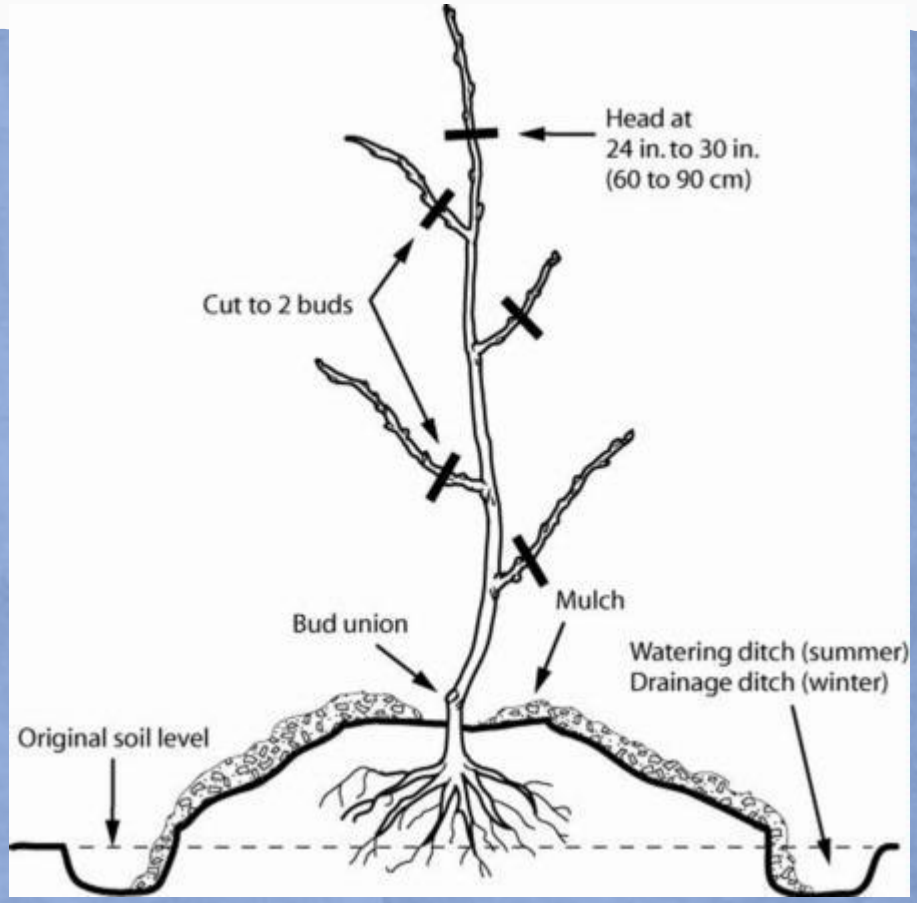
What to plant in February*

- Ornamentals (trees, shrubs and more)
- Veggies, herbs
- Fruit Trees
- Natives and other pollinator friendly plants

- **they may need water (rain) support from you!*

Trees, Shrubs, Perennials

- Bare root shrubs, vines, trees, and perennials
- Fruit Trees
- Grapes
- Berries
- Your Living Christmas Tree
- Dormant shrubs currently in bloom:
  - Camellias
  - Azaleas



- Do not plant tropical plants, citrus, avocados until March*

https://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=38836

Ornamental Trees

Now is a good time to plant the following trees:

- Acacia
- Dogwood
- Forsynthia
- Lilac
- Flowering Quince
- Your Living Christmas Tree

Ornamental Seeds

Sow these seeds:

- Alyssum
- Coreopsis
- English Daisy
- Dianthus
- Cosmos
- Impatiens
- Marigolds
- Petunias
- Forget-me-nots
- Hollyhocks
- Larkspur
- Pansies
- California poppies
- Snapdragons
- Native wildflowers
- Gayfeather (indoors only)
- Baby's Breath (indoors only)

Note: These can also be started indoors

Roses

- Thinking of starting a rose garden? Now is the time to plant!

- When transplanting roses, add humus and potash, but hold back on nitrogen to prevent early blooming

Planting Roses:
https://ucanr.edu/sites/UC_Master_Gardeners/files/23467.pdf

Cutting Roses

Some good cutting roses to consider:

- **Red**: Mr. Lincoln, Olympiad, Viva
- **Pink**: America, Bewitched, Cherish, Color Magic, Duet, Sonia, Touch of Class, Voodoo
- **Purple**: Deep Purple, Intrigue, Paradise
- **White**: French Lace, Honor, Iceberg, Pascali
- **Orange**: Gingersnap, Marina, Prominent
- **Yellow**: Gold Medal, New Day, Summer Sunshine

Gardening in LA Blog: https://www.gardeninginla.net/
by Yvonne Savio, UCCE Master Gardener

Fragrant Roses

Some fragrant roses to consider:

- Mr. Lincoln (red)
- Barbara Streisand (lavender)
- Aromatherapy (soft pink)
- Rosa ‘Double Delight’ (red & yellow)
- Radiant Perfume (yellow grandiflora)
- JFK (white)
- Jude the Obscure (orange shrub)

Bulbs

Continue planting bulbs, corms, and tubers

- Gladiolus
- Amaryllis
- Cyclamen
- Calla
- Montbretias
- Nerines

Amaryllis belladonna, UCANR

Cyclamen hederifolim, UCANR

Veggies and Herbs

- Still time to plant “cool” season veggies
- Brussel Sprouts and Celery prefer to be planted in warm fall soil
- Protect frost sensitive veggies from the cold (with frost/or other cloth, straw mulch, et…)
- Warm season veggies can be started by seed soon

Vegetables

- Popular perennials to plant in January include
  - Artichokes
  - Rhubarb
  - Asparagus
  - Horseradish
  - Kiwifruit

- Continue to plant seedlings:
  - Broccoli
  - Cabbage
  - Cauliflower
  - Lettuces
  - Peas

Vegetable Seeds Outdoors

- Seeds you can still plant:

  - Beets
  - Kale
  - Lettuce
  - Carrots
  - Onions
  - Radishes
  - Peas
  - Leeks
  - Bibb and Iceberg Lettuce
  - Mustard greens
  - Savoy Spinach
  - Turnips
  - Chard

Vegetable Seeds Indoors

- Now is a good time to consult your seed catalogs or seed racks to plan your summer garden
- You can start seeds indoors late January or Feb
- Many gardeners start tomatoes, peppers, herbs indoors in preparation for summer vegetables

