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| ALL-WEATHER GARDEN NOTEBOOK |
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Spring Checklist

Time for a spring inspection

Take note of:

- Cold, ice or snow damage on plants
- Beds that will need to be cleaned out
- Hardscaping elements—walls, fences, benches, sheds, trellises—that have shifted, bowed or rotted
- Evidence of new animal burrows from skunks, chipmunks, moles and voles, groundhogs or rabbits. Also, note any deer or rodent damage on woody plants.

Address hardscaping issues now

In early spring before the ground is ready to be worked, focus your energy on hardscaping. These tasks are easier to accomplish while your plants are still resting safely dormant:

- Repair damaged retaining walls
- Level out your stepping stones
- Clean out your gutters
- Fix fences, sheds, trellises, window boxes
- Repair and weed out raised beds

Do a thorough spring cleanup

Maintaining good hygiene in your garden beds will help to keep pests and diseases at bay. Ideally just before your spring bulbs start to pop up, clean the plant debris out of your garden beds:

- Fallen branches
- Matted down leaves
- Last year's perennial foliage
- Ornamental grasses and perennial hibiscus
- Any annuals you didn't remove last fall

Pruning

Follow the general rule that flowering shrubs which bloom on new wood (this year's growth) can be trimmed in spring. This includes summer flowering shrubs like butterfly bush, smooth hydrangea and roses. Their flower buds will be set on the new flush of growth that appears after you prune it.

Divide perennials and transplant shrubs

In early spring when they are just beginning to pop up, divide and transplant any perennials that have outgrown their space or grown large enough to split. In most cases, it's best to divide and move perennials in the opposite season of when they bloom. That means moving summer and fall blooming perennials in spring, and spring blooming perennials in fall. This avoids disrupting their bloom cycle.

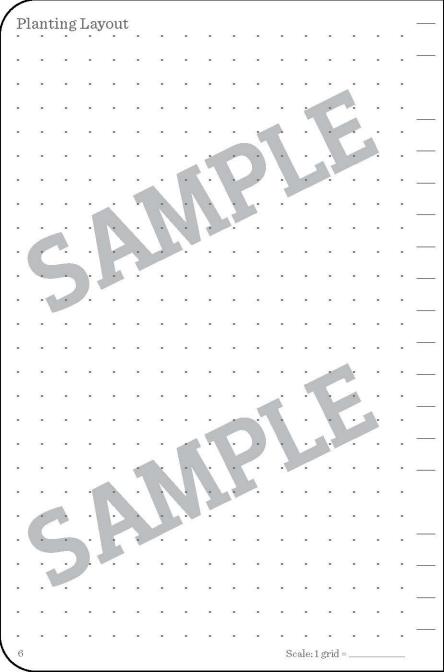
Test and Feed your garden soil

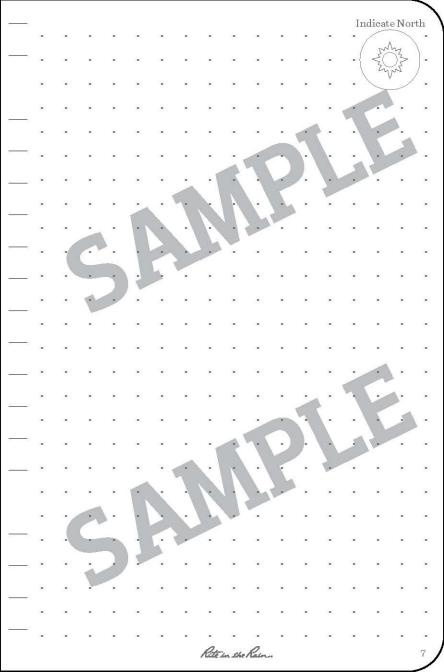
Once you know what your garden soil needs based on your test results, talk with someone at your local garden center about which specific fertilizer or mulch to use, always following package instructions for best results.

