

On September 17, 2014, the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) on NASA's Aqua satellite captured this image of the King Fire burning in Eldorado National Forest. View a larger version [here](#).

Creative and Sustainable Ways to Help Your Landscape be Firewise

By Robin Stanley, UCCE Master Gardener of El Dorado County

The last few years have been sobering ones for foothill residents. Between the King Fire in 2014 and the Butte Fire in 2015, it has become increasingly important that people understand what options they have to create a landscape that is attractive, water-saving, and firewise.

For 15 years, UCCE Master Gardener Robin Stanley and her husband Mark, a retired CAL FIRE administrator, have offered classes and presentations on firewise landscaping. In these classes, they focus on key points to keep in mind when looking at your property. These include the three R's: "Remove, Reduce and Replace."

- ▶ REMOVE through elimination of dead or dying material or other hazardous fuel sources.
- ▶ REDUCE and space out remaining plantings to eliminate the continuous line of vegetation that can serve as ladder fuels. Ladder fuels can be dry grass, shrubs, or small trees which grow so close together that they allow fire to move up into the tops of trees, causing it to spread more quickly.
- ▶ REPLACE by replanting selected areas or even renovating the majority of your property. In either case, there are more plant options now more than ever.

There are probably lots of misconceptions about what a firewise landscape is, and isn't. In many cases, the work you do on reducing the fire risk of your property can actually result in a more attractive and healthier landscape.

Continued on page 2 ▶

SUMMER 2016

Contact Your Local Master Gardener

Amador County

(209) 223-6838

Office hours: 10 am–Noon

Tuesday–Thursday

mgamador@ucanr.edu

El Dorado County

(530) 621-5512

Office hours: 9 am–Noon

Tuesday–Friday

mgeldorado@ucanr.edu

Sign Up Online

Not on our e-newsletter distribution list yet? Know someone who would like to receive our newsletters and notifications on classes and events?

Sign up online at:

<http://ucanr.edu/mgenews>

Free Pest Notes

Free Pest Notes are available on a variety of topics. For more information, call or email your local UCCE Master Gardener office. To explore the Pest Notes on the UC Integrated Pest Management (IPM) website, go to www.ipm.ucdavis.edu



Get Answers to Your Gardening Questions Online

http://cecentralsierra.ucanr.edu/Master_Gardeners

- Information about UCCE Master Gardeners and how to become one
- List of public classes
- Calendar of Master Gardener events
- Useful links to gardening websites
- Home gardening publications

Got a specific question? Just email us!

Amador: mgamador@ucanr.edu

El Dorado: mgeldorado@ucanr.edu

► Firewise (continued from page 1)

Reducing the overall number of trees on your property can reduce competition for water, sunlight, and nutrients throughout your landscape. People often describe their new landscape as more “parklike.”

As you drive around our county, it’s hard not to notice the increasing number of dead and dying trees. Many people will have no alternative than to have trees taken down this year. You can find information on tree mortality here:

 [Tree Mortality Task Force – CAL FIRE](#)

 [Bark Beetles & Dead Trees – CAL FIRE](#)

 [El Dorado County Tree Mortality](#)

If you have to hire a tree service to do work on your property anyway, it is sensible to make an informed decision about other tree removal that might be combined with that work. Several years ago, I wrote an article on how to choose an arborist. It can be found here: [Firewise Landscaping: Finding the Right Tree Specialist](#).

In deciding on plants for your firewise garden, you may want to visit our [Sherwood Demonstration Garden](#), where you will find representative plants that can be grown closer to a house in fire prone areas in our [Native Garden](#) section.

For additional information on fire safety, please visit the UC Cooperative Extension Central Sierra webpage [Living with Fire](#), as well as Cal Fire’s [Ready for Wildfire](#) website. ♡

What’s In a Name?