Consult a Vegetable Planting Chart

STOVER

Vegetable & Herb Planting Guide

Recommended Planting Dates for Sections of California and Arizona

	Sections of California				Sections of Arizona		
	NORTH & NORTH COAST MONTEREY COUNTY NORTH	SOUTH COAST SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SOUTH	INTERIOR .VALLEY SACRAMENTO SAN JOAQUIN & SIMILAR VALLEYS	DESERT VALLEYS IMPERIAL COACHELLA VALLEYS	ARIZONA PLANTING DATES BELOW 3,000 Ft.	ARIZONA PLANTING DATES ABOVE 3,000 Ft.	CROP TYPE
ASPARAGUS 3	Jan - Mar	Jan - Feb	Jan - Feb	Feb - Apr	Oct - Mar	Mar - May	C
BASIL 2	Dec - May	Dec - May	Dec - May	Sep - Oct	Sep - Dec	Mar - May	C
BEANS Lima 1	May - Jun	May - Jun	May - Jun	-	Aug - Sep, Feb - Mar	May - Jun	W
BEANS Snap 1, 2	Jul, May - Jun	Mar - Aug	Apr - May, Jul - Aug	Jan - Mar, Aug	Aug - Sep, Feb - Mar	May - Jun	W
BEETS 1, 2	Feb - Aug	Jan - Sep	Feb - Apr, Aug	Sep - Jan	Sep - Feb	Mar - Jun	C
BROCCOLI 2, 3	Feb - Apr, Aug - Sep	Jun - Jul, Jan - Feb	Dec - Feb, Jul	Sep	Sep - Dec	Apr - Jun	C
LEEKS	Feb - Apr	Jan - Apr					
LETTUCE 1, 2	Feb - Aug	Aug - Apr	Aug, Nov - Mar	Sep - Dec	Oct - Apr	Mar - Apr	C
MUSTARD	Apr, Jul - Aug	Aug - Feb	Aug, Apr	Oct - Dec	Sep - Dec	Mar - Jun	C
OKRA	May	Apr - May	May	Mar	Mar - May	May - Jun	W
PARSLEY 1	Dec - May	Dec - May	Dec - May	Sep - Oct	Sep - Dec	Mar - May	C
PARSNIPS	May - Jun	Mar- Jul	May - Jul	Sep - Oct	Sep - Dec	May - Jun	C
PEAS 1, 2	Jan - Apr, Sep - Oct	Aug, Dec - Mar	Sep - Jan, Jan - Feb	Sep - Oct	Sep - Oct, Jan - Feb	Mar - Apr	C
PEPPERS 1, 3	May	Apr - May	May	Mar	Nov - Feb	Feb - Apr	W
PUMPKINS	May	May - Jun	Apr - Jun	Mar - Jul	Jul - Aug	May - Jun	W
RADISH 1, 2	All year	All year	Sep - Apr	Oct - Mar	Sep - May	Mar - May	C
RHUBARB 3	Dec - Mar	Dec - Jan	Dec - Feb	-	Oct - Feb	Mar - Apr	C
RUTABAGA	Jul, Mar - Apr	Jul - Sep, Aug - Mar	Aug	Oct - Dec	Sep - Feb	Mar - May	C
SPINACH 1	Aug - Feb	Aug - Mar	Sep - Jan	Sep - Nov	Sep - Feb	Mar - May	C
SQUASH Summer 1	May - Jul	Apr - Jun	Apr - Jul	Feb - Mar, Aug - Sep	Dec - Jun	May - Jun	W
SQUASH, Winter 1	May	Apr - Jun	Apr - Jun	Feb - Mar, Aug	Jul	May - Jun	W
TOMATOES 1, 3	May	Apr - Jul 15	Apr - May	Dec - Mar	Nov - Jan	Mar	W
TURNIPS 1	Jan, Aug	Jan, Aug - Oct	Feb, Aug	Oct - Feb	Sep - Feb	Mar - May	C
WATERMELONS	May - Jun	Apr - Jun	Apr - Jun	Jan - Mar	Dec - May	May - Jun	W

1 This crop is suitable for a small garden if compact varieties are grown.

2 In a suitable climate, these crops can be planted more than once a year for continuous harvest.

3 Transplants, shoots, or roots are used for field planting.

If grown in beds, plant two rows per bed. Space the beds about 32 - 40 inches apart and make the tops of the beds 18 inches wide.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR GENERAL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

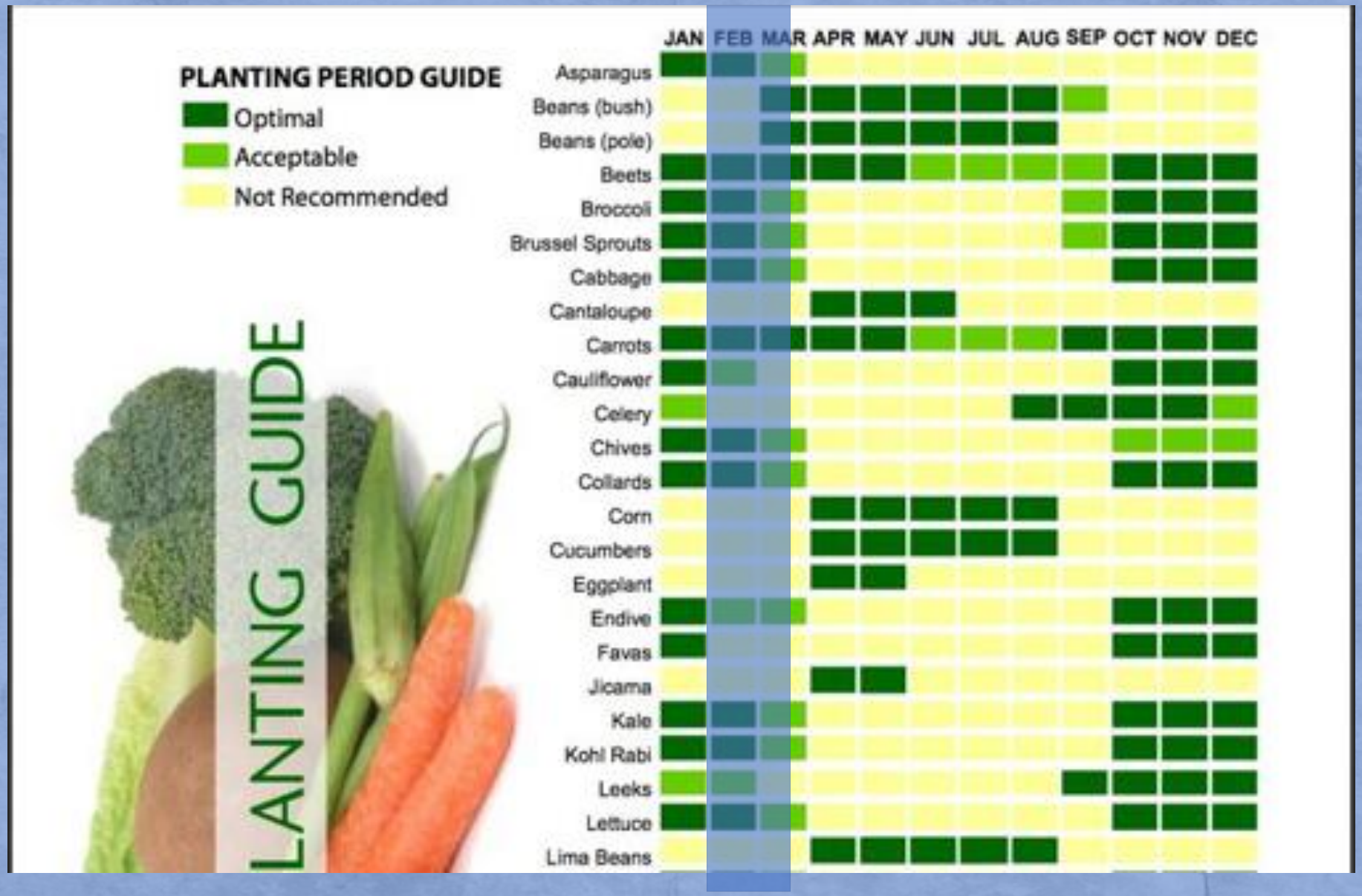
Since the areas shown here are large, planting dates are only approximate, as the climate may very even in small sections of the state. Contact experienced gardeners in your community and experiment on your own to find more precise dates.