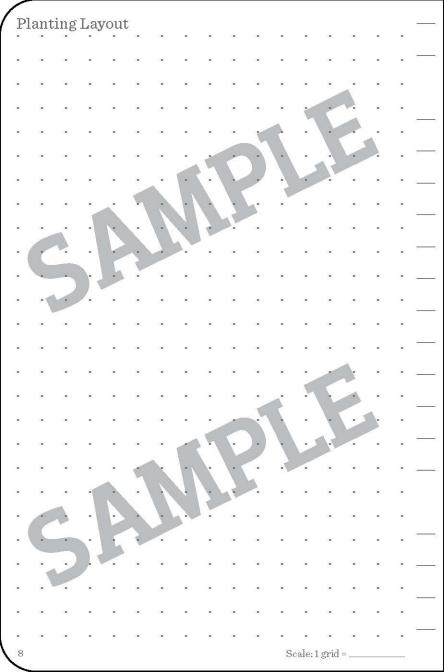
Spring Checklist

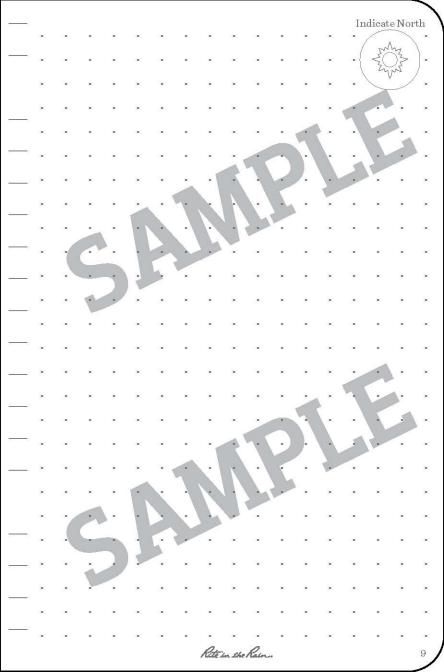
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Summer Checklist

Water Your Garden

If you experience dry summers or a dry weather pattern, you may wish to water your garden to keep it looking its best. Most common garden plants prefer an average of 1 inch of water a week. It's best to apply that inch all at once to encourage plant roots to sink down more deeply in the soil.

When watering, apply water directly to the ground rather than wetting a plant's foliage; water sitting on the leaves can lead to disease. Soaker hoses are great for this.

Apply Compost or Fresh Mulch

Spreading a 2-inch-thick layer of mulch over your soil is one of the best things you can do for your garden. The mulch blankets the ground, shielding the soil from the sun and keeping it cooler. That makes your plant roots happier and also prevents moisture loss due to evaporation.

Raise the Mower

Faise the height of your lawn-mower blade if you have cool-season grasses, such as Kentucky bluegrass, ryegrass, or fescues. More surface area keeps the plants healthier during hot, dry weather.

Weed, Weed, Weed

It's important to pull them from your garden, because weeds steal moisture and nutrients from your plants. Many weeds also encourage insect pests and diseases to move in or take over. Weeds are easiest to pull when they're young and small; moist soil makes this task even easier. Another reason to tackle them while they're young: You want to stop weeds from producing seeds. A single dandelion plant can yield 2,000 seeds in a year.

Watch for Pests

As with weeding, keeping an eye on pests and plant diseases should be done all year. But midsummer is a particularly important time to fight these garden enemies. Some of the more common midsummer problems to watch for include, Cucumber beetles, Grasshoppers, Japanese beetles, Squash bugs, Tomato hornworms and Powdery mildew. Consult your local garden center for treatment advice on common local diseases and pests.

Remove Faded Flowers (Deadheading)

If you remove spent blooms from many of your annuals and perennials, you might see more flowers. Deadheading prevents plants from producing seeds, so they put more energy into making blossoms.

