

Putting Your Garden to Bed

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Menu

Planting vs Covering

Soil health

Fall/Winter Planting

Planting Strategies

Pruning

Wintering Over

Discussion Goals



Putting your
summer garden
to bed

Prepping/Planting
a winter garden

Winterize the
garden

Putting your
summer
garden to
bed



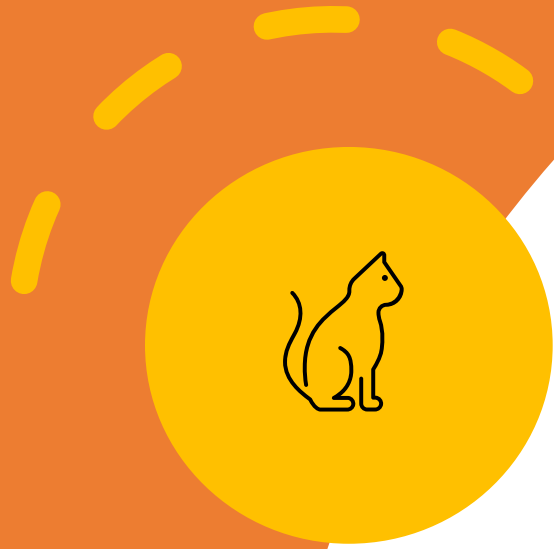
Soil Health



1 Keep the soil covered

2 Keep the soil planted

3 Disturb the soil as little as possible



Name as many types of
mulches as you can in
15 seconds



Keep the soil covered

- Hay
- Straw
- Compost
- Leaves
- Grass clippings
- Cardboard
- Wood chips
- Cover crops

