

CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE

PARKS AND RECREATION

PRESENTS

Tucking In The Landscape For Winter

Susan Henson, Horticulturist 972-237-8102 shenson@gptx.org Tucking In The Landscape For Winter

MOW - Once Per Week - Remember to raise the blade height as temperatures increase HAND WATER Dry Spots -Annuals 藰 Newly Planted Areas -Keep Azalea, Caladium and other 藰 sensitive plants moist Water as required and 24 hours before a hard freeze

To Over Seed or Not To Over Seed

Rye Grass Fescue Benefits - Looks green all winter Disadvantages - Weakens warm season turf so that: Spring dead spots Deferred growth Insects Disease WEEDS!!!

Don't allow plants with green fruit or berries to suffer from lack of water

When Watering - Soak don't sprinkle a deep soaking once a week with some annuals spot watering as needed

Stablish a new compost pile for the fall leaves

Prune all dead or diseased wood from trees and shrubs

Stop Pinching Mums

Prune hedges as needed - Severe pruning at this time will cause tender foliage growth prior to frost

Roses - Remove dead or weak canes and brushy growth. Fertilize and water thoroughly. If a preventative disease-control program has been maintained a fall crop of excellent flowers should be produced

FERTILIZE

Mums - every two weeks until buds show color Scaladiums with 21-0-0 at the rate of one-half pound per 100 square feet and water thoroughly Lawns with 15-5-10 with Sulphur WATCH FOR AND TREAT IF NEEDED Srub Worms Chinch Bugs Spider Mites Scale

Storing Caladium Tubers Dig in late October dry in a well ventilated, shady area

- After 7 to 20 days, remove leaves and dirt, pack in dry peat moss, vermiculite, or similar material for storage
- Pack tubers so they do not touch each other
- Dust with all-purpose fungicide as you pack
- Place container where temperature won't drop below 50 degrees F

PLANT FOR FALL & SPRING COLOR
Zinnias (fall only)
Snapdragons
Dianthus
Pansies
Calendulas

Pansies, Calendulas and other cool season annuals from seed in well prepared beds or flats for planting outside in mid-to-late fall (Aug/Sept)

Plants for color during September, October, and November Marigolds Zinnias Pansies

Sow Bluebonnet & other spring wildflowers from seed. They must germinate in late summer or early fall to develop good root systems and be ready to grow in spring

Divide Spring-Flowering Perennials

Iris Shasta (clump) Oxeye daisy (shorter) Gaillardia Cannas Day Lilies Violets (inv Lirope Ajuga Mondo Grass

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Make selections and order spring flowering bulbs as soon as available for planting in October and November – Tulips when ground is 50 F



Fall is for planting



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- Spring blooming perennials
- Cool season annuals
 - Wildflowers
- Spring blooming bulbs
 Plant in September thru February

Bulbs for Spring Color

Oxblood lily Red Spider Lily Daffodils Tulips Grape Hyacinth Hyacinth Daffodil





Oxblood Lily



Hyacinth

Grape Hyacinth

Don't commit Crape Murder!



Major Pruning of Trees

Begin major pruning of trees in late October

If you need to get on a ladder you need a professional

Professionals are Certified Arborists and ask if they will top a tree. If they say yes hang up!

Ask if they are bonded and insured. Verify information Drain gasoline from power tools and run the engine until fuel in the carburetor is used up

Drain and store garden hoses and watering equipment in a readily accessible location.

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- Cover outside faucets with a foam dome
- Clean all tools. Coat metal surfaces with thin film of oil. Sand wooden handles and reseal

APHIDS



Usually found on new foliage Can be washed off with a strong stream of water Treat with **Insecticidal Soap or Diatomaceous** Earth Treat stems, both sides of leaves and new buds

MEALY BUGS



Look like cotton on stems and leaves Can also be found on roots Can be washed off or treated with alcohol applied with a Q-tip Treat with **Insecticidal Soap**





 Look for bumps on the stems or leaves that are tan, brown or black

They can be treated
 with Dormant Oils or
 Superior Horticultural Oil

Symptoms include
 Honey Dew - a sticky
 substance on the leaves
 and stems.

RED SPIDERS



Look for webbing or insects on the underside of leaves Wash off with a strong stream of water Mist underside of leaves twice a day for 1 to 2 weeks Use insecticidal soap on underside of leaves Mites reproduction quadruples when the temperature goes above 90 degrees Treat the area around the container to avoid

another infestation



This bug can be treated easily with Horticultural Oil in Summer or Winter but must be sprayed at least twice and again as needed.
This will show us as black sooty mold and then you look for the insects.
Be aware all the time and

treat with found.

