

1: Weekend Gardener Organizer, A Three Year Planner by Lavon H. La Fresnaye ()

She is the author of Northwest Weekend Gardener, A Three Year Planner and Weekend Gardener Organizer, A Three Year Planner, 2nd edition revised. She is also a speaker, columnist and newsletter editor.

It rarely ever works out that way however. Depending upon your climate, you may have very short cool springs and very long, hot, dry summers in which case, cool-season for you may mean October. You may live in an area where your summers are very short, cool and moist, making warm-season vegetables a challenge. Everywhere is different, which makes planning what you are going to plant, and when, much more important. No, it just takes a little bit of extra time to think it through. Starting With The Basics Know your climate Before you get started, have a working knowledge of your local climate. They collect frost dates and summer temperature data and have it all available for you if you just ask. Keeping your climate in mind, you may have to do some creative juggling and grow your crops at different times than recommended on the package for the plants to succeed in your area. Nothing wrong with that, but it will save you a lot of time, headaches, and frustration if you know that you will never have the proper climate for say celery which is kind of touchy to grow , so opt to grow vegetables that are a bit more forgiving. Get the temperatures each crop likes Now that you have a list of what you would like to grow, you need to get an idea of when each crop should be planted. We can help you out with that one, because we have our Vegetable Growing Guides for you that list exactly what each vegetable likes for soil and air temperatures, but we will get more into that in a minute. Group crops with similar needs Lastly what you want to do is group those vegetables together that have similar temperature needs. Gardening is always an adventure and if you mess up, so what! Plant again, or try something different next year. The following few examples are to give you a general idea of how it all works, and we will get into more specifics in a minute. Cool-season crops like cabbage, lettuce, peas, and broccoli can withstand some cold weather, even some frost, but their growth grinds to a halt in hot weather. If you live in an area with short summers to days because you have spring and fall frosts on either side of your summer, you will need to plant cool-season crops a couple of weeks before the last expected spring frost date for your area. Plant warm-season crops a few weeks later, when the soil has warmed up and any danger of frost is well past. You may even have time for second plantings of some warm-season crops in midsummer. In some desert areas, most summers are too hot even for warm-season crops, so you will need to plant very early in order to beat the worst of the heat, or plant in early fall when shorter days start to cool off and the worst of the summer heat is over. One of the most common mistakes is to plant everything at once. Where seasons are longer and winters milder, there are more opportunities to start crops. You can grow crops in very early spring, late summer, and fall, which are excellent planting times for that type of climate. Green Beans Broccoli Back To Our List Now that you have your list of vegetables, keep in mind, you are not going to plant everything all at once. Take into account how quickly a crop will mature and be harvested and what might be planted after it to keep the harvest coming over many months. You may grow some early-summer green beans, and then in that same spot in the garden you will plant broccoli in the fall. Planning the succession of your crops will depend on your climate and the length of your growing season. Group Your Plants Take your list of crops and divide it into three groups, according to your general growing season: Frost-hardy plants Cool-weather plants. Frost-Hardy Plants Frost-hardy crops are the first crops you will plant, and they will provide you with your first harvest. These crops tolerate the cold soil and occasional frosts of early spring. Take advantage of these crops, because they will increase the yield that your garden plot will produce by allowing you to get a full crop grown and harvested before your warm-season crops begin. Kale, lettuce, spinach, Swiss chard Root crops: Beets, carrots, onions, potatoes, radishes, turnips Broccoli Cauliflower Peas Tip: Also, by the time it warm enough to plant warm-season vegetables, the first flush of annual weeds will have come up and this way you will only have to prepare the soil for the warm-season crops once, instead of twice. Warm-Weather Crops You can use purchased seedlings, transplants you started yourself, or seeds, as long as these warm-loving plants go into the garden after the last expected frost date. These crops generally do better if you wait for the soil to warm up before planting, but you can speed that up and get your plants into the garden earlier by covering your soil

with black plastic a week or two before the last frost date, or cover your crops with row covers that help hold in the heat and protect the young plants from any late-season frost that may happen. The earlier you plant, usually means an earlier harvest, but generally waiting for settled weather means a better yield, so if you want to compromise between the two, you can always plan a small early planting and a larger later one.

