

GETTING STARTED GROWING VEGETABLE & FLOWER GARDENS

PLANNING THE GARDEN

Determine Your Goals

- Vegetable Gardens
 - Produce to enjoy fresh
 - Enough to preserve
- Flower Gardens
 - Attract and support pollinators
 - Provide seasonal interest
 - Cutting

Size

- Manageable size and number of beds
 - Start small and increase with experience
 - Consider time throughout the growing season
 - Planting
 - Weeding and watering
 - Harvesting
 - Clean up
 - All parts of garden are accessible
 - Wide row vegetable garden with paths between
 - ◉ 4 to 5 feet wide beds provide easy access
 - ◉ Paths big enough for your feet and maneuvering
 - Flowerbeds
 - ◉ At least 3 feet for impact - when possible
 - ◉ All parts accessible from edges
 - ◉ Internal steppers and paths for access within large beds

THE RIGHT PLANT FOR THE PLACE AND PURPOSE

Vegetables

- That are economical to grow
 - Tomatoes and peppers
 - Lots of produce from one plant
 - Corn
 - Needs lots of space
 - ◉ If space is limited, consider buying at the farmers' market

Diggers Hotline

WISCONSIN'S ONE-CALL CENTER 811.

Diggers Hotline was established in 1976 to increase worker and public safety, prevent damage to underground and overhead facilities, protect the environment and to help ensure continuity of utility and communication services. Wisconsin's one-call center has helped millions of callers obtain information on the location of underground facilities and safe working distances from overhead lines.

Learn More



- You and your family like to eat, serve and preserve
 - **Grow Your Favorite Recipe**
- Suited to the length of your growing season
 - Check tags and seed packets for days from planting to harvest
 - Are there enough frost-free days to grow them?
 - ▶ **Garden Planning: Frost Dates and Frost-Free Growing Days**
 - Contact local Extension Service for lists of vegetables for your area
- Suited to the growing conditions
 - Sunlight
 - ▶ Tomatoes, melons, broccoli and other veggies you eat the flowers and fruit need the most sunlight - 8 hours or more
 - ▶ Root crops like beets, carrots and radishes prefer full sun, but tolerate partial shade
 - ▶ Leafy vegetables like lettuce and spinach are most shade tolerant - in fact, a bit of shade as temperatures rise helps extend the harvest season
 - Soil and air temperature
 - ▶ **When to Plant Vegetable Seeds or Transplants**
 - ▶ **Time Vegetable Plantings for Greater Success**
 - ▶ Warm season vegetables like tomatoes, peppers and melons need warm soil and air
 - Wait for danger of frost to pass and soil to warm to plant these
 - ▶ Cool season vegetables like broccoli, radishes and beets tolerate cool air and soil
 - Some like broccoli, Brussels sprouts and their relatives tolerate a light frost

Vegetable Garden Design

- Pre planned gardens and garden planning tools available online
 - **Gardener's Supply Company**
- Orienting rows
 - **Orienting the Rows in Your Veggie Garden**
- Maximize space and increase success
 - **Big Results from Small Gardens**
 - **Space Saving Vegetable Gardening Tips**
 - **Space Saving Vegetable Gardening Techniques**
- Diversify plantings to reduce risk of insect and disease
 - Don't plant related veggies like cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower together
 - ▶ Instead, spread them out throughout the garden



About Melinda

Nationally known gardening expert, TV/ radio host, author & columnist Melinda Myers has over 30 years of horticulture experience and has written over 20 gardening books, including Can't Miss Small Space Gardening, the Midwest Gardener's Handbook, and Jackson and Perkins' Beautiful Roses Made Easy. She hosts the nationally-syndicated "Melinda's Garden Moment" program airing on over 115 TV and radio stations throughout the U.S. Melinda also hosts the internationally distributed Great Courses "How to Grow Anything" DVD series, including the latest Food Gardening for Everyone DVD set. She is a columnist and contributing editor for Birds & Blooms magazine, writes the twice monthly "Gardeners' Questions" newspaper column and a nationally-distributed gardening column. She appears regularly as a guest expert on national and local television and radio shows.

