

SLIDE #1

Welcome to the University of California Master Gardeners of Napa County 'Winterizing Your Garden' workshop. The UC Master Gardeners are a volunteer organization affiliated with the University of California. Our mission is to provide YOU the home gardener with research based gardening information.

SLIDE #2

Our beautiful Napa Valley is blessed with what is called a 'Mediterranean Climate'. This is distinguished by warm, wet winters and calm, hot, dry summers. This Chart shows the Sunset Climate Zones for Napa Valley and the average highs and lows for each zone. The far right column shows the extreme lows recorded in the last 7 years. As you can see there is quite a swing in temperatures here in the Valley between the zones.

We all know that as soon as you put something down in writing 'exceptions' crop up. In fact, in a recent newspaper article in the Sacramento Bee, National Weather Service meteorologist Michelle Mead said upon viewing all the indicators for this coming winter season 'It really is a crapshoot. We don't know what exactly we're going to get.'

So our goal today is to show you how to....

SLIDE #3:

"Avoid surprise and Winterize"

SLIDE #4

To help you do that

-We will give you information on how to Tidy up Your Garden, Planting a Winter Garden & all about Cover Crops; cover topics on Protecting your Garden & landscape & then infrastructure and Tool storage and maintenance.

SLIDE #5:

TIDY UP THE YARD

Winterizing your garden basically means shutting down for the winter months and getting ready for Spring. In this segment of our workshop we will talk about the different maintenance chores needed to be done around the yard and in your garden beds.

SLIDE #6

PUT PATIO FURNITURE AWAY

Time to close your outdoor entertainment area. Store the pads in a dry well ventilated location. The furniture will last longer if you store it out of the weather. I have found that vacuuming the dust from the pads and wiping down the furniture before storage helps with the Spring set-up process. Storing your BBQ and/or covering it in some manner will not only help it to last longer but will also facilitate your use in the Spring.

SLIDE #7

CHOP, CLIP, CUT & CLEAN

Remove any spent perennials and annuals from supports and garden beds. This not only makes the general area and garden beds look 'ship shape' but allows for any creative changes to be visualized. If you shake the spent blooms over the beds before you dispose of them many times they will re-seed in the spring.

SLIDE #8

RAKE UP DEAD LEAVES

General clean-up and raking of the leaves & debris in the yard helps to prevent pathogens, disease and/or fungal infections from 'overwintering' in your garden beds. Make sure to put any diseased plant material in the Waste Mgmt 'yard waste' container rather than your home compost pile so you don't contaminate your personal compost system. Then you can start with a 'clean slate' in the Spring.

SLIDE #9

TREAT FUNGUS INFECTED PLANTS

PEACH LEAF CURL

Fall is the time to manage fungal infections on certain plants in your garden. Peach leaf curl is one of these. To prevent peach leaf curl, use resistant peach and nectarine varieties where possible. For nonresistant varieties, treat trees with a fungicide every year after leaves have fallen. Leaf fall usually is in late November but can be as late as early January. Generally a single early treatment when the tree is dormant is effective, although in areas of high rainfall or during a particularly wet winter, it might be advisable to apply a second **spray late in the dormant season,**

preferably as flower buds begin to swell but before green leaf tips are first visible.

SLIDE #10

TREAT FUNGUS INFECTED PLANTS

ROSES

A variety of plant pathogens can affect roses. The most common problem in California is powdery mildew, but a number of other diseases including rust, black spot, botrytis, downy mildew, and anthracnose may cause problems where moist conditions prevail. Your handout has a link for you to find out more about these problems and how to manage them.

SLIDE #11

LEAVE SEEDS FOR THE BIRDS

It is fun to leave those heavy seed pods for the birds to dine on throughout the winter. I usually remove the pods from the plant and put them in a location where I can observe the birds enjoying the bounty.

SLIDE #12

BULBS

Now is the time to plant those spring blooming bulbs. Just a small amount of time and effort will result in an amazing show come Spring. Daffodils, Tulips, Lilies & Dutch Iris are just a small offering of what is available. Check online or at your local nursery for all the wonderful options to choose from.