By Sue McDavid

UCCE Master Gardener of El Dorado County

Novice gardeners and many times, veteran gardeners as well, are confused by all the scientific names of plants. Botanical names are a bit like legalese—confusing, but necessary to accurately describe a plant because in many cases, a plant’s common name can be misleading. For instance, if going to a garden nursery and inquiring if Daisies are available for sale, you may be met with a perplexed expression and then asked, which Daisy? That is because the term Daisy is used for several very different plants: *Leucanthemum x superbum* is a Shasta Daisy, *Tanacetum coccineum* is a Painted Daisy, *Brachyscome iberidifolia* is a Swan River Daisy, *Rudbeckia hirta* is a Gloriosa Daisy, and so on. It’s not hard to understand the confusion about names given all these terms, and our main mission as UCCE Master Gardeners is to educate the home gardener. Therefore, the following terms may help to clarify what all different parts of a plant name mean.

The first word in a botanical name is the genus name and the second word is the species, which is usually a descriptive name for a person or a place. For example, *Ceanothus lemmonii* (Lemmon’s Ceanothus) is named for Mr. or Mrs. Lemmon who found or first described this plant. The genus and species names are always italicized with only the genus name being capitalized. Common names are always within parentheses and capitalized.

It gets a little trickier with the terms variety and cultivar. Varieties often occur in nature and if grown from seed, they will usually have the same unique characteristics of the parent plant. Cultivars on the other hand do not necessarily grow “true.” This means that if grown from seed, they may or may not look like the parent plant. A cultivar is a plant that is “human-made” and must be vegetatively propagated through cuttings or division to look like the parent plant. A plant’s cultivar name is always capitalized and written between single quotation marks.

Therefore, if going to a garden nursery to locate a *Spiraea japonica* ‘Limemound’ (Japanese Spirea), you’ll really wow the personnel by your knowledge of proper botanical names. ♡



Compost, Coffee Grounds, and Dormant Sprays

By Heidi Napier

UCCE Master Gardener of El Dorado County

Recently I wondered if using copper-based dormant spray for fruit trees would deposit enough copper in the soil to harm chickens that forage under the trees. I did some research on copper, and it isn't very toxic to mammals; in fact, a human needs 2 mg of copper daily in the diet. But we know that copper dormant sprays aren't as concentrated as they used to be because of concerns about copper accumulation in the soil. Copper attaches to soil particles, and it doesn't leach out of soil very well, so it can accumulate to problem levels in orchard and vineyards. Birds are more sensitive to copper toxicity than mammals.

I have the perfect test yard because I had my soil tested at the University of Massachusetts soil testing lab about 7 years ago before I had fruit trees and chickens and home-made compost. There was no detectable copper in my native soil or in my improved garden soil 7 years ago. I planted 2 peach trees in the native soil right where I had tested 7 years ago. I've been spraying my peach trees with a dormant spray 3 times each winter, so I had the soil under the peach trees retested and also sent 2 soil samples that were 20 and 60 feet from the fruit trees. I was dismayed to find that all three soil samples had copper in them—not enough to be toxic, but higher than needed for

plant health. Hmmmm. How could that be? I never sprayed if there was any breeze. Where is the copper coming from????

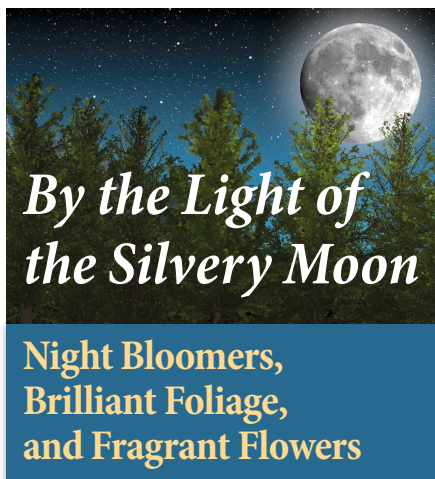
The next part of the story concerns my compost. I've become enthusiastic about making compost, and I usually have 2 or 3 bins cooking. I have 5 chickens, and all their manure and bedding goes into the compost bins, plus garden trimmings, vegetable food scraps and junk mail. My next door neighbor used to give me Starbucks coffee grounds, and I got over 20 pounds of grounds a week from him. It went into compost or was shared with other UCCE Master Gardeners. Compost, bone meal, and blood meal are usually the only fertilizers I use, and I spread 1-2 inches of compost over my vegetable and ornamental beds and under my fruit trees every year.