Making the bed for winter



COMPOST



SOIL AMENDMENTS



ALFALFA PELLETS



LEAVES



Prepping/Planting a winter garden

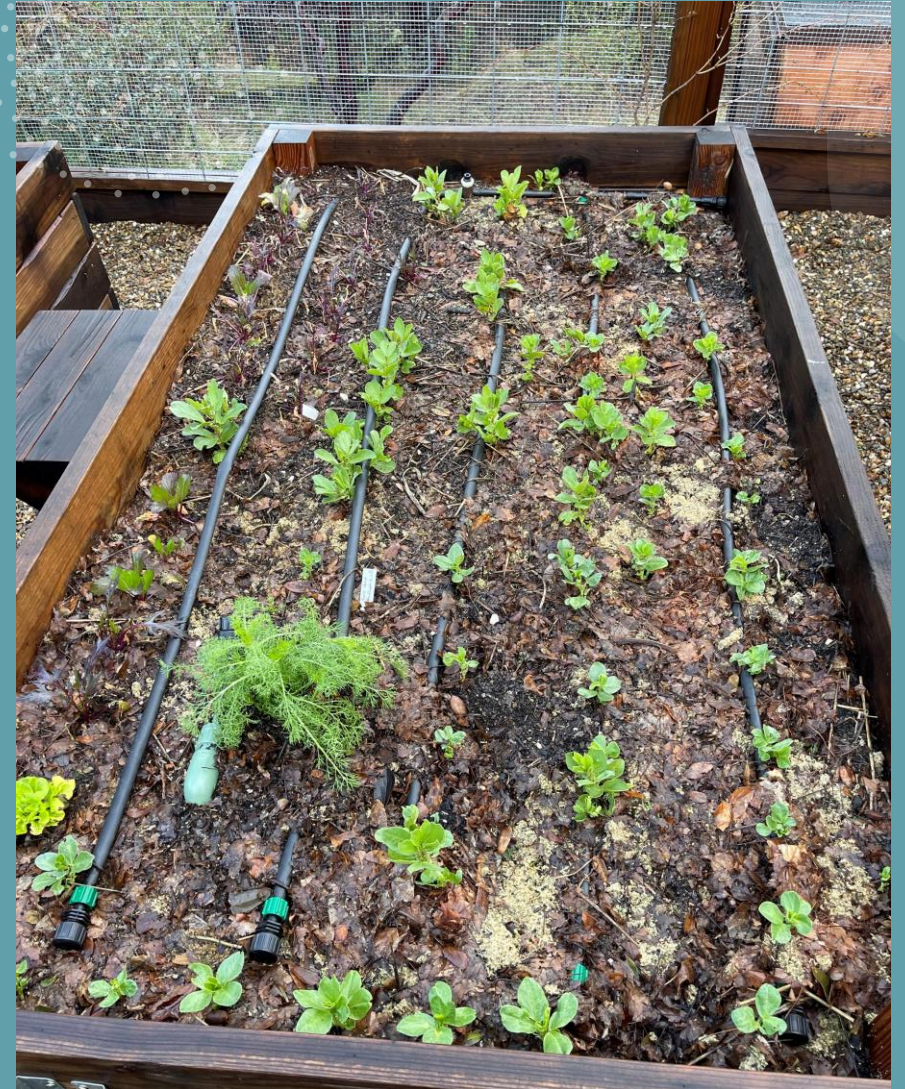


Keep the soil planted

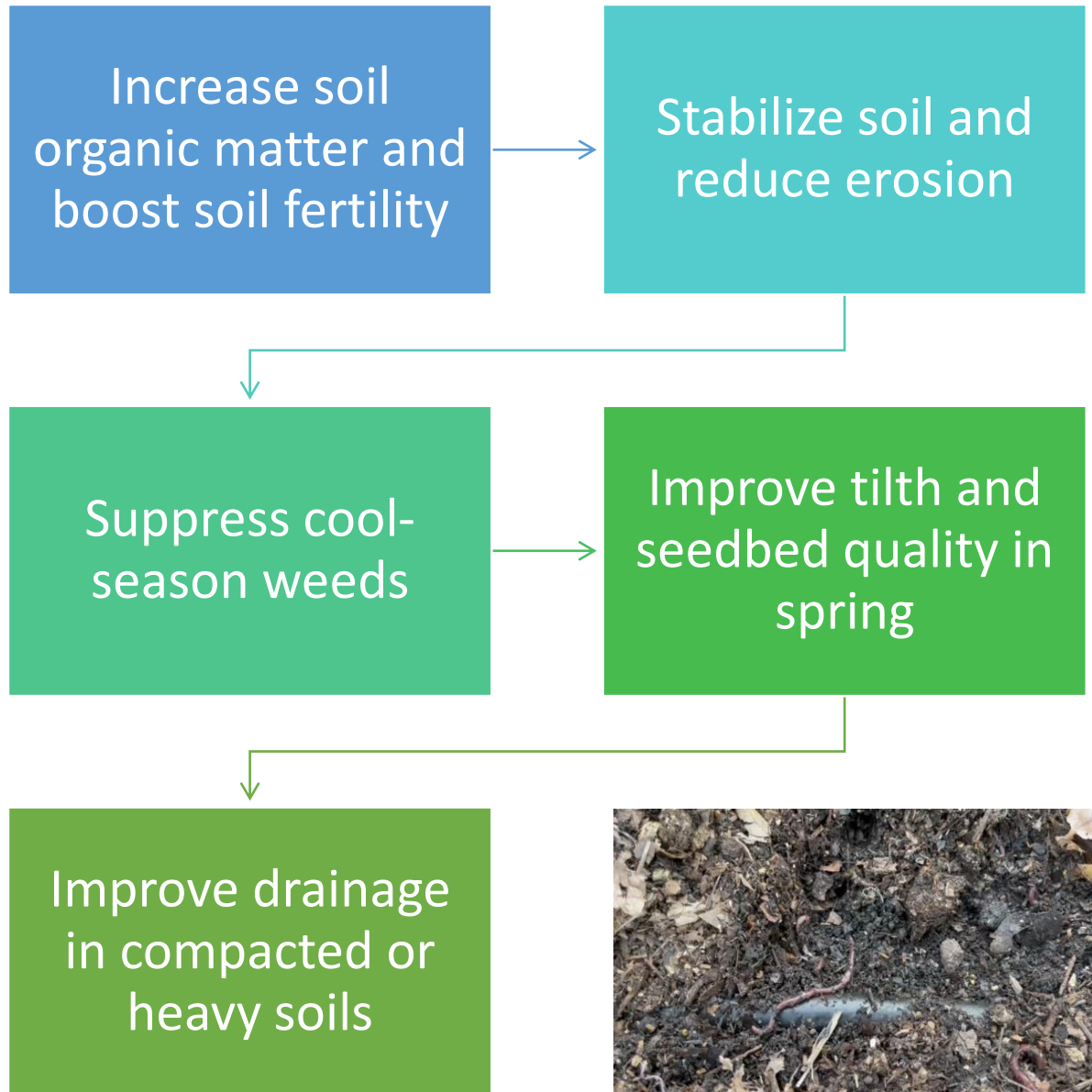
1 Cover crops

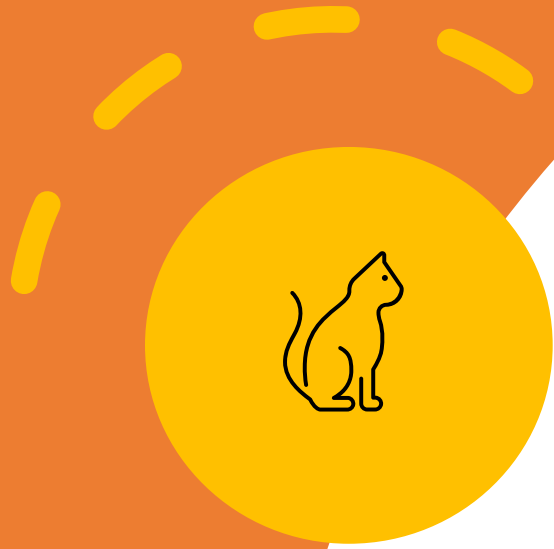
2 Seasonal Planting

3 Perennials



Winter Cover Crops





Name a Common
Cover Crop

Winter Cover Crops

Winter Hardy

- Winter rye, winter wheat, hairy vetch, fava beans, clover

Winter Kill

- Oats, field peas, oilseed radish, and mustard

Nitrogen nodules



Crimson Clover



Gardening Strategies



Harvest the most produce possible from a given space

Plants are spaced as close together as possible