SLIDE #13

DIVIDE PERENNIALS

Now is the time to divide and thin those perennials. Bearded Iris, Cannas & Day lilies are some of the perennials I have in my landscape. I start when the plants look healthy. Don't wait until the plant become huge and sad looking. Signs that the plant is ready for division are fewer flowers, smaller leaves and weaker blooming stalks. Sometimes the plant has crowded into another plant.

To facilitate this process you might need to soak the ground first and cut the plant back. Begin digging at the plant's drip line as this will cause the least root damage. Dig a trench around the entire plant and then angle the shovel to cut any deeper roots. For large heavy plants you might have to quarter the plant with your shovel. After undercutting or dividing lift the plant from the ground.

Perennials can really be divided at any time of the year and even if they are blooming but I find the Fall the best time as the plants have more time to set new roots. Be sure to save only the healthiest pieces. Discard any with discolored stems or eroded roots and crowns.

If you need to store the divisions for a few days before replanting put them in a bucket or a box wrapped in a wet newspaper to keep roots moist and store in a cool place. If by some mischance they do dry out, no worries, just rehydrate in a bucket of water an hour before replanting. Now also is the time to spread the wealth. Give some of these divisions to friends and family for their gardening enjoyment.

A rule of thumb is if you remove a wheelbarrow of perennials then you need to replenish the planting bed with a wheelbarrow of composted material. This will renew the soil, stay ahead of pest problems and maintain fertility.

Divide the plant into small pieces that are at most 20-25% of the size of the original plant. The smaller divisions tend to grow more vigorously and will allow you to postpone dividing again for a few years.

Let the roots be your guide on how to replant. There are five basic root types: roots that form clumps or offsets, surface roots, underground running roots, taproots or woody roots. Each type requires a different planting method.

Your handout has a link on how to proceed.

SLIDE #14

FLOWERS

During this usually dreary time of year winter blooms really brighten up the landscape. Pansies & Cyclamen are two kinds of winter blooming flowers. Check out the local nurseries for options that do well in our area.

SLIDE #15

PLANT A WINTER VEGGIE CROP

Now is the time to put in your fall & winter veggie crop. Actually you can start as early as late Aug. for an early winter harvest and as late as Oct. for an early spring harvest. For the most part during late Nov thru mid Jan. the plants will just stay in stasis and abide until the sunlight and soil temperature increases. Your handout has a link for all the information you will need to make a selection and how to grow your fall & winter veggie garden.

SLIDE #16

CROP ROTATION

If you plant the a crop or a crop from the same plant family in the same location each year your chances of disease increases exponentially. To have a healthy, diverse, productive garden it is important to rotate your crops each year. The best plan is a four year plan but a three year plan is also doable. We have included a 4 year Crop Rotation Chart in your handouts. Note how there are four beds on the chart and each year the crops are rotated so that there is optimum diversity. I like the fact that this chart classifies the familys/plants by 'leaf', 'fruit', 'root' & 'legume' instead of the plant family like 'Brassicaceae' (cauliflower, broccoli etc) which I find not only hard to pronounce but also hard to remember. Many folks keep a record of each garden bed and what is planted yearly in that bed. I have a friend that posts a plastic covered chart in her work shed and uses a grease pencil to fill in that year's crop to help her make sure to rotate yearly. However you keep this information the important thing is to remember to rotate your crops

SLIDE #17

USING COVER CROPS

Cover crops were used frequently until about the 19950's when they went out of fashion due to the increasingly widespread use of pesticides and fertilizers. In the last few years though farmers and researchers have developed a renewed interest in their application. With cover crops potential for helping reduce chemicals in the soil and their ability to renew

the nutrients in the soil via a nitrogen fixing bacteria (N-fixing rhizobia bacteria) in nodules in the root system, cover crops are quickly becoming an important component in 'sustainable' production in most areas of California.