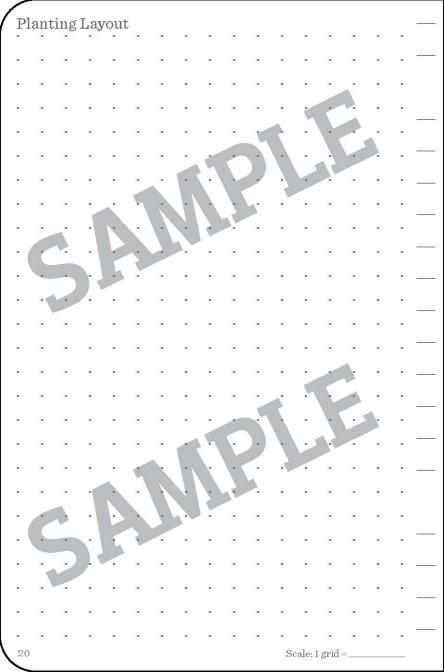
Harvest Vegetables

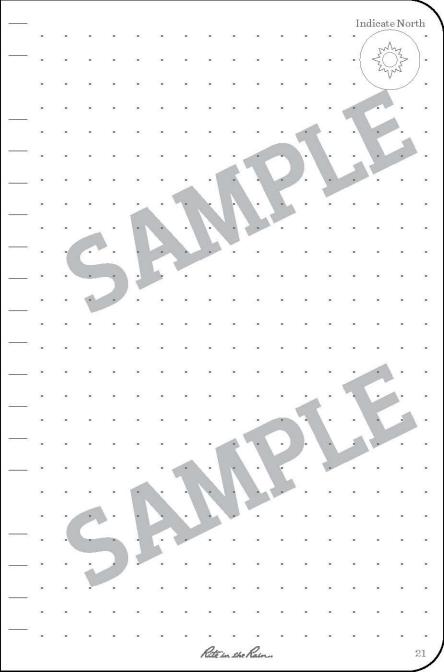
Don't let hot weather keep you out of the vegetable garden. Continue your harvests to encourage your plants to produce and to limit pest and disease problems. (Insects are attracted to overripe vegetables that fall off the plant and begin to rot.)

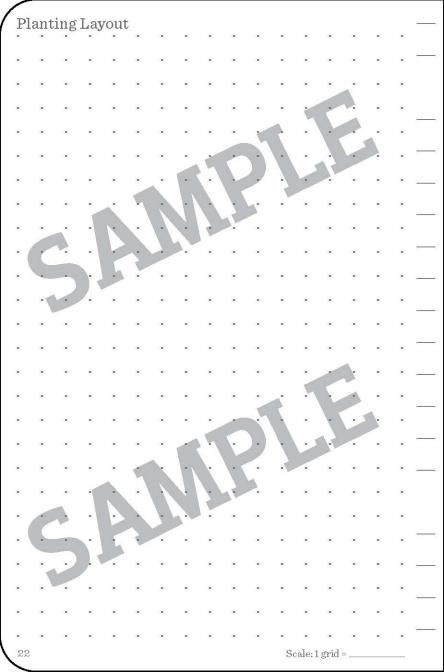
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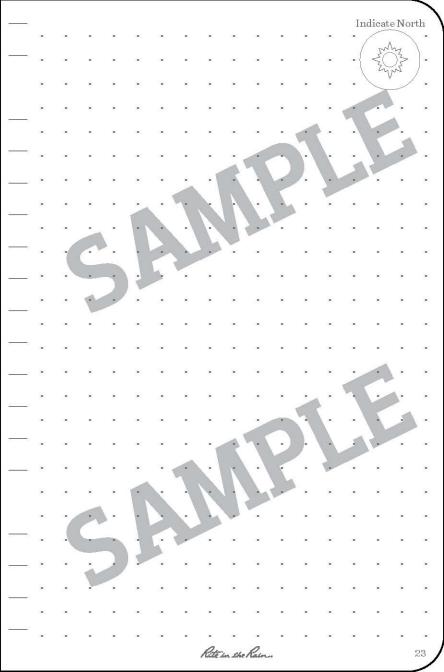
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Autumn Checklist

Deal with fallen leaves

Turf grass won't tolerate thick layers of leaves well. If you don't have a lot of leaves, skip raking and mow over them to chop them into smaller pieces that will add nutrients to the soil.