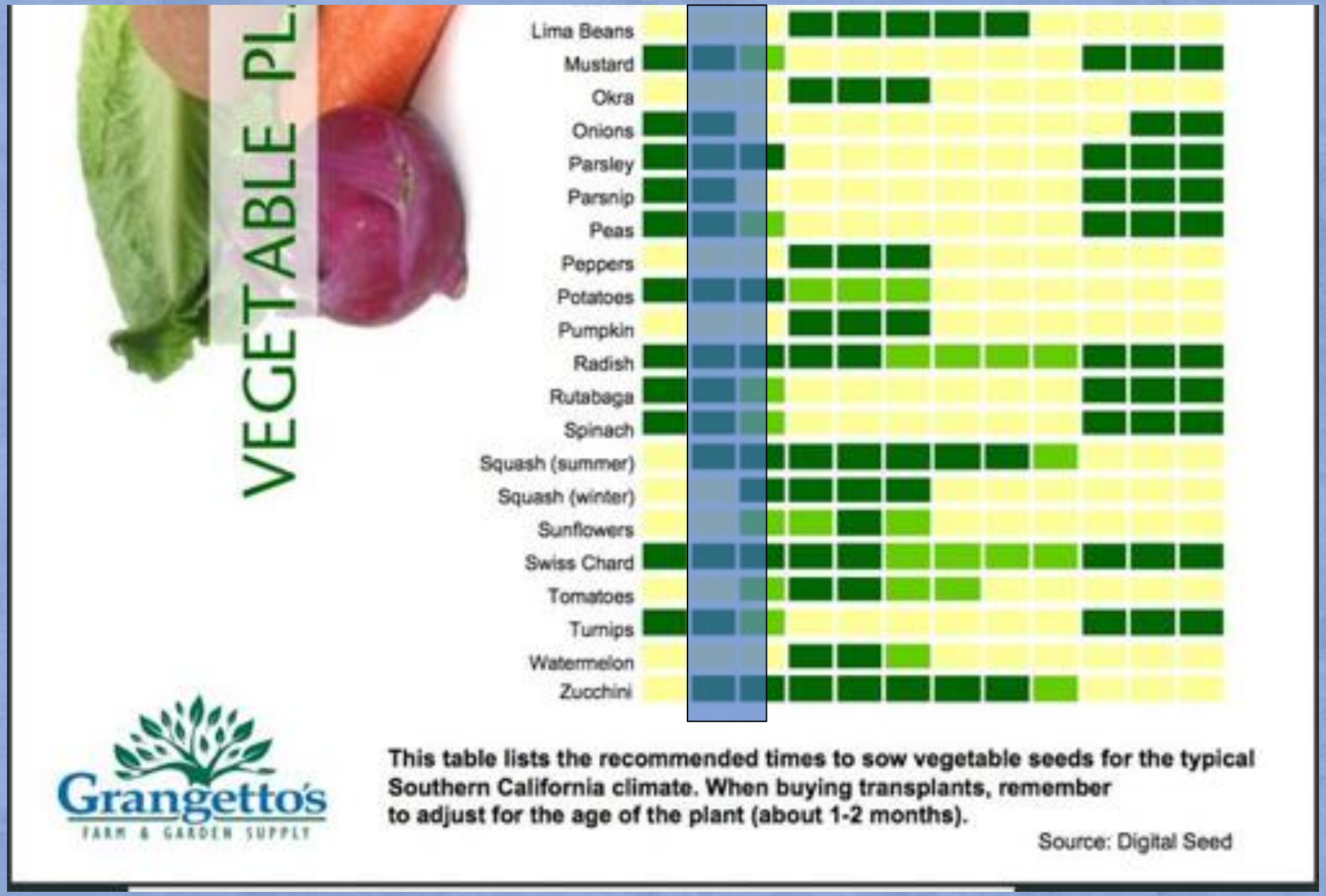
C = Cool Season **W** = Warm Season

Portions of this flyer are from the California Master Gardener Handbook © Regents of the University of California and are used with permission.

This publication is available at http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu.

Additional information for Arizona residents can be obtained by visiting: cals.arizona.edu/pubs/garden/mg/vegetable/guide.html


PLANTING PERIOD GUIDE
Optimal
Acceptable
Not Recommended
PLANTING GUIDE
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
Asparagus
Beans (bush)
Beans (pole)
Beets
Broccoli
Brussel Sprouts
Cabbage
Cantaloupe
Carrots
Cauliflower
Celery
Chives
Collards
Corn
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Endive
Favas
Jicama
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leeks
Lettuce
Lima Beans


VEGETABLE PL
Lima Beans
Mustard
Okra
Onions
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Peppers
Potatoes
Pumpkin
Radish
Rutabaga
Spinach
Squash (summer)
Squash (winter)
Sunflowers
Swiss Chard
Tomatoes
Turnips
Watermelon
Zucchini
Grangetto's
FARM & GARDEN SUPPLY
This table lists the recommended times to sow vegetable seeds for the typical Southern California climate. When buying transplants, remember to adjust for the age of the plant (about 1-2 months).
Source: Digital Seed

Fruit Trees (Citrus/Subtropical)

- Not a good time to plant frost sensitive citrus or subtropical trees*
- Do not come in bare root forms generally since they do not go dormant
- This time of year is the time to plan for Spring planning!!

Tried and True or Something New?

- https://anrcatalog.ucanr.edu/pdf/8472.pdf

Making a Difference for California
University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources
UC PEER REVIEWED
http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu
Publication 8472 | November 2011

Tried and True or Something New?

Selected Citrus Varieties for the Home Gardener

TONI SIEBERT, Museum Scientist, and **TRACY L. KAHN,** Principal Museum Scientist, UC Riverside Citrus Variety Collection, Department of Botany and Plant Sciences, University of California, Riverside.

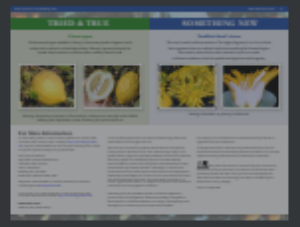
Growing citrus in your own backyard can be both enjoyable and rewarding! Beautiful green foliage, fragrant blossoms, and delicious, healthful fresh fruit readily available at your doorstep make citrus excellent garden trees. Many California homeowners have limited garden space and must be selective about which varieties to grow. You can choose a citrus variety according to the climate in your area, the amount of fruit you would like to eat (planting ten lemon trees may can cause citrus trees to yield a crop about a month later than they would in inland valleys. In desert regions, on the other hand, trees can produce citrus fruit about a month earlier than in inland valleys due to high temperatures and low humidity. Within each climatic area, there can also be mesoclimates influenced by sun, wind, and frost exposure.

In addition, different citrus types are suited to different regions, produce mature fruit at different times of year, and produce fruit at different levels of

Check out the ripening chart on the last page!!