Some online research revealed the answer to my copper question, courtesy of *Sunset* (<http://www.sunset.com/garden/earth-friendly/starbucks-coffee-compost-test>). It comes from the coffee grounds!!



Another thing the tests showed is that my soil is very high in potassium, phosphate, magnesium, and calcium, but slightly low in nitrogen. I suppose that some of the calcium comes from the chicken manure because layer feed is very high in calcium and I supplement with oyster shells. I also throw egg shells into the compost. The high phosphate, calcium, and magnesium probably come mostly from the bone meal. We have lots of minerals stored in our bones.

So I've actually over-fertilized my garden just by using compost. Now I'm giving compost to my neighbors because I have more than I need. I thought that by using organic methods, I would avoid the very problem I've created. The moral of the story is: Test your soil before you add fertilizer of any kind. ♡



*By Stacy Ryerson
UCCE Master Gardener and
Master Food Preserver,
Amador County*

Rising temperatures signal that the mild weather and lush green fields of spring have passed and the dog days of summer are upon us. For many, that means a little happy dance that they can now enjoy some time in the garden, but for others the approaching heat means hiding out indoors until fall. Are you avoiding time in the garden due to heat or UV exposure concerns? Do you work full time with few daylight hours to enjoy your garden? Are you seeking to create a place in the garden for quiet contemplation or evening tête-à-têtes with a significant other? Have you thought about creating a way your children can discover an unseen world in their own backyard? Whatever your motivation, there is an alternative to spending time in the daytime heat and yet get full enjoyment out of your garden. Instead of basking in the sun, think moon beams!

A moon garden can be a place where you can linger in

the garden to listen to crickets sing after darkness falls, bath in the fragrance of night blooming flowers, and enjoy a welcome respite from the sweltering heat, especially when the garden you are enjoying is one that can only be seen after dark. A moon garden won't fail to please and many gardeners have discovered the best part of moon gardens—weeds go unnoticed at night!

There is something quite magical about a garden at night. To truly appreciate it, you have to sit down and let the worries of the day fade for at least 10-15 minutes until your eyes adjust to the dark. Light colors and white take on a new glow, and many blooms appear to float because the green stems and leaves fade into the darkness. What's more, the lighter colors of variegated plants become more pronounced in the evening. The main design elements of a moon garden include color contrast, texture contrast, fragrance, and sound. Moon gardens typically have white flowers, or other pale color flowers such as yellow, peach, and pink. Foliage is also a key factor, especially variegated leaves, and soft leaves that invite touching. Fragrance is a powerful attraction in the moon garden for humans and insects alike. Herbs and scented geraniums nearby can give off their fragrances when brushed against or crushed on paths. Gardens can be quite still after dark without bird songs, but rustling leaves or small fountains add relaxing background sounds.

Give some consideration to the location of your moon garden to enhance your enjoyment of its beauty. The play of moonlight on lighter colored plants against dark backgrounds is what adds to the overall charm and character of the space, without the background or structures being dominant features in the garden. They're intended to disappear at night, allowing the plant material to upstage them. For example, a climbing vine or clematis will appear to float in the air if hanging from a dark colored arbor, trellis, or pergola.

The main design elements of a moon garden include color contrast, texture contrast, fragrance, and sound.

Seek out an area in your yard that receives full sun during the day as it will also be exposed to the moonlight during the night. Shady sites may disappoint because the moonlight will be partially obscured by trees or buildings. Including some kind of soft lighting can help to boost this contrast such as solar lights that are just bright enough to provide subtle illumination. Candles are a low-tech, if not romantic alternative and an added bonus is that citronella smoke can help repel mosquitoes.

Look for an area that can become a secluded nook or a cozy

corner close to your home, away from the harsh glare of flood lights and street lights. The goal is to feel surrounded and enveloped in your own private little world as you enjoy the beauty of your garden. If it is available, use an existing fence or hedge as a simple and inexpensive backdrop to establish the garden's structure. Remember to reserve space in your site for a seating area where you can relax and enjoy your creation.

