

Meetings and Announcements

Master Gardener Program--It's on the Way!

Thank you to all for your interest in the UC Master Gardener Program. The cohort for Spring 2026 classes has been selected. However, we expect to begin recruitment for another group in later spring, or early Summer 2026, for the second cohort in January 2027. Also, Erinne is beginning a Master Gardener newsletter. If you want to support the program, or join the newsletter, please feel free to contact her at erabanal@ucanr.edu.

Home Orchards, Second Edition

After some little time, the second edition of the UC publication *Home Orchards* is in its final stages prior to printing. The files are to go to the printer Nov. 4, with books in warehouse Nov. 24.

Annual Winter Fruit Tree Pruning Demonstration

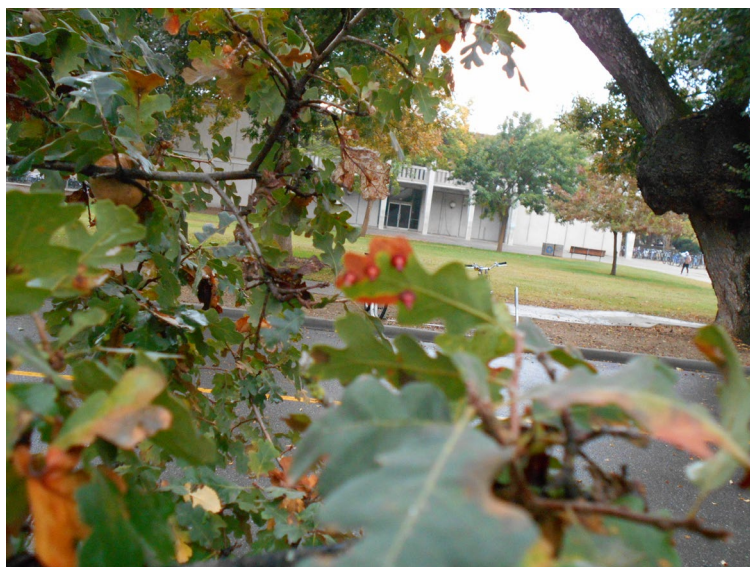
We plan to hold our annual winter pruning demonstration for deciduous fruit trees and grapes in early 2026. We have not made a decision on the date, but I will announce when available.

Galls on Oak Leaves: Harmless but Interesting

Oak leaves in the autumn may display a number of colorful galls. These are plant tissue, caused to grow as influenced by a tiny insect larva inside. The larvae of gall wasps of the family *Cynipidae* will pass through a pupal stage and become adults. Usually the galls are just an interesting and colorful addition to oak leaves. Control is difficult to impossible, and in almost all situations unnecessary, since little or no long-term injury occurs to oak trees. There is further information on the UCIPM website about these insects at <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/GARDEN/PLANTS/INVERT/oakgallwps.html>.

Photos of various oak galls are shown below, all of which were collected in Kern County.





Tree Selection for Bakersfield and the Valley Portion of Kern County

The warm temperatures of summer remind us again of the value of shade. Trees are a welcome addition to the landscape, providing cooler temperatures beneath the canopy, a microclimate for other plants, a habitat for birds, and pleasant aesthetics, such as flowers and perhaps fruit. I often get phone calls from people who have a tree that is not performing well. Many of those calls involve just a few species of trees.

Few tree species are native in our location, with its annual rainfall just over six inches. In the 1800s, when streams surged into the valley in the spring, trees were found in riparian areas or the perimeter of low areas that held water for some time during the summer. The buttonwillow (*Cephalanthus sp.*), sycamore, and willow are examples. In the foothill areas, native oaks could endure long dry summers. Development of housing with irrigation saw introduction of many non-native tree species. Some come from parts of California, Australia, or Mediterranean areas of the world that share climatic similarities. Others, though, find their way based more on aesthetic qualities or perhaps nostalgia rather than their suitability for their current location.

When we speak of tree selection, it's important to recognize that trees within a species are not identical but rather have a range of genetic makeup, and many observed characteristics follow a normal (bell-shaped) distribution curve. Planting sites also vary. Therefore, in a population, some trees will grow exceptionally well, most will be average for the species and some will do poorly. So, when we talk about adapted trees it is really about the odds of a particular tree performing well. Some trees we see in landscapes are outliers. Also, we don't see the trees that have died and have been removed, so our observations of what trees are alive now may be misleading.

Aside from mortality, some kinds of trees come with an associated nuisance. For example, poplars often develop extensive shallow roots which crisscross lawn areas, have brittle twigs which break in the wind, and are favorite hosts for certain insect borers. Poplars may still be useful for windbreaks in colder-temperature areas such as the Tehachapi Mountains and do make reasonably good firewood in few years when planted for that purpose.

