

GARDENERS: WATER RATES HAVE INCREASED

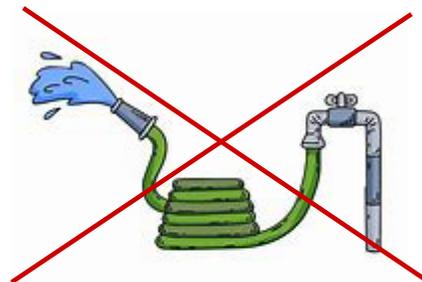


REMEMBER – PLEASE CONSERVE WATER

- **GARDENERS MUST BE PRESENT AT THEIR PLOTS WHEN WATERING.**
- **DO NOT LEAVE WATER UNATTENDED.**
- **NO OVERHEAD WATERING, OR BY FLOODING.**
- **PLEASE REPORT ANY LEAKS OR WATER PROBLEMS ASAP.**
- **USE MULCH TO CONSERVE WATER, KEEP PLANTS COOLER.**

DO NOT PLACE WATER HOSE IN GOPHER HOLES!

THIS DOES NOT GET RID OF THEM.... AND VIOLATES CCG RULES



What Is the CCG All About?

From our Constitution and Bylaws-

ARTICLE II – PURPOSE

The purpose of the CCG shall be to provide Calimesa with a place to “grow” community. CCG's purpose includes promoting nutrition, recreation, fellowship, volunteerism, community spirit, and the sharing of garden bounty. CCG's purpose includes cultivating beauty, knowledge, and the joys of gardening, local pride, and the value of Calimesa's agricultural heritage. CCG will also create opportunities for building community through the interaction of the CCG with other interested groups and organizations.



Opening Day 2009

Sharing the Bounty and Building Community!

- ★ **Community gardens have an “all are welcome” atmosphere.**
- ★ **They assist to beautify and improve local environment, and as a source of connection and food.**
- ★ **Encourages community investment in a common goal, and in doing so, creates new relationships and interactions.**
- ★ **Community gardens support other local organizations, including through education.**



Calimesa Community Garden

- ★ **Improving community health:** fresh produce is associated with better self-esteem, mood, reduced stress, and improved general health.
- ★ **Environmental benefits:** reduced air pollution, increased biodiversity, and increased local wildlife habitat.
- ★ **A place to get to know your neighbors and enjoy the added benefits of building new friendships.**
- ★ **Community gardens provide food for the gardeners, their families, neighbors, and others through food donations.**



We Are All These Things and More...



THE IMPORTANCE OF CALCIUM

CALCIUM IS IMPORTANT FOR PLANTS BECAUSE IT:

- 🌱 Strengthens cell walls
- 🌱 Supports healthy root & shoot development
- 🌱 Enhances disease resistance
- 🌱 Improves nutrient absorption
- 🌱 Helps nutrient transport

ESPECIALLY FOR CALCIUM-HUNGRY CROPS:

- 🌱 Tomatoes
- 🌱 Peppers
- 🌱 Cabbage
- 🌱 Broccoli
- 🌱 Lettuce
- 🌱 Carrots
- 🌱 Beans

ORGANIC CALCIUM SOURCES FOR VEGETABLES INCLUDE:



Gypsum



Bone meal



Crushed eggshells

LACK OF CALCIUM CAN CAUSE:

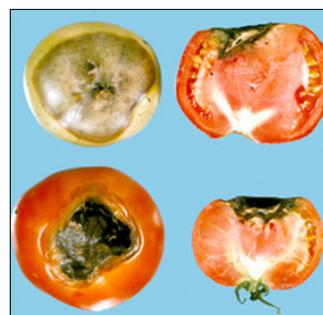
Blossom end rot in tomatoes
Leaf curling or deformation

Tip burn in lettuce
Stunted growth

Susceptibility to disease



Tip burn in lettuce



Tomato blossom end rot

Recognizing Pests In The Garden



THRIPS ARE TINY INSECTS ABOUT AS FAT AS A SEWING NEEDLE THAT DINE ON MANY PLANTS WORLDWIDE.

THRIPS—are sucking insects that can cause some damage to plants. However, their damage can be much worse when they transmit viruses to plants.

These pests can also move long distances floating in the air to infect new plants. Telltale symptoms on leaves are that these spots often turn a silvery-white color. This may turn brown in time. One of the most common plants for thrips to attack is the tomato plant.

A FEW WAYS YOU CAN PREVENT & TREAT THRIPS:

- ➔ Use companion planting to help prevent an infestation from starting - consider onions, garlic , basil & society garlic.
- ➔ Control thrips using a biological approach by encouraging predator insects like lacewings— plant dill, cilantro, oregano, cosmos & yarrow.
- ➔ Determine if the damage has been caused by thrips.
- ➔ Prevent and treat infestations of thrips by using organic sprays such as, neem oil or spinosad.



continued...