The benefits to the soil include protection from erosion, the addition of organic matter and improvement of soil structure, additional Nitrogen to the soil, weed abatement and the attraction of beneficial insects and spiders. Some of the potential disadvantages would be the temporary loss of available soil moisture and Nitrogen to nearby plantings and the attraction of pests. Also that particular bed would be unavailable for planting while the cover crop is in place.

My interest in this subject was piqued by the fact that I personally am not an 'edible gardener'. For the most part I go for a 'visual' crop. But I do realize that my fallow flower beds would be 'revitalized' and protected during the winter months by putting in a cover crop.

Since my crop is for 'cover' only I planted in mid Oct. and will chop the plants back into the soil before they set seed around March. It is important that the plants are chopped up before the seed is set. This insures all that Nitrogen is returned to the soil. When the plant sets seed the Nitrogen is used by the plant to make the blooms/seeds and therefore is no longer available to revitalize the soil.

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FAVORITE BACKYARD COVER CROPS

You can plant cover crops two ways, depending on your other plantings: Sow seeds after you harvest crops (lettuce, beans, or tomatoes, for example), or plant low-growing cover crops between rows of any fall-planted crop, such as broccoli or spinach.

Red Clover, Mustard and Fava Beans are three favorite cover crops for your backyard. Sow seeds at least 30 days before your first expected fall frost date. The more established a cover crop is before winter, the more likely it will overwinter. Water garden beds, if necessary, to help get the crop established. I personally have not had a problem with this but it is recommended that prior to planting legume cover crops like Fava Beans

you inoculate the seeds with nitrogen-fixing bacteria (available from cover crop seed suppliers).

All three examples have nitrogen fixing properties. They then each have individual properties that would make choosing one up to your specific specifications.

In your handouts there are three links on Cover Crops.

SLIDE #19

PREP & PROTECT

Topics to be discussed in this segment deal with preparing and protecting your gardens and landscape from the inclement weather of the winter months.

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COMPOST, WOOD, ETC.

As winter approaches and we have cleaned up our summer garden -We need to replenish the nutrients that have been used up.

We must also ADDRESS the CHANGING CLIMATE - - COLDER, maybe WINDY, & hopefully RAIN.

ADDING MULCH to the ground around our plants helps to RETAIN MOISTURE and slow or PREVENT RUNOFF.

Organic COMPOST is an excellent choice for mulch as it PROVIDES NUTRIENTS, as well as preservation & protection for the soil.

If you're making YOUR own COMPOST, keep it COVERED.

It should REMAIN MOIST - - not "soaking wet" - - to decompose properly. COVERING it also helps to keep down insects & retain warmth to SPEED up the PROCESS.

Also, if you have a WOODPILE, cover it so on the remote chance we have a "BURN DAY" when it's cold, and you could have a fire.

If we can't burn, at least are providing a nice dry home for the wood rats! Actually, it is also a refuge for our little California Brown snakes and lizards, which help us with INSECT, snail & SLUG control.

SLIDE #21

MULCHING

When MULCHING around trees, be sure to keep the mulch 6-12" AWAY from the trunk, to prevent CROWN ROT.

The picture of the SPRUCE also reminds us to do a DEEP SOAKING for our evergreens, which have had minimal water during summer.

The DEEP H2O also protects the ROOTS during a hard freeze & HYDRATES/warms the Branches & needles.

The photo on the right is an example of BARK PROTECTION as a deterrent to BUCKS scratching the velvet off their antlers before the rut. That behavior can severely damage the tree, and occasionally cause death.....to the tree, not because you shot the deer!

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BARK PROTECTION

Another concern is YOUNG FRUIT TREES, which have have very thin bark, which can be damaged by frost or freezing.

These trunks can be wrapped during cold spells w/ TREE WRAP. Remove the wrap when it warms up.

BETTER YET, our plumbing expert Rich has a better solution, = water PIPE INSULATION! It's available to fit diameters from 1/2-4"!

It's easier to place & remove, held on w/electrical tape! Brilliant!

SLIDE #23

DEER DAMAGE

OH Dear! Check out that poor FIG Tree, and its growth pattern.