An important component of any moon garden is a place to sit and take in the view. Whether it's a chair in the middle of the garden, a large flat boulder, or a bench along the perimeter, just make sure it's comfortable. No matter how good a wrought-iron love seat looks, it won't get much use without cushions. Plan for a small table to hold a glass, flashlight, or candle. Give thought to this outside garden room so that it's just as inviting and comfortable as any other room in your home.

After you have selected your site, think about the background for the garden. Will it be a fence, a row of shrubs, the wall of the house, or a grove of trees? Generally, a dark color provides the best contrast, such as a dark fence or wall, evergreens, or shrubs with dark leaves. Evergreens create year-long appeal to the moon garden. The foliage of Colorado Blue Spruce and the blue upright Juniper cultivars reflect some of the soft light and lend a silvery hue to the background. Even certain deciduous trees can contribute to the fall and winter moon garden

with their interesting naked forms, including Staghorn Sumac, Hawthorns, and the Corkscrew Hazel. The textured white bark of native Aspen and Paper Birch will catch the moonlight all year round like ghostly sentinels standing guard.

Paths and walkways can be an interesting challenge to the gardener. Light colored sand or crushed limestone tends to radiate and look mystical under the moonlight. Lightly colored stepping stones on a darker base will make the path to an intended location obvious. On the other hand, dark colored gravel can give the illusion of walking on air! Do give some thought to walking safety and tripping hazards when considering the path surfacing. Round pea gravels tend to roll underfoot and raised stepping stones can be a tripping hazard in a dark garden. Investigate the various small solar lights that can help illuminate walkways.

If you don't have a suitable space in your yard, or don't have a yard at all, these design ideas can also be applied to screen porches, decks, patios, and sunrooms for apartment and townhouse dwellers. Pots, planters, and wheelbarrows can be planted with the listed plants to create a moon garden anywhere. Consider stacking pots on top of inverted pots to gain height for cascading plants.

The mainstay plants of any moon garden are the **NIGHT-BLOOMERS** (see list in sidebar). They are the most fragrant when they first open in the evening,

PLANT LIST – REFER TO BOLD TITLES IN TEXT

NIGHT BLOOMERS

Bouquet de Fleurs Sour Orange • Day Lily
Evening Primrose • Four O'Clocks
French Lilac • Heliotrope
Honeybells Hosta • Jasmine-Scented Tobacco
Linden/Basswood [tree] • Mock Orange
Narcissus • Nicotiana • Night Blooming Jasmine
Night Phlox • Night Blooming Cereus [cacti]
Night Blooming Water Lilies • Night Scented Stock
Ozark Sundrop • Summersweet

FOLIAGE PLANTS

Acanthus [variegated] • Artemisia
Bethlehem Sage • Buffaloberry • Campion
Coleus • Dead Nettle • Dusty Miller • Gold Mops
Harry Lauder's Walking Stick
Japanese Painted Fern • Lamb's Ear
Silver Variegated Dogwood • Snow-In-Summer
Snow-On-The-Mountain • Sweet Potato Vine
Tricolor Willow
Variegated Euonymus 'Moonshadow'
Variegated Hosta • Woolly Thyme • Wormwood

SPRING TAPESTRY

Azaleas • Bleeding Heart • Bradford Pear [tree]
Camellia • Columbine 'Silver Queen' • Cosmos
Creeping Phlox • Delphinium
Dwarf Crested Iris 'Tennessee White'
Fothergilla [small tree] • Freesias • Hyacinth
Paper White Narcissus • Perennial Candytuft
Petunia • Pinks • Rhododendron • Snowdrops
Star Magnolia [tree] • Swee pea • White Daffodil