Seed or lay sod

Cool temperatures combined with late fall rain make for ideal conditions for establishing new lawns or repairs in most regions.

Aerate your lawn

Plan to aerate high-traffic areas annually to loosen compacted soil, otherwise, every 2-3 years will do.

Keep up with weeds

Dandelions, clover, and other common lawn weeds will start proliferating as the temperatures cool off in fall. Clear away as many as possible in the perrenial beds now so you have fewer to deal with next spring.

Add mulch

After the ground freezes, add a 4- to 5-inch-thick layer of bark mulch over the crown of perennials planted this growing year and those that are frost-tender in your area.

Plant spring-blooming bulbs

Tulips, daffodils, and many other spring-blooming bulbs are best planted in late September or October.

Dispose of diseased or pest-ridden plants

Remove any leaves, stems, and whole plants with diseases or bugs to reduce problems the following year.

Put away stakes, labels, and other accessories

As you remove plants, don't forget to gather items such as labels, stakes, and cages. Store them where they'll be handy to reuse next year.

Dig up tender bulbs

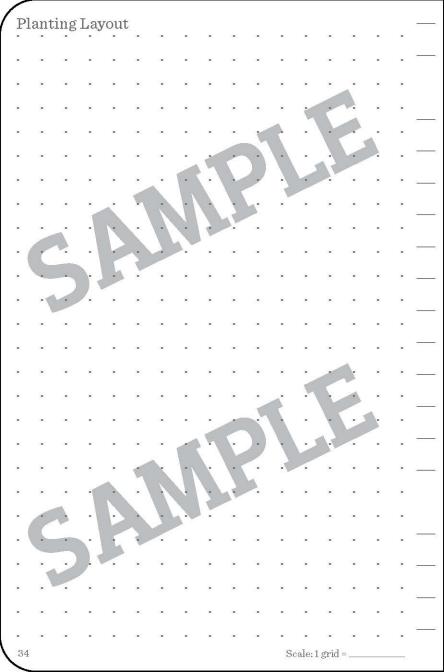
Cannas, dahlias, caladiums, and several other tropical bulbs and tubers will not survive winter in northern regions. Dig them up shortly after the foliage turns brown in fall and store them in a cool, dry place for planting outside next spring.