If you look closely toy can see the result of antler scraping I referred to earlier.

The damage occurred about 10 years ago when it was a sapling, resulting in retarded growth and weird growth.

However today it yields a nice crop of Mission Figs in spring & fall.

Resilient tree....good choice for your yard.

FENCES are a good deterrent, and somewhat "kinder" than a 30.06!

SLIDE #24

WINDBREAKS & ANIMAL DEFENSE

Some defensive/PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES can have multiple applications.

This is a homemade PVC frame with BIRD NETTING attached.

The hoards of QUAIL and marauding Goldfinches that visit our yard relish their free salad bar.

This FRAME can also be draped to provide PROTECTION from SUN, WIND & FROST too.

The weed block seen here is permeable to water & does let a little sunlight thru.

This is EASY to DRAPE and REMOVE as the weather demands.

SLIDE #25

COVER FROST SENSITIVE PLANTS

OTHER TECHNIQUES for FROST include various structures & covers.....use your imagination.

One suggestion I have seen suggests TEPEE.

The TP we are referring to here, is the early Native American “housing option”, NOT the late-nite activity of high school students!

The PURPOSE of the tepee is to PREVENT the cover from CONTACTING the LEAVES of the plant, which can cause damage in a big frost or freeze.

However, not many plants are "big-at-the-bottom & little-at-the-top", so perhaps a “squarer” shape works better.

In the photo on the UR rear is a bamboo stick “CUBE” stabilized by a vertical rebar driven into the ground.

In the foreground is an example of an anchored CHICKEN-WIRE “CYLINDER” for support.

WIRE CAGES can be used for protecting plant roots from gophers, etc., OR turned over to protect smaller plants.

The picture below that illustrates the ROOMIER frost protection configuration.

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FROST COVER OPTIONS

Covers need to be PERMEABLE (NO Plastic) and durable.

A light filmy cloth like N-SULATE, or AGRIBOND (commercially available) work well. Can be used on INDIVIDUAL plants or as a FLOATING ROW COVER.

A product PLANKET, is a heavier material, dome shaped with a drawstring at the bottom. It doesn't really let sun thru and is not as water permeable as the above.

And then of course, there's the good ol' worn-out bedsheet.

In really severe freezes even blankets may be used. [w/Christmas tree lights?]

SLIDE #27

WATER FEATURES

Don't we all love fountains? They're kinda' like living art.

And the SOUND of flowing water is one of nature's great PACIFIERS.

FREEZING is the issue here. You don't want to destroy your pump, so what can you do?

Since ANTIFREEZE isn't an option for our feathered friends' bath or drinking water,

And RUNNING the PUMP 24/7 isn't practical, either the water or the pump must go.

If you DUMP the PUMP and keep the water, remember to flush it daily to prevent mosquitos, if weather warms.

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WORMS/VERMICULTURE

You got worms? Well, I do....in a BIN.

These Red Wigglers are protected in the bin, on a covered patio on the N side of the house.

Worms do their best work in 50-70 degree temperature range. When it gets into the lo-mid 40's I may cover them w/a blanket.

If it gets into the low 30's, I bring them inside. They don't escape & they don't smell.....AND, I'm still married, so I guess that ain't over the line.

SLIDE #29

INSPECT TO PROTECT

In a way, your garden succeeds the way you do in your life.

OBSERVE what is going on, always.

DIAGNOSE the situation....if there are issues,

Develop a PLAN.

ACT on the plan.

EVALUATE! If it's working', keep it up. If not, go back to step one.

SLIDE #30

NO 'DOWN' TIME

I used to think that wintertime in your garden was "down time". After becoming a Master Gardener I now know there is no such thing as "down time". Infrastructure, repair of infrastructure, tool maintenance, tool repair, sharpening, rust removal, caring for pots, building or rebuilding a gardening bench, preparing your garden for the spring planting time, digging holes for bare root plants, building raised beds, all of this can and should be done during the so called "down time".