2: The Way of the Secret Gardener at Indira Nagar, Bangalore - Events High

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Garden Calendar January Everybody seems to be interested in pruning so prune away when it comes to evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. Some exceptions might include the spring-flower varieties because you will cut off the blooms for the coming year. Prune them immediately after they bloom. Wait on pruning summer flowering varieties until February or March. You can still cut dead wood off of any tree or shrub. This is a great month to prune fruit trees although they require special attention in they way they are pruned. Grape vines may also be pruned this month. Apply dormant oil to kill over wintering insects. January is a great time to plant and move most trees and shrubs. Just make sure they have at least an inch of water a week. The cold winter months can dry out plants too. Break up the soil and add some organic matter. Play close attention when planting varieties like azaleas and rhododendron, which like good drainage. Change the mulch around your favorite plants each year to lend plenty of protection. The cool season lawn can be left alone this month unless you want to lightly fertilize at the end of January. Use a formulation like a at about half the rate you used in the fall. This is also a good time to kill those winter weeds like chickweed and wild garlic. Read the label of the product you choose. January is a good time to make plans for the vegetable garden. Get a soil test as soon as possible. Fertilize spring flowering bulbs when they break through the soil. A slow release will do the trick. Apply at half the rate you did in the fall. Over fertilizing will produce disease later. The Cooperative Extension Service office in your county has more specific information on this. Plant a cool season late this month with good quality grass seed but this is not as good a time as fall. You may also want to get the mower tuned this month. Get control of your broadleaf weeds, like chickweed, henbit and wild garlic, with an herbicide containing D, MCPP and Dicamba. The weeds need to be actively growing. Put out a pre-emergent herbicide for crabgrass after the forsythia blooms and before dogwoods bloom. Check the bag for directions. Go ahead and prune trees and shrubs, but not spring flowering ones. Its ok with the summer flowering varieties. This is also a good time to cut liriop and mondo grass with a string trimmer or lawnmower before the new growth appears. You can also divide these plants now. Use a dormant oil to get rid of over wintering insects. Its another great month to do a little clean up in the landscape. Plant bare root roses this month. You also can prune roses late in February depending on the weather. Cut out dead wood and leave the healthiest three to six canes. Spray roses with lime sulfur. Plant trees and shrubs this month especially the winter bloom varieties like flowering apricot, winter sweet and winter honeysuckle. You can pick out the cultivars at your local nursery that smell the best. Move them when they are dormant and get as much of the root ball as possible. Plant vines and ground covers now too. Plant things like English peas, onions, asparagus, or cabbage. Get the garden area in shape if you are hoping to plant a summer garden. March If you have to plant a cool season lawn, prepare the soil well and use grass varieties suited for North Carolina lawns. Sod can also be planted, but give the lawn at least an inch of water a week. Prune and shape summer flowering shrubs. Plant shrubs and trees this month. Be careful when fertilizing shrubs randomly. Over fertilizing can kill shrubs or suppress blooming. Apply dormant oil to shrubs to kill over wintering insects. Plant container grown roses and change the mulch. This is also a good time to prune most roses. Cut out the dead wood and leave the strongest three to six canes at about a foot high or more. Start fertilizing them in late March. Get a soil test by selecting several areas of the landscape including those where you have problems. Take the soil from at least six inches of depth. Place the soil in a box and take it to the cooperative extension service office in your county. Divide spring flowering bulbs and other perennials and replant the healthiest immediately. This is also a good month to start planting perennials. Plant cool season vegetables like cabbage, lettuce, and spinach. April Your cool season grass will look better this month than any other if it is healthy. Plant warm season grasses like bermuda, zoysia and centipede this month. Prepare the soil properly by tilling and adding organic matter. Water newly planted sod and seeds. Make sure established lawns and other plants have at least an inch of

