

1: Gardening by Month - December

The Garden Helper is a free gardening encyclopedia and guides to growing and caring for gardens, plants and flowers. Helping gardeners grow their dreams since No-dash-here, you've found The Real Garden Helper!

September in the Piedmont is a month that transitions into fall with hot summer days but cooling nights. After a long season of planting, weeding, harvesting, and battling an ever-changing list of pests, I sometimes wish that the season would just come to an end! At other times, I want to extend the growing and harvesting season into winter. But, mixed feelings or not, there are always gardening tasks to do, and here is my list for September. Plant garlic in our area during the month of October. Remember, many retailers quickly exhaust their inventories of the most popular varieties before October. A few garden centers in our area sell garlic bulbs for fall planting but the varieties are somewhat limited. Be sure to check The Garden Shed next month for an article on growing great garlic. September is an excellent time to sow cover crops in bare areas of your garden. Give your tomato plants one last feeding. Compost tea or fish emulsion should give them the extra energy they need to make that final push at the end of the season. Plant some cool-season vegetables such as radishes, spinach, kale, mustard and collards. Collect herbs from your herb garden for freezing and drying. Simply place the herbs between two paper towels and heat for a minute. Remove them from the oven, cool, then test to see if the leaves are crisp. If not, return them to the microwave for a few more seconds. Store in sealed jars in a dark place so they will keep their color and flavor. Remove any diseased plants from the garden and burn them or bag and dispose of them to prevent spreading disease to future plants. Only compost healthy plants. Make a sketch of your plants to be used next spring for rotating your crops. Continue to weed your garden to prevent the weeds from going to seed and germinating over the winter and spring. Remove all 2 year-old canes from raspberry and blackberry plants to reduce overwintering of disease. Fertilizers containing potassium, phosphorus and magnesium or calcium can be applied but do not cultivate or irrigate at this time of the year. Keep the strawberry patch weed free. Every weed you pull will help making weeding easier next spring. Even before fall arrives, we gardeners are already planning for next spring! Thanks for joining us in The Garden Shed, hope to see you again next month!

2: Seasonal Tasks for Descanso Gardeners - June

June is one of the best months to be a gardener. Everything is growing and green, and it seems that all of nature is in overdrive to get growing. This month is quite a busy one for the home gardener, so let's look at some of the chores that we can tackle this month.