12

13



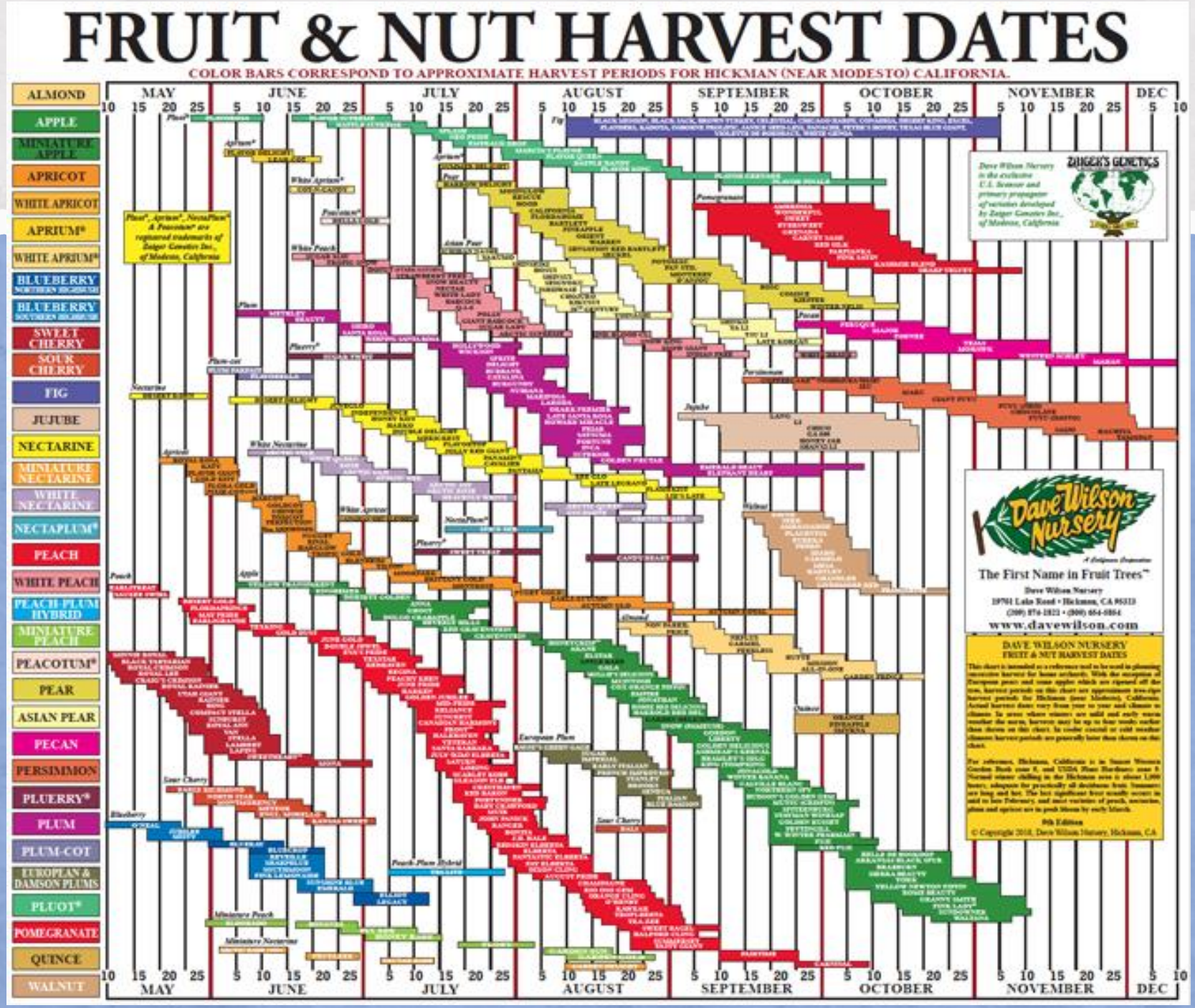
14

15

'Algerian' Clementine												
'Bearss'/'Tahitian'/'Persian' lime												
'Fukumoto' navel orange												
'Mexican' lime (thornless)												
'Nules' Clementine												
Satsuma mandarins												
'USDA 88–2' mandarin												
'Buddha's Hand' citron												
'Cara Cara' navel orange												
Citron types (culinary use)												
'Fisher' navel orange												
'Page' tangelo												
'Washington' navel orange												
'Dancy' mandarin												
'Kishu' mandarin												
'Moro' blood orange												
'Tarocco' blood orange												
'Chandler' pummelo												
'Melogold' grapefruit hybrid												
'Oroblanco' grapefruit hybrid												

Fruit Trees (Pome/Stone Fruit)

- Choose trees that are suited for your location
- Choose trees that ripen when it's best for you
  - Hot summers, early ripening
  - Low chills hours, variety that is suited for the number of chill hours you get
  - Do you need/want to have a pollinizer for your tree if it's needed
  - Do you want to have a higher maintenance or lower maintenance trees?
- Bare root are available now online and in garden centers
- Choose one with healthy roots
- You can also buy them in pots throughout the year, but before dormancy break is a great time to plant!


FRUIT & NUT HARVEST DATES
COLOR BARS CORRESPOND TO APPROXIMATE HARVEST PERIODS FOR HICKMAN (NEAR MODESTO) CALIFORNIA.
ALMOND
APPLE
MINIATURE APPLE
APRICOT
WHITE APRICOT
APRIUM®
WHITE APRIUM®
BLUEBERRY NORTHERN HIGHBUSH
BLUEBERRY SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH
SWEET CHERRY
SOUR CHERRY
FIG
JUJUBE
NECTARINE
MINIATURE NECTARINE
WHITE NECTARINE
NECTAPLUM®
PEACH
WHITE PEACH
PEACH-PLUM HYBRID
MINIATURE PEACH
PEACOTUM®
PEAR
ASIAN PEAR
PECAN
PERSIMMON
PLUERRY®
PLUM
PLUM-COT
EUROPEAN & DAMSON PLUMS
PLUOT®
POMEGRANATE
QUINCE
WALNUT
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DEC
10 15 20 25 5 10 15 20 25 5 10 15 20 25 5 10 15 20 25 5 10 15 20 25 5 10 15 20 25 5 10 15 20 25 5 10
Dave Wilson Nursery is the exclusive U.S. licensee and primary propagator of varieties developed by Zaiger Genetics Inc., of Modesto, California
ZAIGER'S GENETICS
Dave Wilson Nursery
A Zaiger's Genetics Corporation
The First Name in Fruit Trees™
Dave Wilson Nursery
19701 Lake Road • Hickman, CA 95323
(209) 874-1811 • (800) 654-0804
www.davewilson.com
DAVE WILSON NURSERY
FRUIT & NUT HARVEST DATES
This chart is intended as a reference tool to be used in planning successive harvest for home orchards. With the exception of European pears and some apples which are ripened off the tree, harvest periods on this chart are approximate tree-ripe harvest periods for Hickman (near Modesto), California. Actual harvest dates vary from year to year and climate to climate. In areas where winters are mild and early warm weather the norm, harvests may be up to four weeks earlier than shown on this chart. In cooler coastal or cold weather climates harvest periods are generally later than shown on this chart.
For reference, Hickman, California is in Sunset Western Garden Book zone 8, and USDA Plant Hardiness zone 8. Normal winter chilling in the Hickman area is about 1,000 hours, adequate for practically all deciduous fruit. Summers are long and hot. The less significant frost usually occurs in mid to late February, and most varieties of peach, nectarine, plum and apricot are in peak bloom by early March.
9th Edition
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UCANR Home Orchard

Find some great suggestions using the UCANR Home Orchard website:

http://homeorchard.ucanr.edu/Fruits_&_Nuts/index.cfm

Fruits & Nuts

- Almond
- Apple
- Apricot
- Avocado
- Berries (Includes blackberry, blueberry, raspberry, and strawberry)
- Cherries
- Chestnut
- Citrus (Includes grapefruit, lemon, mandarin, and orange)
- Fig
- Filbert
- Grapes
- Kiwifruit
- Loquat
- Nectarine
- Olive
- Peach
- Pear
- Pecan
- Persimmon
- Pistachio
- Plum and Prune
- Pomegranate
- Quince
- Walnut