THRIPS commonly cause damage to tomato plants since they feed on the fruits, flowers, leaves, and shoots, and can transmit diseases to the plant. One of the common diseases spread by thrips is the tomato spotted wilt virus. Some of the signs you can look out for include:

- Dry or brown-spotted leaves
- Stippling (pale spots) in leaves
- Fallen leaves
- Splotches on tomato flowers
- Stunted growth
- Splotches on tomato fruit



Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus

Thrips can also cause damage directly, without the spread of diseases. This is caused by the thrips breaking the plant's external tissue to suck out nutrients from inside. When this outer layer of tissue is damaged, it also causes surrounding tissue to be weak or die. The images below show the damage caused by thrips' feeding on a tomato plant, cucumber, and eggplant.



Cultivating Facts On Corn

- 🌽 Corn has many uses outside of the food world, including cosmetics, glue, fabric, crayons, fuel, paint, laundry detergent, plastics, antibiotics, and even fireworks.
- 🌽 According to FAO statistics, in 2022, the USA was the largest maize producer, with 349,000,000 MT.
- 🌽 Corn comes in many colors, including white, yellow, blue, purple, black, and bi-color.
- 🌽 The word “maize” comes from the Spanish word “maiz”. European explorers learned the name from indigenous people who used it to refer to the big green stalks they were cultivating.
- 🌽 An ear of corn is actually part of the flower, and an individual kernel is a seed. On average, an ear of corn has 800 kernels in 16 rows.
- 🌽 Iowa alone produces more corn than most countries in an average year. If Iowa were a country, it would rank 4th in corn production. Iowa’s corn production is estimated to account for around 16% of the total US corn production.
- 🌽 Corn is an ingredient in more than 4,000 everyday grocery items.
- 🌽 Corn production has increased throughout the years. In 1900, it would take about 38 hours to plant, cultivate, and harvest one acre of corn. By 1965, that time lowered to 5.8 hours, and today that time is now only one hour.



Elote (Mexican Street Corn)

Grilled corn on the cob with seasonings and cheese



Ingredients— Makes 4-6 servings

- 4 ears fresh sweet corn
- 1/3 cup mayonnaise
- 1 teaspoon fresh lime juice
- 1/2 teaspoon lime zest
- 1/2 teaspoon chili powder
- 1/3 cup Cotija cheese
- 2 tablespoons chopped fresh cilantro
- Sea Salt, to taste

Directions

- Grill the corn (medium-high heat, rotate corn every 3 to 5 minutes, until kernels are cooked on all sides and light grill marks form).
- Combine mayonnaise, lime juice, and zest in small bowl.
- Spread the mayo mixture over the corn and sprinkle with chili powder, Cotija cheese, and cilantro. Salt to taste.

recipe source: <https://www.loveandlemons.com/elote-recipe/>

☪ Corn Humor

☪ What did the corn say to the popcorn?

☪ “You crack me up!”

Corn Salad

Easy fresh salad with corn, cherry tomatoes, red onion, and other vegetables

Ingredients

- 4 cups fresh or frozen corn (if frozen, rinsed and drained; if fresh, steamed, boiled, or grilled)
- 1 cup cherry tomatoes, halved
- 1/3 cup crumbled feta cheese
- 1/4 red onion, finely chopped
- 1/4 cup fresh basil, thinly sliced
- 3 tablespoon extra-virgin olive oil
- Juice from 1 lime
- Salt & pepper, to taste

Directions

- Toss all ingredients into a large bowl.
- Season to taste with salt, pepper, and lime juice.



recipe by delish.com



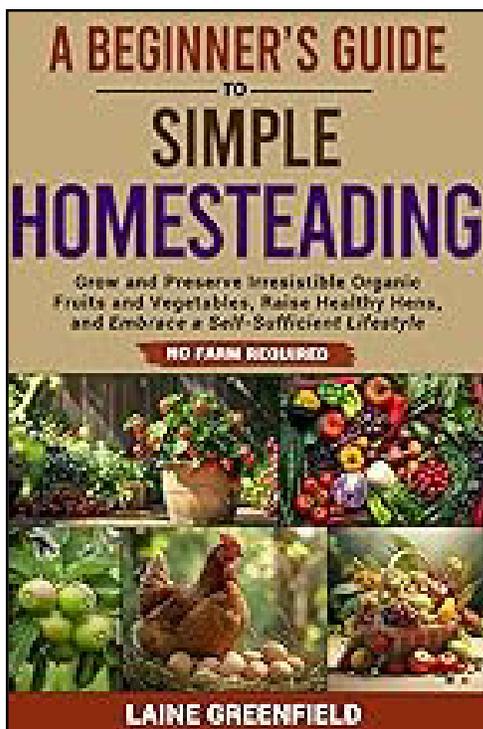
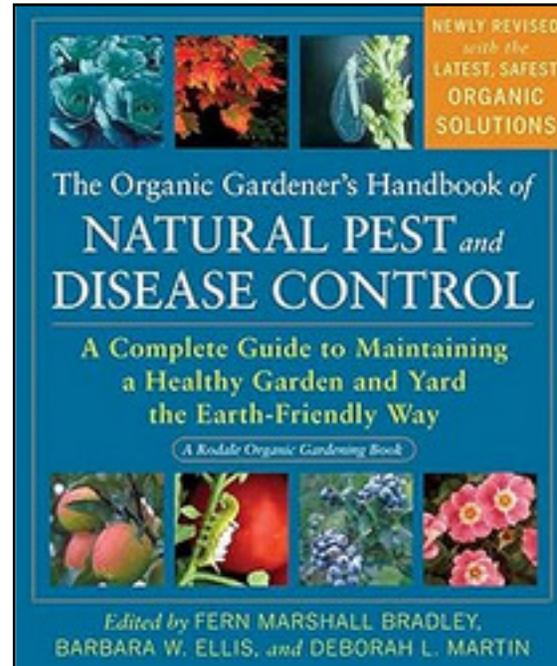
A Gardener's Bookshelf