Includes square foot gardening, companion planting, succession planting, crop rotation and vertical growing.

Planting Definitions



Succession planting

- Planting method that makes the most of a garden by obtaining a succession of plants; plant something new in spots vacated by spent plants; making the most of the three seasons

Companion planting

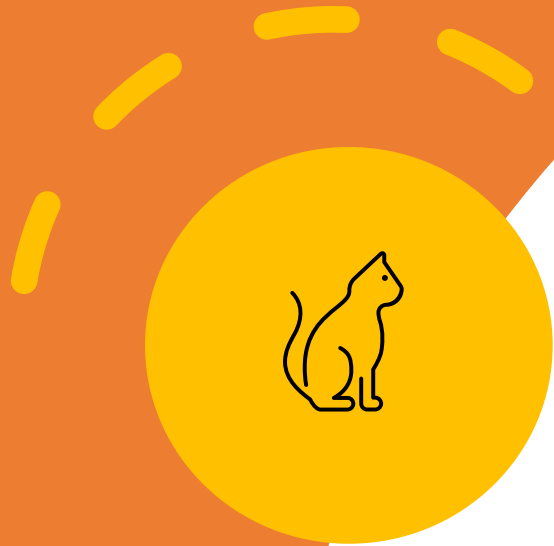
- Close planting of different crops that enhance each other's growth or protect each other from pests

Interplanting

- Planting different types of crops in close proximity to each other

Succession Planting





Give an example of
succession planting...

Example

Crop rotation succession planting

- Lettuce (spring)
- Tomatoes (summer)
- Bok choy (fall)



Why is fall
planting a
good time
for plants?

