



NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Helpful Garden Tips for November 2024 (November 2, 2024)

by Peyton Ellas, Tulare/Kings Counties Master Gardener

Autumn is in full gear this month. This is a great time to plant almost any tree, shrub, perennial, ground cover, wildflower seeds, and the last of spring-flowering bulbs. Days are shorter, and storms may affect our ability to work outdoors, but November is still a great month for outdoor work.

PLANTING: In the cool autumn weather, transplanted plants will experience less shock. If we haven't received enough rain to saturate the soil, fill the planting hole with water and let it drain, just as you would other times of the year. Keep new transplants well-watered for at least six weeks, so if it doesn't rain, be ready with your irrigation system. Even your plants that will eventually be low-water-use should be well watered and fussed over for this initial period. Check with your probe tool to make sure the soil is moist down at the root zone, or if you are like me, you will just poke around with your bare hand. For a gardener, the feel of soil is satisfying and informative. Try not to disturb the roots too much, which also disturbs tiny trails and tunnels of beneficial organisms. If we have light rains, make sure the water is penetrating below the mulch and down to the roots of your new plants. There isn't a good substitute for physically checking the soil moisture and seeing for yourself what is going on. By the time you see symptoms, your poor plant has suffered quite a lot of drought stress, and newly transplanted plants should not suffer.

You may want to wait until spring to plant frost-sensitive plants like citrus, avocado, bougainvillea, native plants from Baja California or the Channel Islands, and many kinds of succulents from all over the world. If you do plant, be prepared to protect them with row cover cloth or other methods through winter. Frost-sensitive species transplanted near concrete or next to stucco or concrete walls may be protected enough from frost. For all plants, even those that will become frost-hardy once established, use a mulch to cover the openings you made in the soil to prevent frost crystals from reaching the roots of new transplants. This is an especially good month to plant those California and Mediterranean woody shrubs that don't thrive with too much summer water. This includes manzanita, ceanothus, toyon, lavender, coffeeberry, buckthorn, bush lupin, flannel bush, and rosemary.

When planting trees, remove the nursery stake that comes with the plant and is wrapped closely to the trunk. If your new tree needs staking for a season or two, use bamboo or lodgepoles and proper tree ties and place the stake towards the outside of the root ball. The trunk should be able to move a little to strengthen.

November is the month to plant spring bulbs like daffodils and narcissus in a site where they will get a full day of sunshine, at least through early summer. Purchase bulbs that are firm and without spots of mold. Plant the bulb three times deeper than its height. Usually, the pointed end of the bulb is placed up when planting. All spring bulbs should be planted by Thanksgiving.



If you grow dahlias, November is the month to dig and divide overcrowded tubers. Store them in a cool, dry place until re-planting in February.

We can still plant winter vegetables like greens, broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage, celery, cilantro and lettuce. Cold frames make great homes for late-started vegetables, but if you don't have any built yet, use straw to protect young plants from early frost. Mature cold season vegetables don't mind frost, in fact many of them taste best after a good cold night or two.

MAINTAINING: After the leaves fall, begin pruning deciduous shrubs and trees, not only to shape them but to prevent storm damage. Our Master Gardener website (https://ucanr.edu/sites/UC_Master_Gardeners) has more complete instructions, illustrations, and a short video on pruning trees the correct way for safety, tree health, and good appearance.

If your peach or nectarine tree had deformed leaves during the summer, it probably had "peach leaf curl." This is a fungal disease that affects fruiting, and if severe, it can cause the tree to die. To control peach leaf curl:

- *Rake leaves when they fall. Remove any old fruit, called "mummies," and discard. Do not add these to your compost pile. (Removing mummies is good advice for all fruit and nut trees.)*
- *Spray the trunk, branches, and the ground underneath the tree with a copper-based fungicide or a Bordeaux mixture (a slurry made of hydrated lime and copper sulfate). You can also use a synthetic fungicide. Products need to have 50 percent copper to be truly effective.*
- *One application is usually enough. If we have another wet winter, spray again before the flower buds swell in the spring.*

If you can, grind up pruned branches and leaves to use as mulch. But if you know your plant clippings have a disease or major insect issue, send those to the green waste and purchase your mulch instead. Sometimes, in urban neighborhoods, it's hard to convince ourselves and our neighbors to use ordinary ground-up plant materials instead of uniform bark nuggets. The best mulch is the plants' own leaves and twigs, so if you can stand it, leave the leaves under your trees and shrubs. But any kind of mulch, even uniform "pebble" or "walk on" mulch, is better than nothing, so just do what works for you. Rock and gravel are also considered mulch, with many of the same benefits as organic products. Rock holds heat in the summer, however, so not all plants thrive with rock mulch. Many commercial and public spaces are mulched with rock, and I watch through the summer as many plants wither and die. I think many municipal and commercial gardeners don't know what to do with organic mulch, so it ends up leaving the property as the power blowers do their work week after week. But for us home gardeners, we can probably slow down and take the time to rake and tidy the organic mulch without removing it completely. And we can replenish as needed when we start to see bare dirt.

If the month is on the dry side, remember to deep water your established trees and large shrubs, even if they have lost their leaves. Your irrigation controller should be adjusted downward even if we don't get a lot of rain. Cooler nights and shorter days mean that most plants will not need as much water, and water-logged roots and drowned micro-organisms could be a problem you won't see until next year when the plants try to start growing again. If you have a water budget feature on your controller, November can mean fifty or forty percent of July. If you have a smart sensor controller, it may be making this adjustment for you, but if you're not sure, find out so you aren't wasting water and harming the garden. Too much water also contributes to soil loss from erosion.

Stop dead heading roses and other spring-bloomers to encourage them to settle into dormancy. All plants require a dormant period to thrive into old age. Some of our native plants go dormant in summer. We are more familiar with plants like deciduous trees and roses that go dormant in winter. Don't fertilize winter-dormant species or try to keep them blooming. It is their season to wind down in preparation for a winter rest.

CONSERVING: *Consider leaving some seed stalks on some of your ornamental grasses and perennials for birds to forage this winter. In the edible garden, add straw, old hay, alfalfa pellets, and/or compost to the planting beds. If you take care of the soil, your plants will be stronger and better able to resist pest pressures next year, making it possible to save time and money and reduce the need for synthetic chemicals. Experts agree that instead of feeding plants with purchased fertilizers, we should make efforts to care for the soil and let the soil take care of the plants. Keep after the weeds that use up nutrients. It's too late to solarize soil, but you can cover it with weed cloth, newspaper, or cardboard or cover it with very thick mulch until spring. Or grow a cover crop like red clover, vetch, or winter rye.*

Enjoy the colors of fall, including our natural native tapestry of golds, browns, yellows, rust, and greens. Happy harvest! Happy growing!

The Tulare-Kings Counties Master Gardeners will answer your questions in person:

Visalia Farmer's Market, 1st & 3rd Saturdays, 8 - 11 am, Tulare Co. Courthouse
Nov. 9, 10 am – 2 pm, Luis Nursery Plant Clinic, 139 S. Mariposa Ave., Visalia

Questions? Call the Master Gardeners:

Tulare County: (559) 684-3325, Tues & Thurs, 9:30-11:30;

Kings County: (559) 852-2736, Thursday Only, 9:30-11:30 a.m

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