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REMOVE DEBRIS FROM GUTTER

Let's start out talking about care and upkeep of your rain gutters. All houses have, or are supposed to have, rain gutters along the eaves of your roof. There are some gutters that drain into the storm drainage system in some cities and towns. I know that Napa has a stormwater system. It is a yearly chore at my house to make sure the gutters are clear of leaves and debris to make sure the leaves do not cause a stoppage in the stormwater system. This can be a tricky job as some of the gutters border the roof on the second floor of a two-story house.

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Safety First should be the watchword here. Most gutters bordering the first floors can be accessed with an eight foot ladder and a hose to flush out the gutters and then washing down the downspout to ensure you have a good flow to the stormwater underground piping. There are attachments you can put on the end of your hose to avoid having to use a ladder. These attachments have a gooseneck affair on the business end but my recommendation would be to make sure you are wearing a raincoat and rain pants as you are going to get wet attempting to clear the gutters. I have also seen people with an air compressor blowing out the leaves and such and doing this without getting wet. I guess you could use a leaf blower, but I would hate to try and stand on the top of a ladder and wrangle a bulky leaf blower around up there.

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HOW TO REDUCE THIS SEASONAL CHORE

There are methods to keep the leaves out of your gutters that are called 'gutter guards'. There are many manufacturers of gutter covers you can install yourself on top of or in your rain gutters.

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They range from expanded metal ones, plastic ones, ones that are domed shaped and even polypropylene ones.

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MANY TYPES THAT CAN BE PROFESSIONALLY INSTALLED

that fit atop or just inside the gutters keeping the leaves out but allowing the water to soak through and drain out the rain water leader.

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MANAGE DOWNSPOUT FLOW

Some gutters do not end up in a storm drain system and the rainwater emerges from the downspout and runs across your garden taking the soil with it. They have concrete blocks that have hollows cast into them so the water leaves the area of the downspout without digging a hole against your foundation, and they also make downspout extensions in the form of corrugated, flexible tubing that takes water well away from your house and planting areas. These come in all different lengths, 10 to 20 feet and can be coupled together to go all the way across your yard.

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NEW RAISED BEDS

Now is also the time to build new raised beds for planting in the spring. You can size them to custom fit your planting area and build as high as you like. After constructing your new raised bed, fill it with soil and compost right away so that it can age and pack down. You can fill it again with some new soil in the spring.

SLIDE #38

DIG THOSE HOLES

While we are playing in the dirt, now would be the time to dig any holes, right after the first or second rain, and let them sit also in preparation of any bare root plants you are planning to plant in the spring. The ground will be softer after the first rains and you will only have to backfill your hole when you plant your bare root plant in the spring.

SLIDE #39

CLEAN AND SANITIZE THOSE EMPTY POTS AND CONTAINERS

For you container gardeners, now is the time to also clean and prepare your pots for springtime plants. If you are like my wife and daughter, you have quite a monetary investment in pots, so you want to take care of them. It is very possible that plants you have taken out of these pots from last year could have had some pests or even a disease unknown to you. If you put a new plant in one of these pots, you stand a good chance of passing along or infecting a new plant the following season. Soak your used pots in water to loosen the dirt and grime, then, sanitize them using a 10% vinegar, or bleach, solution. Then store the pots in a sheltered area, upside down.

SLIDE #40

STORE FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES CORRECTLY AND DISPOSE OF THEM PROPERLY

Make sure you store Fertilizers and pesticides in a dry place. I place mine in plastic bags to insure they are as moisture proof as I can make them. Nothing is worse than the next time you go to use them and they are in brick form and hard as concrete. And how do you dispose of these items that are almost all gone, used up, etc? They should be disposed of properly, and to do that you can go to the County of Napa web site and type in "disposal of". They will direct you to the proper places. I believe there is a County Disposal Site near South Kelly Road on Devlin Road. The last time I looked it was only open on Friday and Saturday. Please do not put half empty pesticides, herbicides and such in the grey landfill trash receptacle, and definitely not in the brown garden waste containers.