Many varieties of vegetables do well in the fall and winter

Insect and disease pests are less common

Warm soil encourages root growth

Soil health is maintained

Optimize Your Fall Planting*

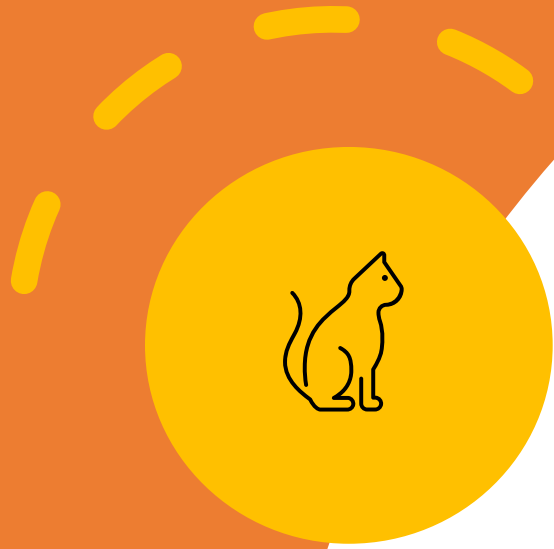


Soil temperature at 6 inches deep should be about 55 F to give plants ample time to start getting established



Finish your fall planting about 6 weeks before your first expected frost date (mid to end of September)

*Yards can vary in their micro-climates



Name as many
Fall/Winter vegetables as
you can in 15 seconds...

Fall Planting Guide

Cabbage

Beets

Carrots

Chard

Kale

Celery

Broccoli

Cauliflower

Brussels
sprouts

Spinach

Bok Choy

Kohlrabi

Lettuce

Peas

Garlic

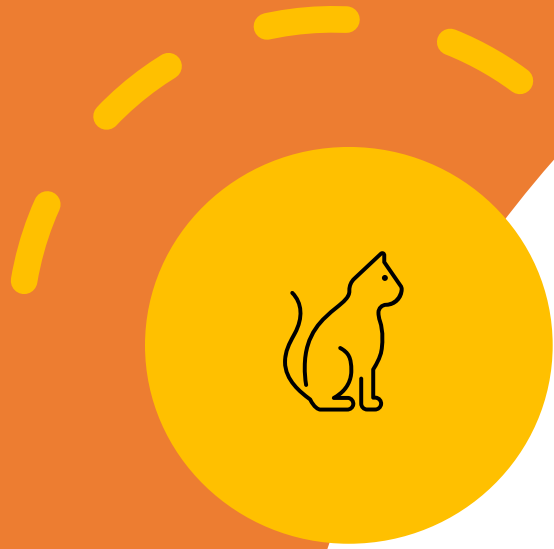
Winter Flowing Options

- Pansies
- Chamomile
- Snapdragons
- English daisies
- Daffodil, hyacinth, and tulip bulbs



Companion Planting





Describe an example of
companion planting...



Benefits of companion planting

Detering pests

Beneficial insects

Shade regulation

Natural supports

Soil Health

Weed suppression

Cool Season Companion Examples

Spinach

- Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chard, Onion, Peas, Strawberries

Leaf lettuce

- Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chard, Onion, Peas, Strawberries

Broccoli

- Bush Beans, Beets, Chard, Onions, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach

Brassicas

- Chamomile, dill, mint, rosemary, and sage

Wintering Over



Winterizing Your Garden



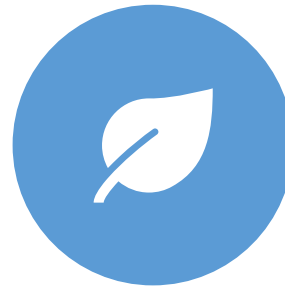
Protect your garden beds (and plants within them) through winter



Rejuvenate soil nutrients that were depleted during the growing season



Preserve seeds that you are hoping to re-use



Eliminate diseased plant material preventing problems in the following season

Basic Checklist

- Cut perennials back (leave 2-4 inches above soil surface)
- Protect sensitive plants through the winter
 - Wraps
 - Incandescent lights
 - Mulch
- Remove annual plants
- Discard diseased plant material