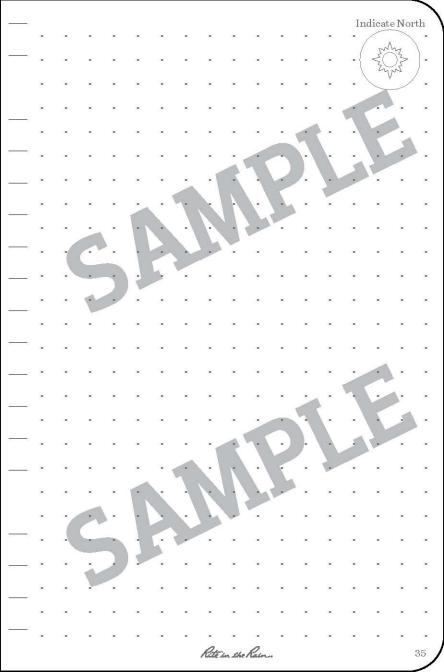
Sharpen blades

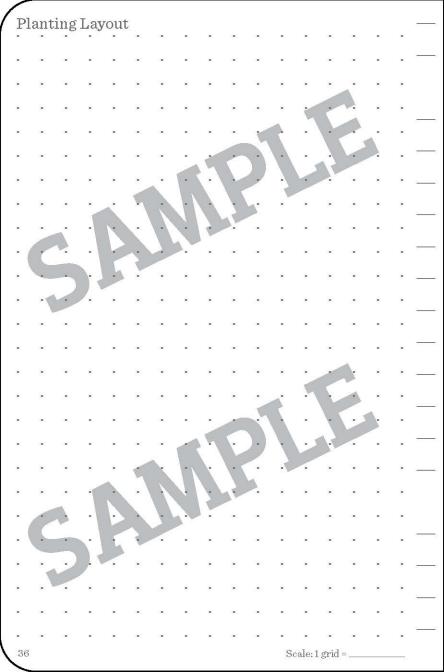
Pruners and loppers can get dull with lots of use, as can shovels and spades. And don't forget mower blades. Use a file to restore their sharp edges. Then coat with a bit of vegetable oil to prevent rust over the winter.

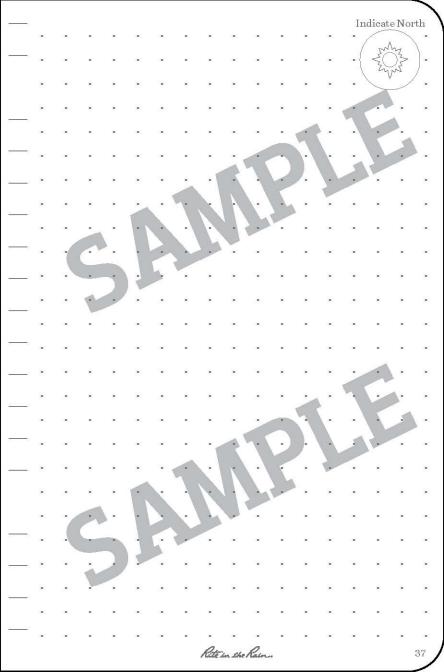
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Rite in the Rain.

Winter Checklist

Irrigation

To prevent freeze damage, turn off your irrigation system and drain the lines. Wrap exposed pipes. Disconnect and coil the hoses, then store them indoors until spring.

Clean out sprayers

Empty and wash out your spraying equipment with soap and water, inside and out. Rinse and allow to air dry before stowing them away for the winter.

Storeliquids

Check the labels of your fertilizer and pest control bottles. Some will need to be stored indoors for the winter.

Empty containers.

The freeze and thaw cycle can crack containers, especially those made of clay left full of potting mix. After cleaning them out, store your pots and planters in a protected, dry area like a shed or garage.

Fruit tree protection & sanitation

Wrap young, thin-barked trees with spiral tree guards to prevent sun scald. If you have trouble with rabbits and deer nibbling on your tree trunks, place tree guards to protect the lowest portions of the trunks. Pick up any fallen fruit, to prevent the over-wintering of pests and diseases.

Prune

Winter is the ideal time to prune deciduous trees because they are dormant. Prune dead branches and shape trees. Step back and look at the tree as a whole before pruning. Envision what the tree will look like after the branch is removed.