Visit Melinda's website,
melindamyers.com

- Rotate plantings to reduce risk of insects and disease
 - Follow tomatoes with something unrelated like onions, not with peppers that are related and susceptible to many of the same insects and diseases
- Wide rows
 - Plant so there is just enough room for plants to reach full size
 - Make sure you can reach all the plants to weed, manage pests and harvest
- Go vertical
 - **Vertical Gardening**
 - Trellis vining plants to save space and reduce disease
 - ▶ Sling large, heavy fruit
 - ▶ Annual vines like pole beans, cucumbers...
- Interplanting
 - Plant short season vegetables in between long season vegetables
 - ▶ Radishes with cabbage and broccoli
 - ▶ Beets with tomatoes and peppers
- Succession (relay) planting
 - Replant the space once the vegetable is harvested
 - ▶ For example: lettuce followed by beans followed by radishes
 - ▶ You'll be able to grow two or three crops in one season in that same space
 - ◉ **Still Time to Plant Vegetables - Late Additions to the Garden**
 - ◉ **Relay Planting for Bigger Harvest**
 - ◉ **Grow a Bountiful Harvest All Season Long**

Flowers

- Suited to the growing conditions
 - Sunlight
 - Soil
 - Moisture
- Suited to your design and maintenance preference
 - Annual - from start to end of life cycle in one year
 - ▶ Some plants that are annual in cold climates are actually perennials in milder locations
 - ▶ Tender annual
 - ◉ Sensitive to frost, cold air and soil
 - ◉ Impatiens and coleus are two examples

UPCOMING WEBINARS

February 17th

Growing Nutritious and Flavorful Edibles Indoors

February 21st

Old Fashioned Flower Favorites You & the Pollinators Will Enjoy!

February 24th

Low Maintenance Gardening for Loads of Beauty & Health Benefits

February 25th

Planning Your Rain Garden

February 27th

Creating a Private Space: Design Strategies for Screening, Privacy and More

March 3rd

10 Ways to Spice Up Your Garden with Summer-Blooming Bulbs

- ▶ Half-hardy annual
 - Can tolerate cool air and soil, but damaged by frost
 - Ageratum, lobelia, petunia
- ▶ Hardy annual
 - Tolerates cold soil, cold air and frost
 - Alyssum and pansies
- Biennial - from start to end of life cycle in two years
 - ▶ First year leaves
 - ▶ Overwinters
 - ▶ Second year plant grows more leaves and flowers, sets seeds and then dies
 - Hollyhocks and foxgloves
 - Some growers start biennials early so they bloom and die the first year in the garden
- Perennial - from seed may just grow leaves the first year, second and subsequent years they grow and flower
 - ▶ First year they sleep
 - ▶ Second year they creep
 - ▶ Third year they leap
- Self-cleaning - free flowering
 - ▶ No deadheading needed
 - ▶ Annuals
 - Calibrachoa, ageratum, angelonia
 - ▶ Perennials
 - Willow amsonia, bugbane, turtlehead
 - *The Well-Tended Perennial Garden* by Tracy DiSabato-Aust

Flowerbed Design Tips

- **Flower Garden Design**
- Create illusion of depth
 - Tall plant next to much shorter plants
 - Fine textured plants in the back
- Color
 - **Flower Garden Design Basics**
 - Warm colors
 - ▶ Red, orange, yellow
 - Create focal point - grab your attention
 - Warming and energizing
 - Make large areas appear smaller

- Cool colors
 - Blue, green and violet
 - Peaceful and cooling
 - Make smaller areas appear larger
- Complimentary colors
 - Opposite each other on the color wheel
 - Combine nicely - like blue and yellow
- Color echoing
 - Repetition of color
 - Provides unity and balance

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Get the chance to win a seasonal prize!