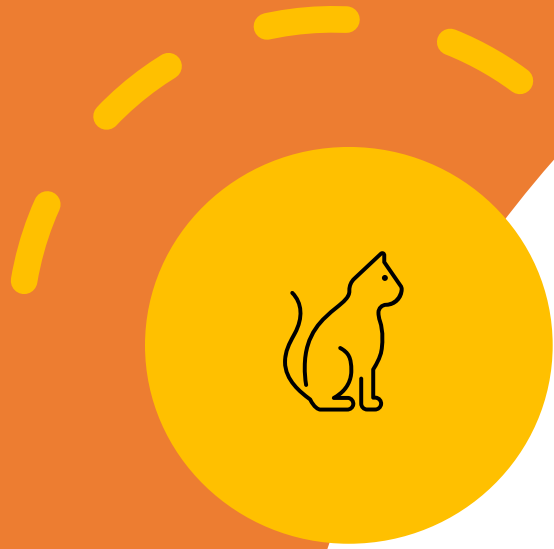


Soil Health



Pruning





Name a perennial not to
be pruned in winter...

Plants to Avoid Pruning in the Winter



Lilacs

Rhododendron

Azalea

Forsythia

Oak Leaf Hydrangea

Magnolia

Lavender



Prepare Berries for Winter

- Summer Bearing – leave 5-6 canes
- Prune fall-bearing raspberries to the ground
- Mulch
 - Blueberries
 - Blackberries
 - Strawberries



Perennial Tips

- Many perennials can be left to be cut back in the spring, especially those with bountiful seedheads such as coneflowers or rudbeckia

Leave Alone Evergreens

- Hellebores
- Heucheras
- Hardy geraniums
- Dianthus
- Candytuft
- Garden mums (*Chrysanthemum* spp.)
- Anise hyssop
- Red-hot poker
- Pulmonaria
- Penstemons
- Euphorbias



Perennials to Cut Back in the Fall

- Bee balm
- Phlox
- Hostas
- Bearded irises
- Peonies





Herbs in Winter

Sage (hardy)

Rosemary (hardy)

Thyme (indestructible)

Parsley (light frost ok)

Chives (hard)

Basil (will die)

Oregano (hardy)

Stevia (tender)

Sweet Marjoram (light frost ok)

Finally, Be Kind To Your Tools!