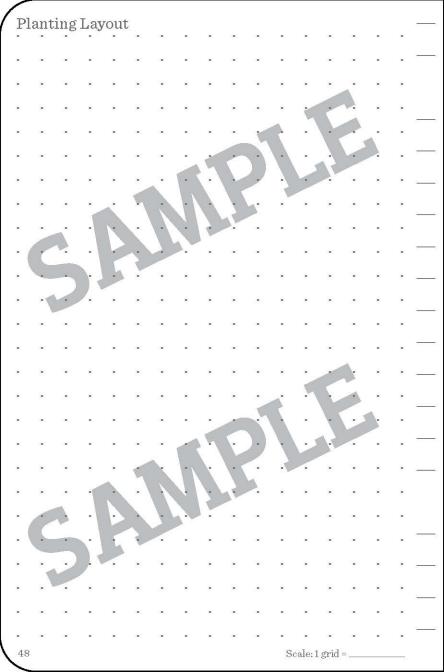
Take notes and plan new beds

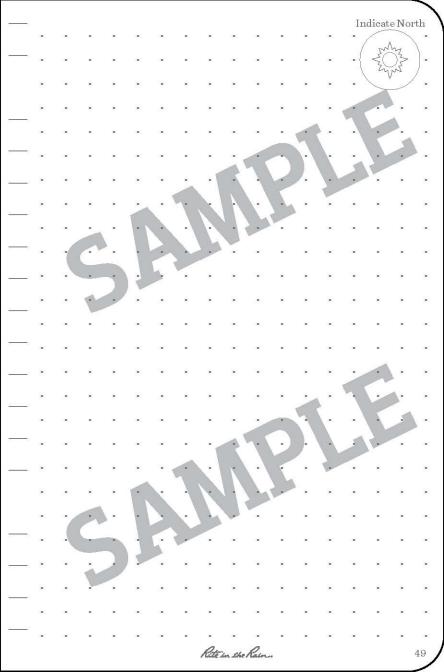
What do you need to do next spring? What plants will you need to fill the gaps in your landscape? What are your dreams for your outdoor space?

Winter Checklist

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Rite in the Rain.

Companion Plants

Companion Planting in gardening and agriculture is the planting of different crops in proximity for any of a number of different reasons:

Deterring pests: Certain plants act as insect repellents or deter critters.

Attracting beneficials: Some plants also attract beneficial insects.

Shade regulation: Large plants provide shade for smaller plants in need of sun protection.

Natural supports: Tall plants can support lower-growing, sprawling crops such as peas.

Improved plant health: When one plant absorbs certain substances from the soil, it may change the soil biochemistry in favor of nearby plants.

Improving soil fertility: Some crops, like beans, peas, and other legumes, help to make nitrogen more available in the soil.

Weed suppression: Planting sprawling crops with tall, upright plants minimizes open areas, where weeds typically take hold.

Companion Plant Attributes

| Nasturtium | Plant Nasturtiums as a sacrificial crop. Cabbage white butterflies will lay their eggs on Nasturtium plants, keeping caterpillars away from your cabbage, kale and cauliflower. |
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| Calendula | Calendula flowers are highly attractive to pollinating insects which will in turn pollinate your zucchini flowers. |
| Spring onions | Sow spring onions amongst your carrots - the smell of onion deters carrot root fly. |
| Mint | The aromatic leaves of mint help confuse carrot root fly, who find their host through scent. |
| Chives | The onion scent will deter aphids. |
| Garlie | The smell of garlic helps to deter aphids. |
| Chives, Thyme | The strong scent of these herbs deters aphids and blackfly. |
| Sweet peas | Sweet peas will attract pollinating insects which will in turn help to pollinate your bean flowers. |
| French marigold | The pungent smell of French marigolds deters whitefly. |
| Basil | Basil reportedly improves tomato flavor and the strong scent of their leaves also deters aphids. |

| Crop | | Frie | nds | | Foes |
|-----------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Beans | Beets Broccoli Cabbage Carrots | Cauliflower Celery Corn Cucumbers | Eggplant Peas Potatoes Radishes | Savory Squash Strawberry Tomatoes | Garlic Onions Peppers Sunflowers |
| Cabbage | Beans Celery Cucumbers | Dill Kale Lettuce | Onions Potatoes Sage | Spinach Thyme | Broccoli Cauliflower Strawberry Tomatoes |
| Carrots | Beans Lettuce Onions | Parsley Peas | Radishes Rosemary | Sage Tomatoes | Anise Dill |
| Corn | Beans Cucumbers | Lettuce Melons | Peas Potatoes | Squash Sunflowers | Tomatoes |
| Cucumbers | Beans Cabbage | Cauliflower Corn | Lettuce Peas | Radishes Sunflowers | Herbs Melons Potatoes |
| Lettuce | Asparagus Beets Bruss. Spr. Cabbage | Carrots Corn Cucumbers Eggplants | Onions Peas Potatoes Radishes | Spinach Strawberry Sunflowers Tomatoes | Broccoli |
| Onions | Beets Broccoli Cabbage Carrots | Carrots Lettuce | Peppers Potatoes | Spinach Tomatoes | Beans Peas Sage |
| Peppers | Basil Coriander | Onions | Spinach | Tomatoes | Beans Kohirabi |
| Radishes | Basil Coriander | Onions | Spinach | Tomatoes | Hyssop Kohirabi |
| Tomatoes | Asparagus Basil Beans Borage | Carrots Celery Dill Lettuce | Melons Onions Parsley Peppers | Radishes Spinach Thyme | Broccoli Bruss. Spr. Cabbage Cauliflower Corn Kale Potatoes |