We can attempt to make the environment around the tree optimum, but that may not be enough compensation for poorly adapted species. In Kern County, proper irrigation is the most important cultural practice in prolonging the life of trees. Irrigation is itself a subject but, in brief, soil should be monitored for water status and either wet or dry extremes should be avoided. Proper pruning for structure, health, safety and appearance will help prolong the life of a tree.

A few comments about specific trees follow; these pertain specifically to the Valley portion of Kern County:

Birch – The white paper-like bark and pendulous growth habit may invoke nostalgia for cooler northern climes. Plant in cool semi-shaded areas for best results. Expect borers within five years, which cannot be controlled chemically. River birch may be more borer resistant, but as a riparian plant don't count on its overall adaptability. Even without borer attack, birch often insists on dying all by itself. If the tree dies, children can pull off and write on the bark or make small canoes to float in the bathtub, and birch makes excellent firewood.

Willow – Another riparian plant. Expect borers in limb junctions for which chemical control is not effective. Vigorous trees may find a balance with the borers and live for many years, although limbs should be checked for structural damage. Willows, especially weeping willow, give lots of shade and also have lots of twig and leaf litter.

Coast Redwood does amazingly well considering its native locations, but somehow redwoods in Bakersfield know they're not in Santa Cruz or Mendocino County. Trees of any age may show signs of stress—reddish-to-brown needles—which will not change back to green. With time, the odds of discoloration and canopy thinning grow greater. Specific diseases and insects do not seem to be the primary causes; rather, it's heat and alkaline soils that take their toll. "Friends don't let friends plant redwoods," is my advice.

Leyland Cypress is an outstanding tree for windbreaks or screens, but has an internal clock ticking. At about 10-12 years of age, Leyland cypress is attacked by a disease called *Seiridium* canker, which kills a branch at a time until the entire tree is brown. There is no remedy for this disease.

Maples are outstanding in the forests south of the Great Lakes, and a few do well in the Los Angeles area. Many species do well in Oregon. Maples prefer acid soils, uncommon here, and so maples around Bakersfield often have yellowed leaves (chlorosis). The thin bark of maples leads to sunburn and trunk damage. Silver (or soft) maple is a very fast grower, at least if or until sunburn slows it down. Japanese maple is one of the smaller and more delicate maples, and is surprisingly often planted around Bakersfield. Try filtered light under an overstory for better odds with Japanese maple.

Southern Magnolia – Great in front of an antebellum home in the South. Many do well here for 10-15 years, and then the canopy begins to open up as limbs die back. Root decay fungi may play a part.

Sycamore – The California sycamore is native to streambeds in the foothills, and can be a magnificent tree with enough space and water. However, as the jazz standard says, "those falling leaves drift by my window, those autumn leaves of red and gold." Except here the falling leaves begin in summer and continue as leaves turn a bronze color from spider mite and lace bug feeding. Anthracnose disease is sporadic from year to year.

Dogwood – There are many species native to the northern U.S. and mountain areas, an excellent plant for shade and wet conditions. If you want one in the Valley, try a cool protected location with filtered light and hope for the best.

Pines prefer acidic soils and cooler temperatures than those of the Valley floor. Good warm weather pines are Italian stone pine and Aleppo pine. Canary Island pine has also worked well. Other pine species can be considered, especially for higher elevations.

Spruce – Try something else.

Giant Sequoia is marginally adapted and a novelty on the Valley floor. Don't expect the General Sherman in a local landscape.

Eucalyptus is well adapted climatically. However, be prepared for lots of leaf and twig litter. Many species grow quite large (70 ft +) in a short time, so they are best on a larger property.

Oaks – Eastern oaks (red, pin, scarlet, etc.) are often chlorotic due to iron deficiency. California native oaks are adapted to dry rather than irrigated conditions in summer. Specifically, coast live oak is not reliable in Bakersfield under irrigated conditions, although valley oak has done well. Holly oak, English oak, southern live oak, and cork oak are species seen to tolerate our landscapes.

Liquidambar was formerly one of our most reliable trees, well adapted to irrigated conditions and having lovely fall color. That has changed. Perhaps 80% of liquidambar around Bakersfield have been in decline, and we think it is due to *Xylella*, a bacterial infection that plugs the vascular system.

Purpleleaf Plum is in a situation similar to that of liquidambar. It is no longer reliable.

Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) is one of the smaller ash species. It has maroon fall color and is manageable in its growth habit. Raywood experiences dieback problems, although we do not seem to have the level of dieback in these trees in the Bakersfield area that has been observed further north. Raywood ash does have more surface roots than most trees, so that's another consideration.

On a positive note, there are many other trees which generally do well in Bakersfield and in Kern County. We have a free publication, *Shade and Ornamental Trees for Kern County*, available at the Cooperative Extension Office, or which can be downloaded from our website, <http://cekern.ucanr.edu>, from the Environmental Horticulture page.

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Environmental Horticulture/Environmental Science

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