

Gardening by the Moon

November 2022 Digest

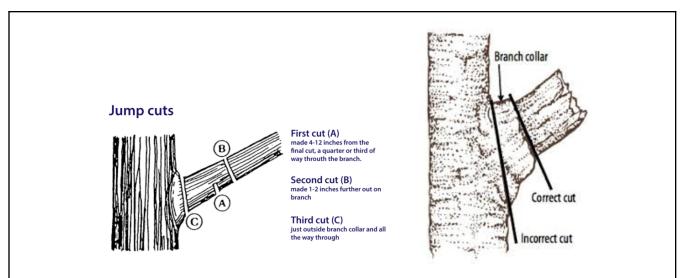
Cooler temperatures have arrived!

It is time to ensure your outside areas are ready for winter before the cold temperatures settle in. Let's review the final checklist to make your yard work in the spring more manageable.

Clean up all plant debris, such as leaves, and remove dead plants. Plant debris is an excellent hiding place for rodents, roaches, insects, and other
vermin. Also, removing plant debris rids your yard of potential diseases that
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can infect your plants next year.
Prune your trees for shape and lift canopies on trees next to the street and in
your yard. Low-hanging tree branches in your yard can shade your turf, and
low-hanging branches on street trees can be hit and damaged by vehicles.
When removing branches, make a jump cut before making the final cut at the
<u>branch collar</u> (<u>see diagrams below</u>).
Cut back perennials that have started to decline and remove spent flowers.
Fertilize your beds if you still need to do so this fall.

	Replenish mulch in beds to add an extra layer of protection for your plants
	from the cold weather. Mulch holds valuable moisture to reduce winter
	watering and helps prevent unwanted winter weeds.
	If you have not done so this fall, add a pre-emergent over the mulch, such as
	Halts or Preen, for another layer of weed protection to prevent weeds.
	Protect your valuable clay or ceramic containers from freeze damage. Empty
	containers and store them in the garage. If that is not possible, turn them
	upside down in a protected area.
	Clean all your gardening tools.
	Put away all gardening equipment and water hoses.
	Protect outdoor faucets from freezing.
	If you did not apply a fall pre-emergent to your turf, do so now to prevent
	weeds from germinating. Apply Halts or Preen at label rates.
	Control any active weeds in your turf with post-emergent weed control for
	Southern Grasses. Again, follow all label instructions when applying.
	Fertilize your turf if you have not done so in the last 12 weeks. Fertilizing feeds
	turf roots during the winter.
	Start lowering your mowing height on turf. During the winter, thick turf packs
	down and becomes more susceptible to diseases that will overwinter and
	attack new growth in the spring. Drop mowing height by one setting every
	month until March. And yes, if you do this, you will have only some of that
	debris to remove in the spring.
	Plant winter color such as pansies, violas, dianthus, snapdragons, kale, ornamental cabbage, or one of the wide varieties of Dusty Miller.
	Set irrigation controller to run 1 time every 2 weeks. If you have received any
	rain during those two weeks, turn your controller off.
\Box	BE ALERT FOR EXTREME COLD WEATHER!!
_	Drought-stressed plants are more susceptible to cold damage, so watering
	plants a few days before a cold snap is good practice. Watering just before
	a freeze helps by creating warmth— the wet ground remains warmer than
	the dry ground, which insulates the root structure of the grass and plants,
	decreasing the risk of freeze damage. Make sure to turn your irrigation to
	the off position after watering.

Once you complete these tasks, you can rest for a few months and enjoy the upcoming holiday season with your family and friends!



Jump cuts remove heavy branches in three steps to prevent tearing the bark and damaging the plant. Use jump cuts to sever and lighten a branch just beyond an intended final cut. This weight drop avoids having the severed portion snap at the point of the cut and wounding the plant.

Happy Thanksgiving from Dr. RE Moon + Assoicates!



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