**A good gardening library can be one of your best tools.
This space is for sharing books to consider on gardening and plants.**

By Fern Marshall Bradley

Easy-to-follow guide for growing and maintaining an organic garden with information on 200 popular plants, including flowers, vegetables, trees, shrubs, and fruits, as well as preventative measures and treatments for common ailments.



By Laine Greenfield

A Beginner's Guide to Simple Homesteading: Grow and Preserve Irresistible Organic Fruits and Vegetables, Raise Healthy Hens, and Embrace a Self-Sufficient Lifestyle. No Farm Required.

LOCATION

371 W. Avenue L
Calimesa, CA 92320

Visit us online at:
calimesacommunitygarden.org



CCG BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Seth Wiafe
Vice-President Angie Cloud
Secretary Debra Grzeskowiak
Treasurer Florence Oriola-Koya
Membership Chair ... Sharon Miller

EMERGENCY WATER SHUT-OFF

CCG MEMBERS — IF MAJOR LEAK

- ➡ Find the key in the front shed to Un-Lock the valve cover outside the front gate.
- ➡ There are TWO VALVES, turn the one closest to the fence—clock wise. This shuts off all water to the garden.
- ➡ Notify a board member immediately.....Be sure you make contact.

Seth Wiafe: 909-855-1217
Angie Cloud: 909-556-2856



Be A Good Neighbor



- ❁ **KNOCK DIRT OFF plants/weeds, before placing in trash bin.**
- ❁ **Please do not remove tools from other gardener’s plots.**
- ❁ **Make sure all faucets are off when you leave the garden.**

PLANTING CALENDAR—with notes

- ⇒ This calendar is for use as a general guideline.
- ⇒ Even the various garden books do not agree on all their recommended planting times.
- ⇒ Bear in mind, are you planting an early bearing variety or a late one? Timing of planting and particular varieties are important factors, as well as, consider if you are planting seeds, seedlings, or bareroot.
- ⇒ Even whether it is the first half or the second half of a given month can make a difference.
- ⇒ Enjoy and expect the unexpected!

January

Asparagus, Asian Greens, Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Swiss Chard, Endive, Escarole, Garlic, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Bunching Onions, Short Day Onions, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rhubarb, Rutabagas, Spinach, Turnips

February

Asparagus, Asian Greens, Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Swiss Chard, Endive, Escarole, Fava Bean, Garlic, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Bunching Onions, Short Day Onions, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rhubarb, Rutabaga, Spinach, Strawberries, Turnips

March

Artichoke, Asparagus, Asian Greens, Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Swiss Chard, Endive, Escarole, Fava Bean, Herbs, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Bunching Onions, Short Day Onions, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Spinach, Strawberries, Turnips

April

Beans - bush & pole, Beets, Carrots, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Fava Bean, Herbs, Lima Beans, Leeks, Lettuce, Melons, Okra, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Radishes, Short Day Onions, Squashes, Strawberries, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnips

May

Beans - bush & pole, Beets, Carrots, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Herbs, Lima Beans, Leeks, Lettuce, Melons, Okra, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Short Day Onions, Squashes, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnips

June

Beans - bush & pole, Beets, Carrots, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Herbs, Lima Beans, Leeks, Melons, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips

July

Beans - bush & pole, Beets, Carrots, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Melons, Peppers, Squashes, Tomatoes

August

Asian Greens, Beans - bush type, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cucumber, Kale, Leeks, Onions, Shallots, Summer Squash

September

Asian Greens, Brussels Sprouts, Carrots, Cauliflower, Fennel, Garlic, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Onion sets, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squashes, Swiss Chard, Rutabagas, Turnips

October

Asparagus, Asian Greens, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Swiss Chard, Endive, Escarole, Fava Bean, Fennel, Garlic, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Bunching Onions, Onion sets, Short Day Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips

November

Asparagus, Asian Greens, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Swiss Chard, Endive, Escarole, Fava Bean, Fennel, Garlic, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Bunching Onions, Short Day Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Strawberries, Rhubarb, Rutabagas, Turnips

December

Asparagus, Asian Greens, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Swiss Chard, Endive, Escarole, Garlic, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Bunching Onions, Short Day Onions, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rhubarb, Rutabagas, Spinach, Strawberries, Turnips