SLIDE #41

CLEAN & SHARPEN LAWN MOWER

Like any other tool, a lawn mower has a blade that after continued usage, needs to be sharpened. The most important thing to determine is whether or not you have an electric, or gas powered mower. If your mower is electric, simply unplug the cord from the mower. If you have a gas mower, make sure you run it until it runs out of gas. Then remove the spark plug wire, I also tape the end of the spark plug, to insure there is no possibility for the motor to spark and turn the rotor. If you have the instructions for your mower, check to see which side it can be laid on to prevent any remaining gas and, most importantly, the oil from running into the air filter. Most gas mowers definitely have a 'right' or 'wrong' side to be laid on.

Electric mowers are easy, once unplugging the mower you can actually turn it upside down to work on getting the blade off. This is why you would want to turn the mower on its side, or over, to work on sharpening the blade. Once the mower blade is accessible, loosen the nut holding the blade. It will be a counter clockwise motion. If the nut is very tight, and you are having trouble holding the blade and the wrench at the same time, prop a 2x4 under the blade and wedge it between the blade and the body of the mower. You can also spray the nut with a "Liquid Wrench" type of product. Wait for the product to penetrate, then remove the two square washers, noting how they sit on the blade, and then the blade, and the fan. Clean all the parts. Sharpening the blade should be accomplished in the same manner you would sharpen any blade. Determine the beveled side of the blade and use a file to sharpen. If your blade has not been sharpened in a while, or never been sharpened, it may require sharpening first on a grinder to obtain the correct bevel. Finish it off with a hand file. Put the parts, after cleaning, back on the mower in the same order, only reversed, as when you took them off. Tighten the nut in a clockwise direction. One important note: the motor shaft will be flattened on two sides. Make sure the square washers slide down these flattened sides. If not you will never be able to tighten the blade satisfactorily. While the parts are off the mower body, make sure to wash and scrape away the grass residue stuck to the mower body. Dry thoroughly before reassembling the parts. Remember, water plus air equals rust. Dry as well as you can. If you have an air compressor in your shop area, blow air into the parts you cannot access with a rag to get all the moisture you can out of these tight spaces.

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CLEAN, SHARPEN & STORE TOOLS

If you are at all like me, a tool freak, it has taken you a long time to build up a satisfactory inventory of good, workable tools. They need to be treated with respect, and by that, I mean kept clean, free of dirt from the yard, sharp, cleaned after every use, at the very least wiped down, and maintained before being stored for the winter. Tools with wooden handles need to be cared for as well as mechanical type tools such as loppers, nippers and mowers. My tools are usually stored in the garden area workspace during the spring and summer and the handles are subject to abuse by the sun. I lightly sand the handles and then use an oil soaked rag to lightly coat them for the winter. (mention: wheelbarrows and spreaders and the need to clean these too. Clean the barrow buckets, oil the wheels

and axles, treat the handles with oil soaked rags. Be sure to store out of the weather.)

SLIDE #43

TOOL CLEANING SUPPLIES

Choosing your line of approach by gathering your cleaning supplies. Start by cleaning large deposits off your tools. You may need to use a scraper, such as this tool or steel wool to get down to the metal. I start by wiping all the dirt and grime off the tool, then apply “Scrubbing Bubbles” to loosen the dirt that is difficult to just wipe off. Hopefully you haven’t let your tools get this bad. You want to save your tools for use another day. This slide shows the different types of cleaning supplies. (name them)

SLIDE #44

RUST REMOVAL

If there is heavy rust deposits on the tool, it is time to break out the wire brushes, then the steel wool. You can also use rags & oil to help with removal of some lighter rust deposits.