WHITE & PALE-COLORED FLOWERS

Abbotswood Potentilla • Angelica
Annabelle Hydrangea • Baby's Breath
Bridal Wreath Spirea • Brugmansia • Candytuft
Canna 'Pretoria', 'Wyoming Orange', and 'Portland Pink'
Cauliflower • Chamomile • Climbing Hydrangea
Clustered Bellflower • Columbines
Coneflower 'White Swan' • Cotoneaster
Creeping Mint • Culver's Root
Datura 'Casa Blanca' • Dill
English Laurel [evergreen shrub will become small tree]
False Spireas • Fernleaf Fennel • Foxglove
Gardenia • Goatsbeard • Hardy Azaleas
Irises • Japanese Dogwood [tree]
Korean Spice Viburnum • Lilies • Lovage
Marigold 'Snowball Hybrid' • Moonbeam Coreopsis
Nanking Cherry [tree] • Nasturtiums • Nicotiana
Passionflower Vine • Pearly Everlasting • Peonies
Petunias • Phlox • Queen Anne's Lace
Russell's White Lupine • Scented Geranium
Shasta Daisy • Silver Sage • Silver Thyme
Snow in Summer • Star Zinnia • Stewartia [large shrub]
Sweet Alyssum • Sweet Peas • White Eggplant 'Alba'
White Pumpkins 'Moonshine', 'Baby Boo', or 'Lumina'
Windflower • Winter Squash 'Delicata'
Woolly Thyme • Yarrow

LATE BLOOMERS

Aster • Chrysanthemum • False Dragonhead
Garden Phlox • Japanese Anemone
Sweet Autumn Clematis • Tuberose

ELEMENT OF SOUND

Clumping Bamboo [there are at least 2 different
Northern CA nurseries that specialize in
bamboos, most of them are clumping]
Feather Reed Grass 'Karl Foerster'
Giant Maidenhair Grass • Native Grasses
Pine [tree]
with long needles that will quiver in the breezes
Quaking Aspen [tree] • Cottonwood [tree]
Birch [tree]

attracting moths which flutter like butterflies from plant to plant. Night bloomers have evolved to attract the night pollinators such as sphinx moths and bats to avoid the heavy competition with day bloomers.

The goal is to feel surrounded and enveloped in your own private little world as you enjoy the beauty of your garden.

Moonflower vine, boasting white flowers up to six inches in diameter, often serves as the centerpiece for many moon gardens. Since it must be supported by a trellis to bloom fully, this vine can provide one of the vertical elements of the garden's structure. Night bloomers bring some of the strongest fragrance into the moon garden and are especially worth seeking out. Consider planting fragrant night bloomers together with herbs under your feet where you may walk or sit, or in pots so that you may run your hand over them to increase the sensual pleasure.

Don't forget to include **FOLIAGE PLANTS** to expand your design palette with color and texture. Chartreuse foliage will glow in the moonlight and silver foliage plants create a tapestry of texture in the moon garden and provide an effect that can last the entire season. Plants

with variegated leaves create a wonderful foliage contrast in the moon garden, a glimmering presence in the moonlight.

Use flowers to create a **SPRING TAPESTRY** that will fill in to cover the dormant summer and fall bloomers. Look for flowers and foliage tinged with white, silver, and pale yellow to provide a striking contrast to the dark background foliage, and reflect the moonlight. [Note: tulips close at night, which is why they aren't listed.]

As summer arrives, it's really the **WHITE FLOWERS** that steal the show in a moon garden; they almost seem to grow brighter at night. The yellows, especially pale or pastel yellows, can last long into the night before finally expiring in the darkness. **PALE-COLORED FLOWERS** provide an added contrast between the light and dark plants in the garden and work as the "fillers" in the moon garden. Don't miss the opportunity to use edibles in the moon garden too. Herbs can do triple duty providing color, taste, and fragrance.

LATE BLOOMERS round out the autumn moon garden as days grow shorter, nights cooler, and leaves start to fall.

Since most birds don't sing at night, your garden may seem eerily quiet unless you take the **ELEMENT OF SOUND** into account in your design. The soft trickle of a water feature or the tinkling of wind chimes can be a welcome addition. Running water, such as that provided by a waterfall or a bubbler, will

introduce soothing white noise that adds to the sounds of the night. Consider plants that can rustle gently in the evening breeze.