Fertilizing Basics

When it comes to fertilizing, more does not mean better. It is possible to overfeed your plants. Too much fertilizer can damage and maybe even kill your plants. Before applying any fertilizer, it's a good idea to have your soil pH tested so you can select the type and formula that suits your plants' needs. The availability of nutrients already in your soil is somewhat dependent on the pH, a measurement of acidity or alkalinity. If it is too high or too low the nutrients may be locked up and not available to plants.

The three essential elements that all plants need are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium—or N-P-K, the proportions of which are stated as numbers on the fertilizer package. For instance, a general-purpose fertilizer labeled 20-20-20 means that each chemical element—N, P, and K—contributes 20 percent by weight to the total formula.

Fertilizer Elements

- N = Nitrogen promotes healthy leaf growth by stimulating the production of chlorophyll (the main chemical involved in photosynthesis—how plants convert sunlight to food).
- 2. **P = Phosphorus** supports the vigorous development of roots, stems, blossoms, and f-ruits.
- 3. K=Potassium plays a key role in helping plants digest and manufacture their foods.

The element percentages are offered in various proportions to suit different fertilizer needs. If you are looking to boost flower production, you want a mix like 15-30-15, which is high in flower-developing phosphorus. If you want to green up your lawn, choose a mix like 25-6-4, which is high in nitrogen. Your local garden center can help you with pH testing and finding the right fertilizer for your garden.

Garden Center Notes:

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Soil pH - Levels and Testing

Soil pH is a measure of the acidity vs the alkalinity of the soil, and determines the capacity of that soil to exchange nutrients with plants growing in it.

Healthy plants should be able to get all of the nutrients they need from the soil. But if your soil is too acidic or too alkaline, those nutrients won't be available, no matter how much fertilizer you add.

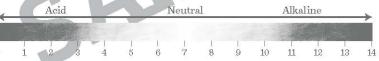
Acidity has a strong effect on the ability of plants to take up soil nutrients as well as upon the well being of soil organisms.

Most nutrients that plants need can be chemically assimilated when the pH of the soil solution ranges from 6.0 to 7.5.

Below pH 6.0 (acidic), some nutrients, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, are less available.

When pH exceeds 7.5 (alkaline), iron, manganese, and phosphorus are less available. So getting your soil pH right is absolutely essential for healthy and nutrient plants.

pH is measured on a scale of 1-14:



A pH below 7 indicates Acidic soil A pH of 7 indicates Neutral soil A pH above 7 indicates Alkaline soil

Testing soil pH with a Testing Kit

These can be found at your local garden center. Use a small sample of soil, taken 4-6 inches from the surface, and follow the instructions in the kit. Use the color chart that comes with the kit and match to your soil sample test results. Each color indicates what level pH your soil is.

How to Adjust Soil pH for Your Garden

Most garden soils have a pH between 5.5 and 8.0. This number helps you determine when and how to adjust your garden soil's pH level. If the pH level is below 6, the soil is too acidic, and you need to add ground linestone. If the measurement is above 7.5, the soil is too alkaline for most vegetables, and you need to add soil sulfur.

Limestone - raises soil pH, reducing acidity

Sulfur - lowers soil pH, increasing acidity

How much limestone or sulfur do you need?