SLIDE #45

SHARPENING ESSENTIALS

You want to inspect your garden tools to determine the cleaning needs. For your pruning shears & shovels you want to sharpen them properly & as always SAFETY FIRST

SLIDE #46

ANVIL VS. BYPASS

There is a saying my father used to use when he was upset with me for “playing” with his tools: There is a tool for every job and a job for every tool. He then used to go into a rant about how it was important for me to find out the right tool for whichever job I was working on. This leads me right into a discussion about hand pruning tools. There are three basic types of hand pruning tools: bypass cutters, anvil type cutters and ratchet type cutters. We will get to the ratchet type later as they are a hybrid giving the user more strength to use on tougher jobs. There are folks who believe you should never use an anvil type cutter on plants. They say the anvil

squeezes the stem, or branch, rather than making a clean cut, and damages the plant. Maybe so, but they are using the wrong tool for the job. Anvil type cutters were developed to prune dead wood or branches when the tree, or plant, is dormant. They are easier to use than a bypass type cutter for this job. Either type requires a different method of care when sharpening the blades.

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HOW TO SHARPEN BOTH

The bypass blade is sharpened on the **OUTSIDE** of the blade. This tool is called a bypass because the blade 'passes' by the base. If you sharpen the blade on the inside the blade will not 'pass' the base properly. On the Anvil type tool the blade actually ends on the base and **DOES NOT** bypass. So the Anvil blade needs to be sharpened on **both** side.

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CORRECT SHARPENING ANGLE

When sharpening a tool it is **VERY** important to do so at the correct angle. Look at the curve of the blade and the slope of the edge. Match the sharpening surface with that angle. Touse the incorrect angle would not sharpen the blade and in some cases might cause damage to the blade itself. Then sharpen. After you have attained the desired feel to the blades, oil, or spray, a penetrating oil, such as WD 40,3in1 household oil, and work the oil into the mechanism, then wipe off the excess oil. Some folks wrap their hand tools in an oil soaked rag for the winter to prevent moisture from starting the rusting on your newly cleaned tools.

SLIDE #49

SHARPENING SHOVELS AND LIKE TOOLS

When sharpening your shovels & like tools be sure & sharpen the blade on the correct side. The top is the side you want sharp. So that when you point the tool into the ground that will be the sharpened side. Sharpening the outside or wrong side would result in presenting a flat surface to the ground when using the tool. Much harder to use that way

.SLIDE #50

WHEELBARROW

When storing your wheelbarrow. If it has to be outside there is a right way & a wrong way. The picture on the right is the wrong way. It can collect

rain water & leaves that can put weight on the structure it is hanging from & could cause the wall to pull down.

In closing, let me just add one final thought about tools: there could be a Workshop developed for just talking about nothing but tools. There are tool catalogues that, collectively, are thicker than the old Sears, Roebuck catalog. We could spend hours talking about the differences between this type of saw and that kind of lopper. The amount of money that could be spent on tools in your garden is astronomical, as I am sure you are well aware. Please take care of them.

CLOSING:

SLIDE #51

We have reached the end of our presentation.

-We have been checking the easel throughout and we believe all on the list has been covered today. (Note: we had an easel at the entrance for folks to write their 'burning questions' on)

-Do you folks have any additional questions?

-In your handout pkt is a two sided page entitled 'winterizing check list' which is, as the title suggests, all you will need to do to 'winterize' your garden plus several links we feel are interesting. Next is an additional page 'gardening resources' that also has some helpful links as well as the link mentioned for disposal of hazardous waste here in the Valley. Holding this pkt all together is what we call the 'ladybug card' and is our UCMG business card. You will find all our contact info...physical address, web address and phone number. If you have a gardening question; would like to talk to the Help Desk; find out about any other events (mention upcoming workshops, Tree Walks, etc at this point) or perhaps schedule a Gardening Speaker for your group that is the info you will need to do so.

-Last but not least is an 'event survey'. If you would please take a moment to fill that out it would be much appreciated. We use this information to send to the University of California; to improve on our delivery & information in events like today and/or to pat ourselves on the back for a job well done.

-With that Thank You for attending today. Remember to check out our UCMG Napa County web site. As I said that contact information is on the

small business card attached to your handouts and if you need a Gardening Speaker or a private Tree Walk for your organization we CAN DO THAT!

-Now for the 'giveaway'. Everyone get out your orange tickets if you don't have one raise your hand. I will read the last three digits of each ticket.

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-Now let's all head outside for our Hand's on Activity