The real key to designing any garden is to make it yours, thus any of my suggestions are just that, suggestions. You must design your space to suit your own sensibilities. Pick a comfortable night when you can go out into your garden to observe, contemplate, and imagine. Spend some time in a comfortable chair with a pad of paper to jot down some notes as you get inspirations. I urge you to consider getting yourself a good quality headlamp so you can work in the dark, hands free. You might find you get more done at night than you ever got done in the daytime!

You might find you get more done at night than you ever got done in the daytime!

Play around with various ideas until you find the solution that's right for you and your landscape. Consider drawing it out on graph paper with little cut out templates of larger plants, seating, and paths that you can easily move around. The more time you sit in the garden to imagine, the more it will start to take shape in your mind's eye, but no matter what direction you choose, one thing is certain—it will be worth your while to bring a moon garden into your world. ♡



Free! PUBLIC EDUCATION CLASSES

Classes are from 9 am to Noon, unless otherwise noted.
Please call ahead or check online to confirm locations.
Click on the class title to schedule an email reminder for the class.

Amador County

Questions? Call (209) 223-6838.

Jul 16 Little Wonders for Kids

Come and bring the kids for our summer vacation special class. Learn how to make a worm farm and see how these little miracle workers make fabulous compost. We will also learn how to make a butterfly garden and what plants encourage beneficial insects to visit our gardens. Finally, we will plant a seed tray and learn how to successfully transplant seedlings. **Pre-registration is required** to ensure adequate supplies. Call 209-223-6838 to sign-up. If you have to leave a message be clear stating your name and phone number. Location: Amador County GSA Building, 12200-B Airport Road in Jackson.

Jul 28 - UCCE Master Gardeners at the

Jul 31 Amador County Fair

Stop by the UCCE Master Gardener's Information Booth at the County Fair from July 28 to July 31, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Location: Amador County Fairgrounds, 18621 Sherwood Street in Plymouth.

Aug 20 Combo Class – Enjoying Your Harvest

This is a UCCE Master Gardener and UCCE Master Food Preserver Combo Class. Your garden is doing great. Now what? How do I know the best time to pick? How should I store it and how long will it keep? Learn how to handle your produce along with methods of preserving your bounty for year round enjoyment. Location: Amador County GSA Building, 12200-B Airport Road in Jackson.

Aug 27 Tomato Tasting

Tomato Tasting Contest at the Sutter Creek Farmers Market. Location: Sutter Creek Farmers Market, North Main Street Parking Lot in Sutter Creek.

Sep 10 Summer Fruit Tree Pruning

Have you always pruned your fruit trees in the dormant season? Are you a novice and not sure about the best way to prune your fruit trees? Would you like to get control and shape your trees for easier maintenance? If so, come to our fruit tree pruning clinic for instruction, hands-on experience, and answers to your questions. You will learn about late summer and fall pruning, the practice now recommended by UC Cooperative Extension based on extensive research. Bring your pruning shears and loppers if you have them. If not, we will have extras. Location: Amador County GSA Building, 12200-B Airport Road in Jackson.

[Amador County Master Gardener Classes](#)

El Dorado County

Questions? Call (530) 621- 5512.

Jul 9 Saturdays with Barry (10:00 am–Noon)

Join Barry at the Sherwood Demonstration Garden's Vegetable Garden the second Saturday of each month for demonstrations on gardening through the seasons. Get your questions answered. Weather permitting. Location: Sherwood Demonstration Garden, 6699 Campus Drive in Placerville (behind Folsom Lake College, El Dorado Center). **Note: The Sherwood Demonstration Garden is closed all day when forecasted temperatures are 95F and above.**

Jul 13 Kid's Class – Raising Worms & Making Worm Bins

This one hour class is designed just for kids, ages 5 and up. Come and learn how worms turn kitchen scraps into valuable nutrients that make garden plants strong and healthy. Each participant will build and decorate a worm bin, prepare the new worm home with bedding, and get a handful of worms to take home. All kids must be accompanied by an adult who can assist them with the preparation of their worm bin.