Natives and other Pollinator Friendly Plants

- Good time to plant native, and non frost sensitive plants
- With rains plants will establish largely on their own
- With dry weather you will need to water plants to help them establish
- Frost sensitive plants can be planted now if you protect them from the cold, or in March

Searchable Websites to Help you Find the Right Plant for the Right Place

- SBVMWD Water Saving. Garden Friendly for the Inland Empire http://www.ie.watersavingplants.com/
- CalFlora (California Native Plant Society search engine)/ https://www.calflora.org/
- SelecTree (Urban Forest Ecosystem/Cal Poly collaboration)/ https://selectree.calpoly.edu/search/
- Inland Valley Garden Planner (Bob Perry, retired Cal Poly Professor of Landscape Architecture)/ /
- Water Use Classification of Landscape Species IV (WUCOLS) (UC Davis)/ https://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS/

Pests to be on the lookout for:

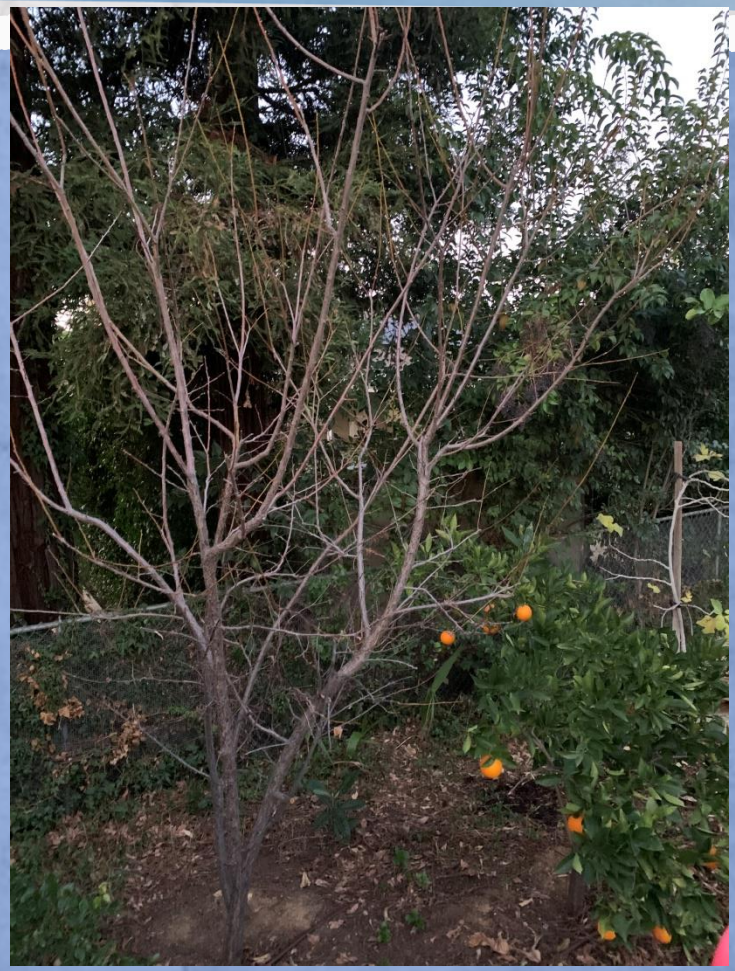
- Leaf miners in citrus
- Scales
- Aphids
- Slugs and Snails
- *Gophers, squirrels and more!*
- *What are you seeing in the garden?!*

Pest Control

- Dormant spraying now will control pests later *(but watch for heat you can burn plants)*!
- Spraying will smother overwintering insect eggs and pest such as aphids and mites, & scale

When to Spray for Pests

- Fruit trees that have lost their leaves are now dormant, so it's time to spray for pest control (the time for that might have passed)
- Spray deciduous flowering trees as well as roses
- Choose a day when the temperature stays above 40 degrees and the wind is calm
- Make sure the weather will provide 24 hrs. for the spray to dry



What to Spray

- Apply pre-emergent for invasive Yellow Starthistle
- All fruit and nut trees: Dormant Oil if not done in January and before bud swell*
- Apricot trees with a fungicide containing copper to prevent brown rot. Spray at bud swell, full bloom, and petal fall*
- Check the garden for fungus. Spray with sulfur or copper if needed*

Watch for Ants

- Ants are a sign that harmful insects are on your trees
- Control ants by denying access to the canopy
  - Apply a band of sticky material to base of trunk
  - Prune canopy at least 30 inches off the ground
  - Prune canopy away from walls or any way that ants can crawl on the tree

Our Go To Site! *UC IPM*

- Help to properly ID your pest/disease
- How to treat pests with least toxic methods
- Remember all caterpillar pests are future butterflies and moths, so consider that when (and how) you treat
- Use "cultural practices"/"best practices" to reduce pests/disease and damage for them as well
- Use pesticides (even organic) as a last option
- All pesticides including organic pesticides can have impacts on insect populations

UC IPM: http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.homegarden.html

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

UC IPM

Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program

What is IPM? | Identify & Manage Pests | Research | Publications | Training & Events | Links | About Us | Contact Us | Subscribe

Solve your pest problems with UC's best science

What's New

- Home & Garden Pest Newsletter: Fall 2021
- Green Bulletin: Fall 2021
- Ag Pest Management: Floriculture and Ornamental Nurseries was revised
- Pest Notes: Poison Oak, Giant Whitefly and Bats revised, Wild Turkeys, Pokeweed added
- Agriculture: New online course on Diagnosing Herbicide Injury now available.
- More...

MAKE A GIFT | *Support UC IPM's mission to make integrated pest management the way to manage pests*

Home, Garden, Turf & Landscape Pests

Agricultural Pests

ON THIS SITE

- What is IPM?
- Home & landscape pests
- Agricultural pests
- Natural environment pests
- Exotic & invasive pests
- Weed gallery
- Natural enemies gallery
- Weather, models & degree-days
- Pesticide information
- Research
- Publications
- Events & workshops
- Online training
- Links
- About us
- Contact us

Home, garden, turf, and landscape pests

University of California's official guidelines for managing pests with environmentally sound methods. (More...)

Pests of homes, structures, people, and pets

Household pests

- Pests that sting, bite, or injure
- Wood-destroying, food, fabric, and nuisance pests
- Vertebrate pests: birds, mammals, and reptiles

Pests in gardens and landscapes

Choose a plant to find the most likely source of your pest problem

- Flowers
- Fruit trees, nuts, berries, and grapevines
- Lawns and turf (including comprehensive lawn guide)
- Trees and shrubs (including roses and other ornamentals)
- Vegetables, melons, and herbs

Some common pests

- Birds, mammals, and reptiles: vertebrate pests
- Insects, mites, mollusks, and nematodes: invertebrate pests

QUICK LINKS

- Pest Notes library
- Quick Tips library
- Video library
- Pests in the Urban Landscape Blog
- Seasonal Landscape IPM Checklist
- Plant Problem Diagnostic Tool
- Wildlife Pest Identification Tool

Plant Care in February

- Ornamentals (trees, shrubs and more)
- Veggies, herbs
- Fruit Trees (citrus/subtropicals and stone/pome fruits
- Natives and other pollinator friendly plants

Ornamentals (trees, shrubs and flowers)

- Mulch to keep weeds down and moisture in
- Fertilize if needed in the spring….many ornamental trees/shrubs can go without fertilizer, so fertilize as needed
- Fertilize blooming flowers as desired (up to monthly)
- Prune as needed see next slides