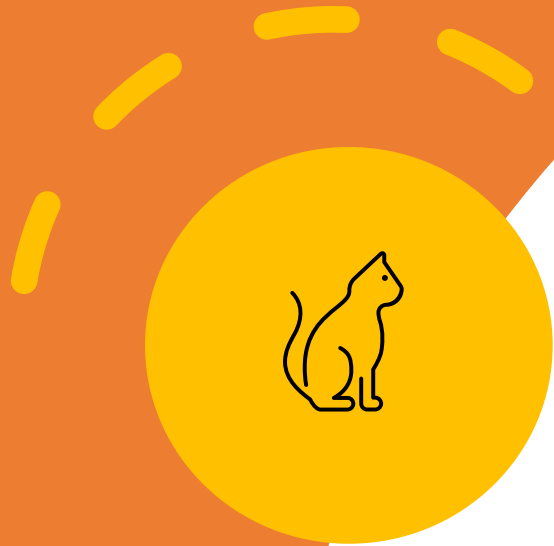


Clean tools prevent the spread of diseases

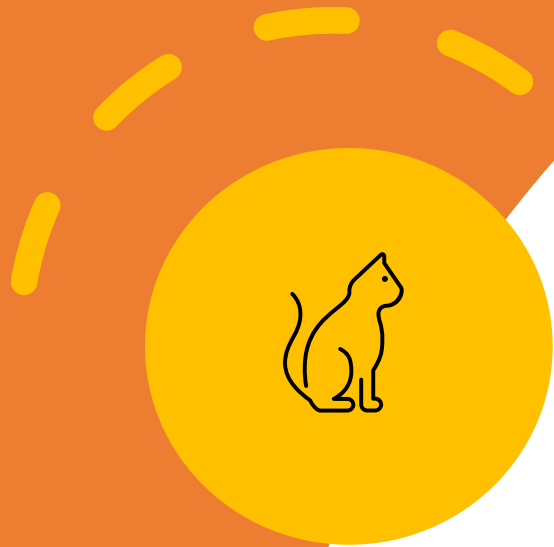
Swool to remove rusty edges

Wipe the tools with 70% rubbing alcohol

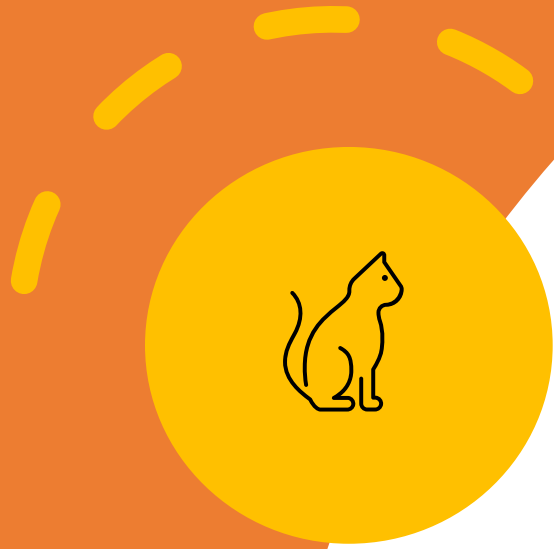
Use WD-40 to prevent rust



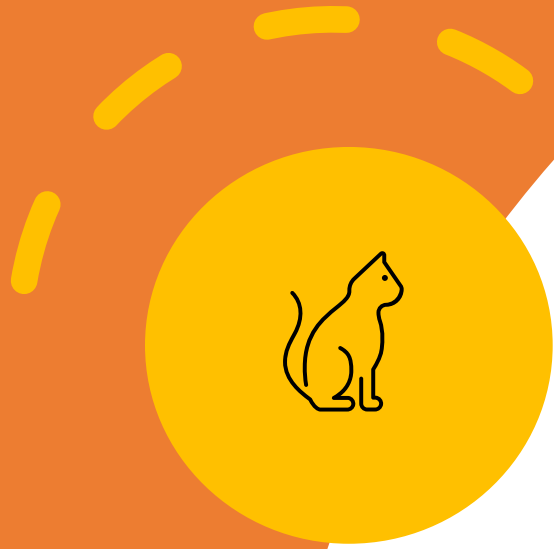
Name three principles
of soil health...



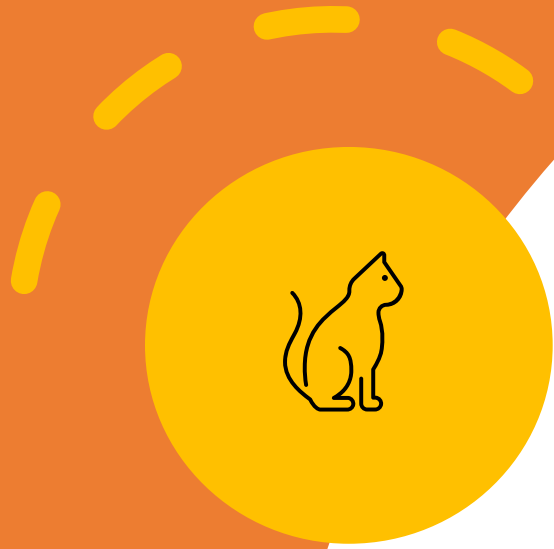
What soil temperature
at 6 inches deep will
give plants ample time
to get established



Name three vegetables
that can be planted in
September...



Name a perennial
recommended not
to be pruned in
winter...



Who is going to Fall into
gardening?!

Summary

Fall/Winter planning

Soil health

Pruning

Companion planting

Succession planting