Class times: 9:30–10:30 or 10:45–11:45 (pick one to attend). Online pre-registration along with a \$10.00 materials fee is required. Each class is limited to 10 kids. Suitable for children 5 and older. Go to <http://ucanr.edu/mgkidsclass-raising-worms> to reserve your child's place today and make payment. For more information, call 530-621-5512. Location: Cameron Park Community Center, 2502 Country Club Drive in Cameron Park.

Jul 16 Cottage Gardening

Are you one of those people who want to plant everything you see in the nursery? Then a cottage garden is for you—no bare soil and you can try many different combinations. While not a low maintenance style, it provides exciting results. Location: Sherwood Demonstration Garden, 6699 Campus Drive in Placerville (behind Folsom Lake College, El Dorado Center).

Aug 6 Fall & Winter Vegetables

Would you like to continue to harvest luscious, home-grown vegetables even after the heat of summer subsides? If so, now is the time to plant for a fall and winter harvest. Learn how to grow a successful winter vegetable garden from UC Master Gardener Zach Dowell. Location: Government Center Hearing Room, Building C, 2850 Fairlane Court in Placerville.

[El Dorado County Master Gardener Classes](#)

The Sherwood Demonstration Garden is Open for 2016!

From April 1 to October 31, the Sherwood Demonstration on Garden (SDG) is open on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from 10-2, weather permitting.

UCCE Master Gardeners of El Dorado County care about your safety. SDG is closed for the entire day when rain or temperature above 95 degrees is forecast.

Our website now has a link to the weather forecast we use. Please check our website before visiting for these or any other changes in current open days.

On open days, there are trained Master Gardener docents on duty to talk with visitors about the garden and answer questions.

Guided tours can be arranged for small or large groups by contacting Sheri Burke at 530-676-1009.

Visit the SDG at 6699 Campus Drive in Placerville. Built on property owned by the El Dorado County Office of Education, SDG is located between Folsom Lake College-El Dorado Center (FLC-EDC) and the Cameron Park Observatory.

Parking in the FLC-EDC parking lot is \$2.00 on weekdays but is free on Saturdays.

For more information about the Sherwood Demonstration Garden, please call the UCCE Master Gardener office at 503-621-5512 (Tue-Fri from 9-12) or check out the SDG pages on our website.

 [Sherwood Demonstration Garden](#)



**MASTER GARDENERS
ON FACEBOOK**

[UCCE Master Gardeners of El Dorado County](#)
[UCCE Master Gardeners of Amador County](#)



University of California
Cooperative Extension

**Master
Food
Preserver**

**FREE
CLASSES**

El Dorado County

Phone: (530) 621-5506 • Email: edmfpc@ucanr.edu
Classes at El Dorado County Fairgrounds
from 10 am to Noon, unless otherwise noted.

Jul 9 [Canning for Fun & Food: Intro to Canning & Food Safety](#)

Jul 16 [In a Pickle: Pickling Fundamentals](#)
(10:30 am–12:30 pm)
Eisley Nursery, 380 Nevada Street in Auburn

Jul 19 [Jam Packed: Jams & Jellies](#)

Jul 20 [Jam Packed: Jams & Jellies](#)

Cameron Park Community Center
2502 Country Club Drive in Cameron Park

Amador/Calaveras County

Phone: (209) 223-6857 • Email: acmfpc@ucdavis.edu
Classes at Amador County GSA Building, 12200-B Airport Road in Jackson from 10-Noon unless otherwise noted.

Jul 9 [Pickling & Fermenting](#) (10:00 am–1:00 pm)

Jul 13 [Pressure Canning Basics](#) (6:30 pm–8:30 pm)

Jul 27 [Dehydrating Basics](#) (6:30 pm–8:30 pm)



**MASTER FOOD PRESERVERS
ON FACEBOOK**

[UCCE Master Food Preservers of El Dorado County](#)
[UCCE Master Food Preservers of Amador/Calaveras County](#)



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Should you need assistance or require special accommodations for any of our educational programs, please contact us at (530) 621-5502.