Pruning Evergreens

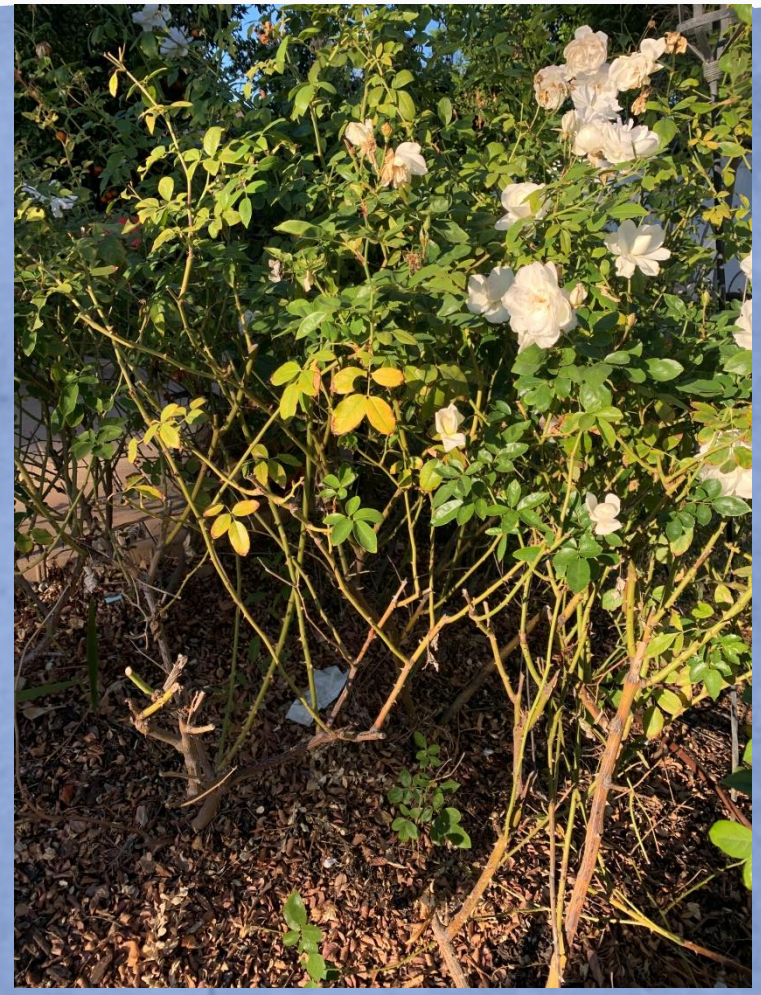
- Evergreen fruit trees need little pruning
- Groom out dead wood
- Groom crossing or in-growing branches
- Open densely foliated trees to avoid wind damage

Pruning Roses

- Prune established roses even if they have not lost their leaves
- Vigorous pruning needs be done before Valentine's Day
- Old-fashioned roses with a single bloom cycle in the spring, as with climbers, should be pruned following that bloom (ex: Lady Bank Climbing Rose)

Pruning Roses, continued

- Remove crowded or crossed branches
- Open the center of the plant for good light and airflow
- Prune branches at a 45-degree angle just above a bud that faces outward or toward a side that needs filling in
- Remove any leaves that have dead or diseased portions, and destroy (don't compost) them



Dividing Perennials

Divide and replant the following perennials:

- Agapanthus
- Chrysanthemums
- Coreopsis
- African Daisies (gazania)
- Shasta Daisies
- Daylilies
- Dianthus

Veggies and Herbs

- Plant “cool season” veggies
- Protect them from frost
- Fertilize every 4 to 6 weeks
- Fertilize strawberries in Feb
- Protect from pests
- Watch watering:
  - Keep an eye out for pots without adequate drainage, or berms that are holding water
  - Make sure plants are given even water and soil should be like wrung out sponge, drying just slightly between waterings
- Consider starting “warm season” veggies seeds indoors

Fruit Trees (Citrus/Subtropical)

- Watch for limbs with heavy fruit load and pick fruit to reduce chance of breakage
- Cut out suckers that come up from the root stock or water sprouts any time they appear
- Cut out dead and diseased wood as you see it (unless it is linked to a frost event, or is extensive and it is not yet spring)

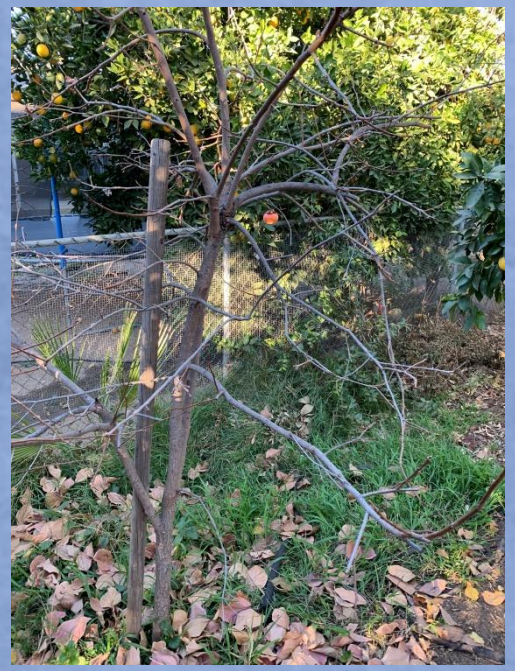
Flush on Citrus Trees

Watch for Rootstock Suckers and Water Sprouts

Fruit Trees (Pome/Stone Fruit)

- Need occasional water, hopefully rain will be enough, otherwise if no rainwater 1x a month
- Plan your fruit tree garden
- Treat pests that might be overwintering
- Feed in the spring
- Shape and Prune trees