All Cooperative Extension Service offices, any soil lab, and garden centers have charts showing how much lime or sulfur to add to correct a pH imbalance.

Record your results in your Garden Planner. You may need to reference your test results at a later date, as they may change over time.

Test your soil annually to monitor what your garden's nutritional requirements are.

Beneficial Insects

Just because an insect is on a plant doesn't mean that it's doing damage. Most of the insects usually seen in the home landscape are either beneficial to the garden or just innocent bystanders. Make use of local garden centers to help identify the suspected pest. Your local stores will be familiar with common insect friends and foes in your area, as well as the safest or most effective method of control.

Spiders



All spiders are predators, and most feed on insects caught in a web. Others, such as jumping spiders and wolf spiders, are active hunters relying on excellent vision to kill their prey. Spiders are often the most abundant predators, hunting on a wide range of plant material in the home landscape.

Lady Beetles



Both the larvae and adult lady beetles are voracious predators that can eat hundreds of aphids in their lifetime. They also eat insect eggs, mealybugs, and other soft-bodied insects and mites.

Ground Beetles



Most ground beetles are nocturnal and have prominent jaws used to kill caterpillars (including armyworms, cutworms, and grubs) and other insects, as well as small snails and slugs. Both adults and larvae are predators.

Hover Flies (Syrphid Flies)



These non-biting and non-stinging flies closely resemble wasps and bees, in that they usually have a yellow abdomen encircled by brown or black stripes.

The larvae are valuable aphid and adelgid predators, capable of consuming over 400 aphids before pupating. Providing food for the nectar and pollen-feeding adults by planting flowers will encourage them to lay eggs in the landscape or garden. Hover flies are excellent at detecting and attacking even low numbers of aphids.

Predatory Wasps



Yellow jackets, one of the most aggressive wasps, nest in the ground or in enclosed paper nests, and are one-half to five-eighths inch long, with black and yellow stripes.

The yellow jacket populations peak in late summer. Yellow jackets are important predators of caterpillars and other soft-bodied insects.

Plants for Pollinators

Honey bees are the most recognizable and primary pollinator. Other pollinators include birds, moths, bats, butterflies and other insects.

Pollinators play a key role in ensuring we have an abundant food supply and a vibrant ecosystem. One way you can contribute to pollinator health is by growing a pollinator friendly plants in your garden. Providing safe and healthy gardens can reduce stress, improve nutrition and supply robust habitats for pollinators.

Spring flowering shrubs

These spring bloomers provide eye-catching flowers for you as well as pollen and nectar for the early bees and beneficial insects.

Azaleas

Lilacs

Forsythia

Fothergilla

Bulbs

Many spring-planted bulbs originate from tropical climates and won't tolerate cold temperatures. Wait to plant these tender bulbs until all danger of frost is past and the soil temperature is above 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Anemone Canna Lilies Freesia Begonias Crocosmia Gladiolus Caladium Dahlias Lilies Calla Lilies Elephant Ears Liatris

Annuals

Planting annuals in the spring and giving them some basic care throughout the growing season will give you a payback of endless summer color. Typically, garden centers sell the appropriate annuals for the season at hand — or soon to come.

Impatiens Zinnias Sweet Pea Vine Petunias Ageratum Scaevolas Geraniums Mandevillas Pentas

Marigolds Salvias

Fruit Trees and Bushes

Some fruit trees and shrubs cannot pollinate themselves, or if they can, then it's not highly effective. In this case, a different variety must be planted nearby to ensure a large harvest of fruits. Plants that generally require a pollinator are:

Dwarf Apple Mulberries

Blueberry Sweet Cherry Pear Plum

Other fruit trees and shrubs are self-pollinating and do not require another variety to produce a large crop of fruits. In this case, no second pollinizing plant is needed.

Strawberry Sour cherry Raspberry Nectarine Grape Peach Blackberry Apricot

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