In most areas of the country, you will still have many tasks to accomplish Fall Care of Annuals, Perennials, and Bulbs. Right now spring may seem a long way off, and it's not really on your mind. Remember the feeling you got as you went into your garden last spring, and there it was. There is still time left to plant perennial seeds and bulbs! With a little effort at fall planting time, you will speed the timing of that first new growth by as much as a month. Select healthy, disease free bulbs. Add Bone meal or Bulb fertilizer into the planting hole, as you prepare the soil. Most spring flowering bulbs should be in the ground by the early part of this month, with the exception of Tulips which can be planted up until early November. Gladiolas, Dahlias and other tender bulbs should be dug before the ground freezes, and stored in a cool, dark area. Dahlia and Begonia tubers should be stored in a box of slightly moist peat moss. Gladiola corms can be stored in a paper bag without additional packing. Be sure that new plantings and perennials which were divided and moved last month are kept watered if there has been insufficient rainfall. Keep a little color in the garden for as long as possible. Watch your thermometer on colder nights. A windless, cold, clear night usually means a killing frost. You can keep your Chrysanthemums and Aster plants blooming for quite a while longer if you take the time to provide a little frost protection for them. A small, simple frame covered with cheesecloth or an old bed sheet placed over your plants on frosty nights, can add a month or more of garden blooms. Geraniums, Begonias, Fuchsias, and other tender plants should be brought indoors or moved to a coldframe before the first frost. Mulching fall planted perennials will keep the soil warmer longer, allowing root growth to continue, however, the plants do need time to harden off for winter. Spread a thin layer of mulch after fall planting, and then add a thicker layer once the ground has frozen. Collect and save seeds of Wildflowers to sow next spring. Shrub and Tree Care Throughout the fall and winter months you can plant or transplant both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. During these months of dormancy you can do your shrub and tree moving with only minimal shock to the plants. If your Rhododendrons or other shrubs have root weevils, release parasitic nematodes to soil under the affected plants. Fruit and Vegetable Gardening Harvesting fruits and vegetables is the best part of growing them. As is often the case, you may have produced much more of certain type than your family can consume. Dig and divide congested clumps of rhubarb. Cut back raspberry canes that have grown too long, to prevent damage caused by winter winds. Some root crops, such as carrots, onions, and parsnips can be left in the ground in cold climates and dug up as needed. Apply enough mulch to keep the ground from freezing, and the crop will be kept fresh until it is needed. After you have finished harvesting your summer vegetables, plant a cover crop of clovers, cow peas, soybeans, or vetch for the purpose of plowing under next spring. These nitrogen producing plants will provide good organic matter and food for your garden crops next year, as well as helping to control weeds over the winter. Fall Lawn Care Keep mowing as long as your grass is growing. Caring for your House Plants Both Christmas Cactus and Poinsettias need to be kept indoors in a spot where they get ten hours of bright light and fourteen hours of total darkness, each day. Room temperatures should be around 65 to 70 degrees for the Poinsettias, but cooler around 55 to 60 for the Christmas cactus. The longer your house plants were allowed to remain outside in the fall, the more shock they will go through when they are finally moved indoors. Continue to watch for insect or disease damage and take the necessary steps to control the problem. Odds and ends You are probably sick of hearing it. The fall rains have once again gotten slugs and snails moving through the garden. One last application of slug bait will eliminate a lot of slugs and prevent them from reproducing again this fall. Fewer slugs next spring. One last effort at weeding will help to improve the appearance of your garden throughout the winter. Any weed that you can eliminate from the garden this fall will possibly prevent thousands of weed seeds from sprouting in the garden next spring! Keep lawn and garden raked clean of leaves and debris. Fallen leaves, old plant parts and grass clippings should be added to the compost pile. Clean and oil your garden tools for winter storage. Place some sand and some oil in

a large bucket, then slide your garden tools in and out of the sand. This will do an excellent job of cleaning them, as well as applying a light coat of oil to prevent rusting. Clean your gutters and downspouts to remove fallen leaves and other debris. Plugged gutters can cause serious damage to your home as well as your garden when the winter rain and snow arrives. Send in your requests for gardening catalogs now, so that you will have something to read and ponder on those loooooong winter nights ahead. This will help you to avoid digging up something you intended to keep when you plant bulbs and plants this fall and next spring. The birds will soon begin their winter migrations. Give them a helping hand by providing them with some food for their long journey. No one likes to travel on an empty stomach, and you may even persuade a few of them to stick around for the winter, if they know they have a reliable food source! Continue to watch for insect , or disease damage throughout the garden, and take the necessary steps to control the problem. Other articles you might like:

3: September Tips and Tasks in the Vegetable Garden | Piedmont Master Gardeners

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Get tips for protecting your garden from frost. So dig and remove the potatoes to a dry, warm area out of the sun to begin the process of letting the skin toughen up for storage. Dry in a single layer and turn periodically. This takes about two weeks. Carefully remove visible dirt from the potatoes, but do not wash them: If the plants are disease-free, compost them. If any are diseased, either burn them or discard them in the trash. Gently till the soil to expose any insects who plan to overwinter; this will reduce pest troubles in the spring and summer. Once most of the garden soil is exposed, add a layer of compost, leaves, aged manure if you have it, and lime if you need it. Another option is to sow cover crops, such as winter rye, to improve your soil. See our articles on Cover Crops for the U. If some parts of the garden have hopelessly gone to weeds, cover them with black plastic or a layer of cardboard and leave it in place through the winter season. Sage is a perennial in most areas and does not need special treatment for the winter. Before frost stops its growth, cut a branch or two to dry and use in stuffing at Thanksgiving! Thyme is fairly indestructible. Parsley, a biennial, will withstand a light frost. In Zone 5 or colder, cover it on cold nights. Chives are hardy perennials. Dig up a clump and pot it, then let the foliage die down and freeze for several weeks. Bring the pot indoors to a sunny, cool spot. Prune fall-bearing raspberries ruthlessly, cutting them to the ground after they have borne fruit. Move potted chrysanthemums to a sheltered spot when their flowers fade. When a frost blackens the leaves of dahlias, gladioli, and cannas, carefully dig them up and let them dry indoors on newspaper for a few days. In the old days, we had cool cellars with dirt floors that were dark and moist. Our mothers shook the dirt off geranium roots and hung them upside down in bundles. In spring, bring them into a warm place and water them heavily. They will do best in plastic or glazed pots with very good drainage. Fall is a good time to plant trees and shrubs. On a mild day, run your garden hose up over a railing or over the shed to remove all the water. Mow your lawn as late into the fall as the grass grows. Rake onto a large sheet or tarp, then drag to your compost pile in thin layers mixed with old hay and other material. Or, rake the leaves into loose piles and run the mower over them to turn them into mulch for perennial and bulb beds. Get more tips on what to do with fall leaves. Drain the fuel tank on your lawn mower or any other power equipment. Scrub down and put away your tools. Some folks oil their tools with vegetable oil to avoid rust. Find out how to care for your gardening tools. We hope these tips will help your garden survive winter and thrive in spring!