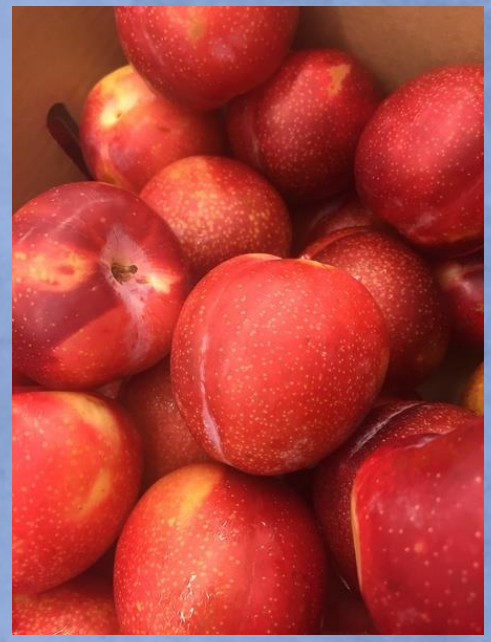
Temperate Fruit Tree Life Cycle



Dormancy

→ Swelling Buds

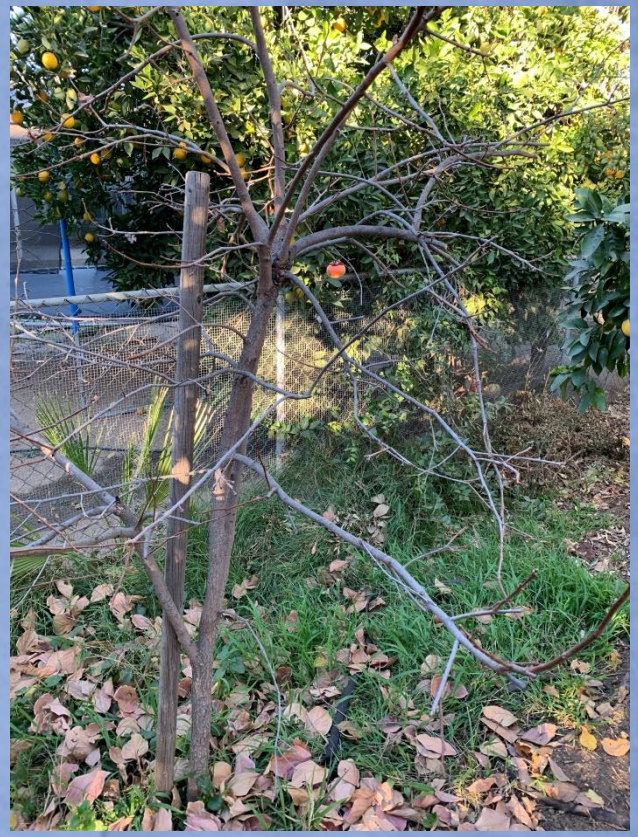
→ Flowers



→ Fruit

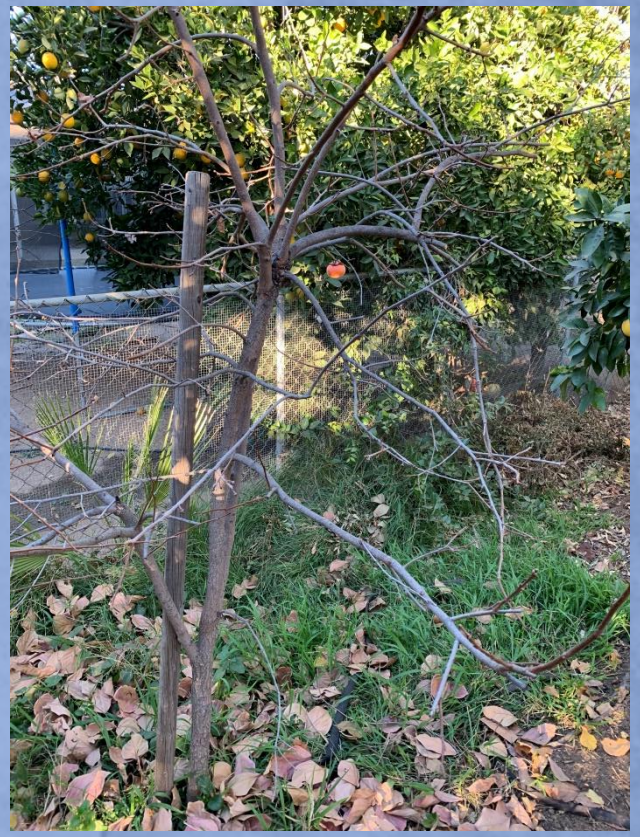
Pruning Overview

- The big month for pruning deciduous fruit and nut trees was last month, with early heat you may be pruning off buds, so prune as needed only*
- Sanitize pruning tools to avoid spreading diseases – 70% Isopropyl rubbing alcohol is a common choice
- Sanitize shears when moving from one plant to another



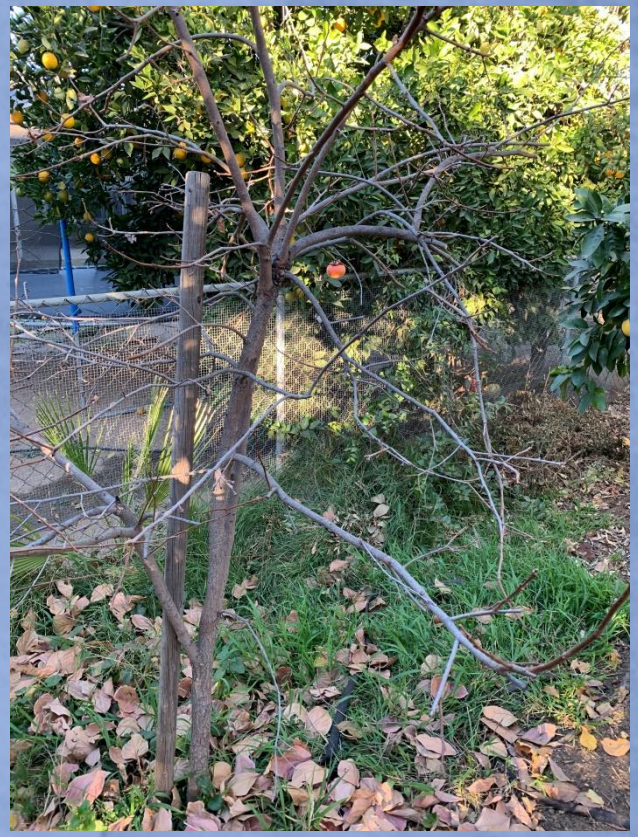
Pruning Guidelines

- Pruning Goals:
  - Remove dead growth
  - Remove crowded or crossed branches
  - Open the center for good light exposure and airflow
  - Repair structural weakness
  - Remove vigorous vertical-growing branches such as suckers and waterspouts
- The height or width of the tree can also be reduced
- Don’t prune spring-flowering ornamentals until after they begin blooming



Pruning Fruit Trees

- 15 – 20% pruning for plum, pluot, apples, and pear trees
- 10% pruning for cherries
- 50% pruning for peaches
- For slow growth fruits, just remove misplaced, spindly, over-long, or dead branches (pears, almonds)



Natives and other Pollinator Friendly Plants

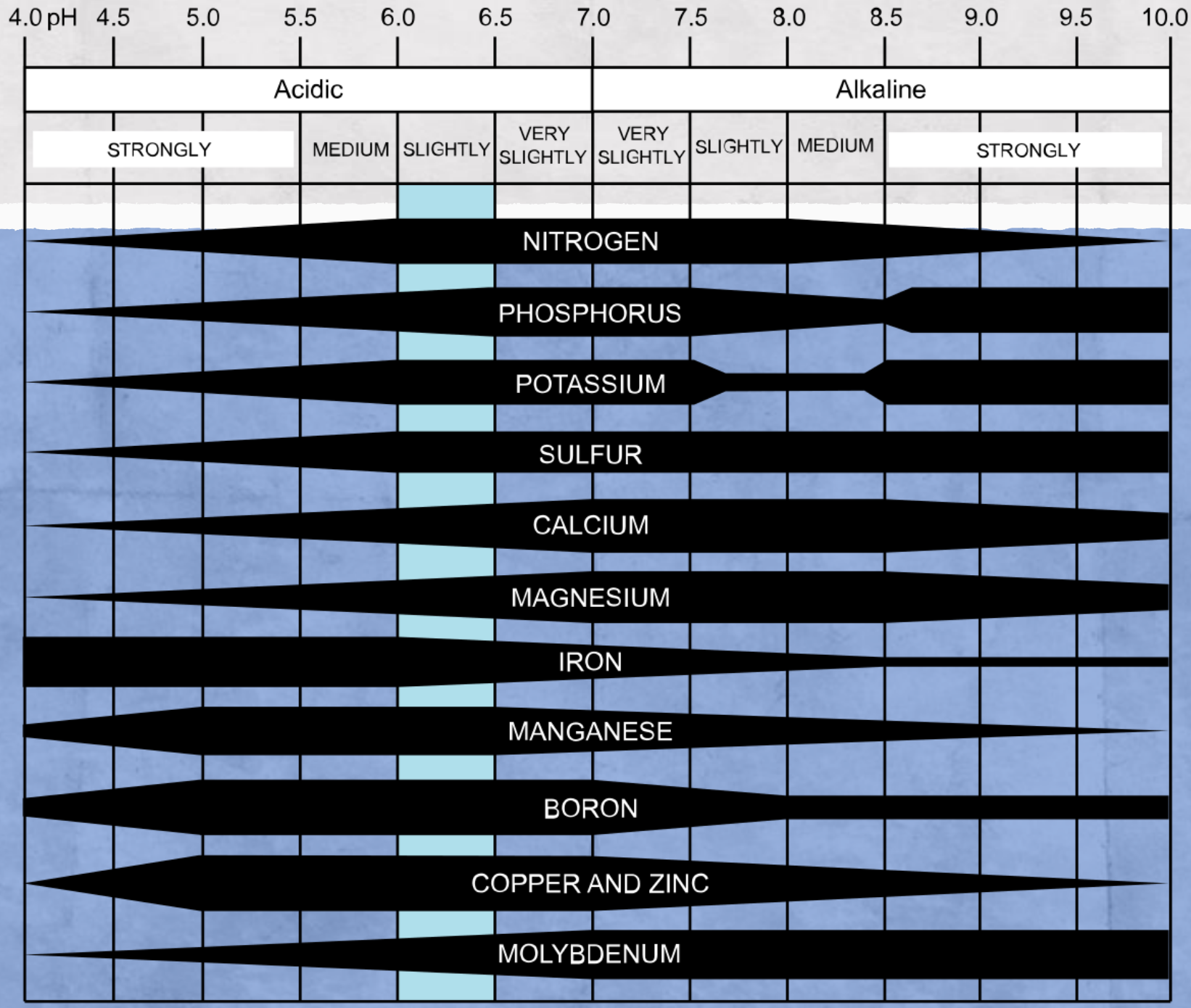
- Many natives go “summer dormant” rather than winter dormant
- Natives are leafing out in response to our rain in the new year
- No need to mulch or fertilize
- Enjoy!! We are beginning their time to shine!!
- *Need support this year if you planted in sometime this winter*