water a week. Wait a few weeks to fertilize a warm season lawn. Take care of broadleaf weeds with D, and grassy weeds with a grass killer. Roundup will take care of everything actively growing including things like ivy. Other shrubs and trees can get a dose of slow release fertilizer this month but make sure they need it. Prune other spring flowering shrubs after the flowers fade. Watch out for insects on shrubs and trees. Leaf spot disease may also start to be a problem this month on some shrubs. Your trees and shrubs need at least an inch of water a week to stay healthy. This is especially true of newly planted trees and shrubs. But please follow watering guidelines from your local municipalities. We usually have fairly dry summers in our area and water restrictions are not unusual. Many of your houseplants can be moved outside late in the month. Begin your disease- insect spraying schedule this month for roses. Prune climbing roses when they finish blooming. Continue fertilizing established roses. Water your roses, but only at the base which hopefully has a couple of inches of good mulch. You can plant vegetables like tomatoes cucumbers, squash and corn and some of your favorite herbs late this month. The last average frost for the area is around April 15th. Pull weeds and hand pick insects when possible in the vegetable garden. The cooperative extension service in your county will have great literature on vegetable garden and every other aspect of home gardening online or through the local centers. Some of your summer flowering bulbs like caladiums and dahlias can be planted late in the month of April. Water your lawn properly. Place an empty tuna can in the middle of the stream of your lawn sprinkler and run the water until it fills. This should be an inch of water, the amount your lawn needs each week either from rain or watering. A warm season lawn may be planted in May. Augustine, Zoysia, and Bermuda varieties are popular in this area. Centipede is easiest to care for. It only requires one feeding in July. Zoysia seems to produce the prettiest lawn; it takes a while to establish, but will last for a long time. It does require more feedings.

3: Plan Vegetable Crops Planting Times

Learn what your garden is teaching you by using Weekend Gardener www.enganchecubano.com your knowledge grow as your garden becomes more bountiful and beautiful. Record how your garden is growing in the spacious three-year-weekly journal.

4: At A Glance Academic Year Weekly Planner/Appointment Book Large X | The Move Authority

Buy a cheap copy of Weekend Gardener Organizer, A Three Year book by Lavon H. La Fresnaye. Keep all your plant records, notes and ideas in this all-in-one garden organizer and planner. Record your garden techniques, strategies, weather and events in the.

5: Lavon La Fresnaye (lavonla) on Pinterest

Lavon H. La Fresnaye is the author of Weekend Gardener Organizer, A Three Year Planner (avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews, published) and Northwe.

6: Animal Shaped Memo Clip Holder Note Pad Dispenser Organizer Review

Boyd () is making its second consecutive trip to state and will play Vanderbilt Industrial () in the 3A semifinal at 11 a.m. Thursday. Decatur () won state titles in and but didn't find their way back to Garland until this year.

7: Monthly Gardening Tips To Do List

Large planner covers 14 months from July August for those who prefer to plan on the academic calendar. Weekdays have ruled columns for detailed planning, while Saturday and Sunday share a column for weekend freedom.

8: Cherry Blossom organizers highlight new events this year

Author of Weekend Gardener Organizer, A Three Year Planner, 3rd edition. SendOutCards. Education.

9: WPTF NewsRadio | WPTF Weekend Gardener

The Weekend Gardener began as a 30 minute show, but has evolved into a 3 hour talk show over the last 30 years. Looking for month-by-month gardening tips? Visit the Mini-Garden Calendar.

On Second Thought, Disregard Everything Ive Said Jumbo Crosswords Challenge The Double (Doppelangelganger): An Annotated Novel (Leaping Dog Press Book Series, Volume 4) Daily steps to renewal Film as performance: cinematized Shakespeare Harry Keyishian Manual del fl studio 11 en espaÃ±ol Optimal design of experiments pukelsheim 1 pinch of sunshine, 1/2 cup of rain; natural food recipes for young people. Radian and degree measure practice problems A meeting with Maxim Gorki. Good News for Catholics Regulation of Wages Paid to Employees by Contractors Awarded Government Building Contracts Statics and dynamics of alloy phase transformations What is the definition of death? Ideology and organization in Communist China Does Sweden need a mandatory bid rule? Considering benefits to offer An Entrepreneurial History of the United States Deduct It! Deduct It! Stories of Greenbean County To my friends throughout the Union [letter from John Tyler, Aug. 20, 1844] Spatial statistics and modeling Relational Assessment; Social Aspects Rail development in africa report The danger of a single story Handbook of Cytology, Histology, and Histochemistry of Fruit Tree Diseases Bureau of indian standards previous year question papers The Christian era. Adventures of tom sawyer full text Crucified with Christ Susan Sorensen A Nation of Steel Pavement masters of Siena (1369-1562) The complacent lover Charles Selby, Horatio Parker Total allocated budget for the study. By making projections based purely In His Own Word Colin Fostering development in a global economy A B C of banks and banking Directive principles, jurisprudence, and socio-economic justice in India Durability Analysis Structural Compos Logo Design 4 (Graphis Logo Design)