4: Gardener | Job profiles | National Careers Service

*Tasks for the Gardener Season by Season (Garden Essentials) [Andrew Mikolajski] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Take the guesswork out of seasonal gardening and plan your calendar with this practical handbook to ensure success and maximum rewards throughout the year.*

5: Preparing Your Garden for Winter: Top Fall Gardening Tasks | The Old Farmer's Almanac

Use these worksheets, references, and activities to teach children about soil, fruits, vegetables, and gardening. Enrich your curriculum with resources about flora, review garden tools, and enhance lessons with clip art images.

6: Gardening by Month - February

Tasks and Tips. The Ornamental Garden in September. By Pat Chadwick. September is a magical time of year in the ornamental garden.

TASKS FOR THE GARDENER pdf

7: Home - The Gardener

Sean's Allotment Garden Derby Lane Hottest Day of , Potato Reveal, Katherine's Plot Tour - Duration: Sean James Cameron - Diary of a UK Gardener 8, views.

8: 6 Gardening Activities for Winter â€™ P&G everyday | P&G Everyday United States (EN)

We have always wanted a garden. We have an enormous backyard. But we also have deer like crazy, so I always nix the idea. I'm not about to put that much effort into growing a garden only for the deer to eat it.

9: About Your Privacy on this Site

Butterflies can be a beautiful addition to your yard or garden. Fill a jar or tin can with some colorful flowers--the brighter the better because butterflies are attracted to color--and add a.

TASKS FOR THE GARDENER pdf

Senses of the text African Political Systems Right Rev. Anthony D. Pellicer, 359 Grandmother Goes Up the Mountain The Paris Peace Agreement and the Vietnamese vision of the future Seasonality (Research report LERN, Learning Resources Network) The impact of microelectronics on employment and indigenous technological capacity in the Republic of Kor Khalid mughal java 7 Tuffa and the ducks Comrade and Lover The paradox of self-denial Foundations of Natural Resources Policy and Management Japans Longest Day Biological Threat Reduction Program of the Department of Defense Lana del rey love sheet music The best test preparation for the gre physics Southern insurgents Embracing the questions. A Little Lite Verse FLYING (Animal Action Pops) Rick Steves Europe Through the Back Door 2003 Storytellr Robinsx Speech, privacy, and reputation on the Internet Daniel J. Solove Heat transfer book by gavhane New foreword by Boris Jakim Long way down jason reynolds Maximizing chances of publication V. 17. A commentary on Mr. Popes Principles of morality, or Essay on man Analytical testing and development by Anthony Ekpe and MaryJean Sawyer Literature and the writing process Us scouts family life Mosaic masterpieces in needlework and handicraft. From problem to solution 15-minute Latin American Spanish (Eyewitness Travel Guides) Supply management leadership process Lady Patterlys lover by Charlotte MacLeod Coaching for fatherhood Crystallographic computing 4 49 we almost always toted cokes and oatmeal cookies Day 22: let God rewrite the list Michelle McKinney Hammond