Other garden chores:

What to Fertilize

- Feeding your Garden

nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K)


4.0 pH
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
7.0
7.5
8.0
8.5
9.0
9.5
10.0
Acidic
Alkaline
STRONGLY
MEDIUM
SLIGHTLY
VERY SLIGHTLY
VERY SLIGHTLY
SLIGHTLY
MEDIUM
STRONGLY
NITROGEN
PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM
SULFUR
CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM
IRON
MANGANESE
BORON
COPPER AND ZINC
MOLYBDENUM

How to acidify your soil? And do you need to?

- CA Garden Web Q and A about soils and fertilization in the garden: http://cagardenweb.ucanr.edu/Vegetables/?uid=26&ds=462
- Acidifying your soil for blueberries and ornamental plants: https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/catalog/files/project/pdf/ec1560.pdf

Fertilizer: It's time…almost…..yes and no

- Plants are breaking dormancy (early), and may be ready for fertilizer, but use caution
- Can fertilize citrus soon
- Feed roses as new growth appears, and after pruning if you are going to do a "late" pruning

Organic and synthetic fertilizer (ipm.ucanr.edu)

Fertilizing cont.

- Daphne after bloom
- Asparagus and strawberries
- Cane berries: split yearly recommended amount into three applications, just before new growth, mid-spring and mid-summer
- Feed mature bloomers and fall-planted perennials with a slow-release fertilizer
- *Don't fertilize dry plants! Water properly for a bit then fertilize*
- *In pots twice as often with ½ as much*

Fertilizing in Feb (if not done in Jan)

- Feed azaleas, camellias, and rhododendrons with peat mulch and cottonseed meal
- Feed annuals with a complete fertilizer once a month or fish emulsion every two weeks

Camellia Pink, UCANR

Weeds! Watch for and pull them regularly before they take over!!

- For help with weed ID call our helpline or check out this great site *or* use the "key words":
- *UCIPM Weeds*
- http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html

Apply mulch to prevent weeds, keep moisture in and keep pests away!

- Apply 2” to 3” of mulch around base of plants, keeping at least 4” to 6” from trunks of trees, or base of plants
- Do Not apply Mulch Volcanos!
- Replace mulch as needed
- Native plants don’t need, or some even prefer no mulch
- Information on different types of mulch: http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/GARDEN/ENVIRON/mulchtbl.html

Compost:

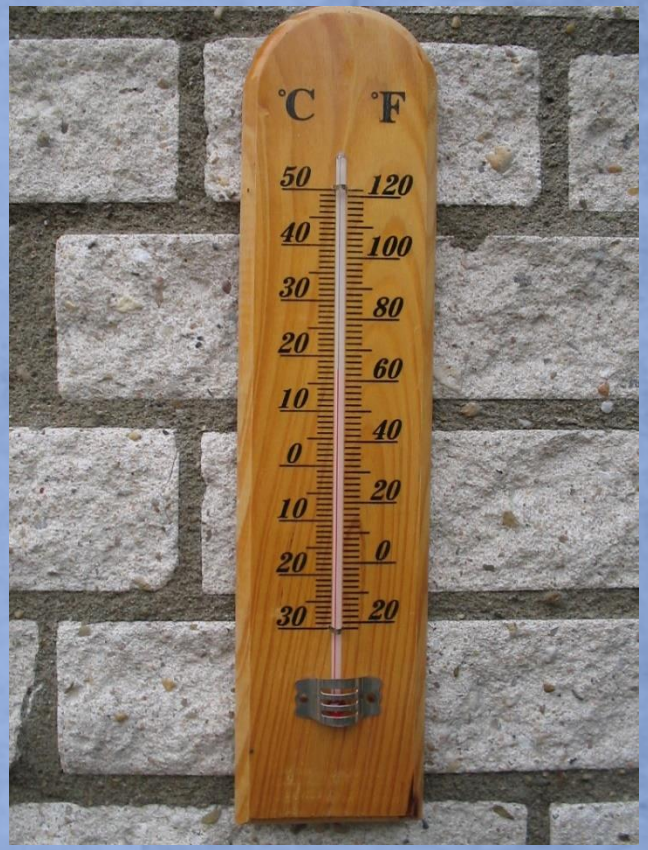
- Apply 2” to 3” of compost to beds/pots/soil and dig down 4 to 6” for veggie planting
- Native plants don’t need, or some prefer, no compost added
- Great source of microorganisms to help with soil and plant health
- Not a replacement for fertilizer but still very important
- Use caution when using animal fertilizers on edibles, best used when aged and also kept away from root or leafy veggies that touch the soil
- To learn more join upcoming composting and soil health workshops

Seed saving check in:

- Many of the summer wildflower seeds dropped in the last rain
- Seed Saver Series: Saving your Cool Season Veggie and Herb Seeds (online)
- Most native plants go to seed in the late spring/summer/fall
- Starting seeds? Time to start your summer veggies soon! Check out our upcoming class on Seed Starting that will be posted on our website soon

Other Tips

- Watch the weather forecast for temps under 32 (?! Are we going to have that this year?)
- Protect your plants from frost (HEAT?), and remove coverings during the day
- Cover crops like Fava beans can be planted if not planted earlier, probably need extra watering support this year



Lawn Care

- If more rains don't come, irrigate lawn once or twice this month.

- If more rains come, the soil might be soggy - remove fallen leaves and try not to walk on the soil

Website for classes and more:
http://mgsb.ucanr.edu/
Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram
@MGPSanBern
Sign up for our newsletter on our website:

Contact our Master Gardener Helpline at:

By phone:(909)387-2182

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Thank you for Coming! Questions?