- Texture
 - Bold
 - Large leaves and flowers
 - Creates focal point
 - Need few to create impact
 - Fine
 - Narrow leaves, small flowers
 - Need many to create impact
 - Place in back of garden for illusion of depth
- Multi-season interest
 - Flowers
 - Leaves
 - Fall color
 - Winter interest

- Attract birds and pollinators
 - Nectar for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds
 - Food for caterpillars (host plant)
 - Seeds for birds
- Fewer species - more of each
 - **Low Maintenance Design Tips**
 - Reduces maintenance
 - Greater impact

LOCATE THE GARDEN

- Provide needed growing conditions for plants selected
- Look for under utilized and non-traditional spaces
- Mixed borders
 - Edibles with ornamental plants
 - ▶ Make it attractive
 - ▶ Attractive vegetable cultivars
 - ▶ **Edibles in Your Flower Gardens**
- Convenient for planting, tending and harvesting
- Consider the views
 - When outside
 - When inside looking out

Call Diggers Hotline or Your Local Underground Utility Locating Service BEFORE you start digging - it's a FREE service.

In Wisconsin, file online at DiggersHotline.com or anywhere in the U.S., including Wisconsin, call **811** at least 3 business days before putting the first shovel in the ground. Once your request is received Diggers (or your local locating service) contacts all the appropriate underground utilities. The utility's locators will mark the location of the underground utilities in the work area. Avoid digging near the marks to reduce the risk of damage, personal injury or even death.

BUILD A HEALTHY FOUNDATION TO REDUCE ON-GOING MAINTENANCE

- **Create Healthy Soil**

- Most gardeners start with less-than-ideal soil
- Majority of plants thrive in moist, well-drained soil
- Amend existing soil by incorporating several inches of compost or other organic matter into the top 8 to 12" of soil
- Test soil
 - **Improve Your Garden with Soil Testing**
 - Results tell you what, if any, fertilizer and amendments are needed
 - No test
 - Incorporate low nitrogen, slow-release fertilizer, **Milorganite** when amending the soil or at planting and midseason if needed
 - **Midseason Fertilization for Vegetable Gardens**
 - **How to Fertilize Your Garden with Milorganite**

CREATING A NEW GARDEN

- **Converting Grass to Gardens**

- Identify the area
- Call 811 before you start digging
- Use hose, ropes or other item to mark the bed
- Edge the bed and remove sod
 - Repurpose sod
 - Add to compost pile - green side down
 - Place near your home's foundation to fix grade issues
 - Create new raised garden beds
 - Mark new garden location
 - Place layers of sod - green side down - within the border
 - Fertilize between layers
 - Cover with plastic to kill grass and weeds
 - Plant

- **Convert Lawn to Garden**

- Edge bed
- Cut grass short
- Cover with cardboard or several layers of newspapers

- Add mulch
 - Cut through and plant
 - Or, wait for material to decompose, then plant
- **Solarize**
 - Edge garden
 - Cover with clear plastic
 - 6 to 8 weeks during the hottest part of season (best)
- Other ways to build your own soil
 - Straw bale garden
 - **Creating a Straw Bale Garden**
 - Raised bed and planting medium in one
 - Condition bale to create compost to grow plants
 - Water often
 - Lasagna garden
 - **Build Great Garden Soil with Lasagna Gardening**
 - Build raised bed from garden trimmings and compost
 - Create bed when materials available, then plant
 - Or, stockpile materials, create bed and plant right away
 - Hugelkultur
 - **Hugelkultur, Hill or Mound Gardening**
 - Use branches and twigs as basis for decades of benefits
 - Lasagna garden on top of this layer
 - Greiten technique
 - **Composting and Raised Bed Gardening Together in Any Space**
 - Rake existing soil into 4' wide raised beds with 2-3' wide paths between
 - Compost garden trimmings in pathways
 - End of season, rake soil over path creating next year's raised bed

ALTERNATIVES TO IN-GROUND PLANTINGS

- **Raised Bed Gardening**
 - Elevate garden for easy access
 - Fill with quality topsoil, or make your own (lasagna and Hugelkultur)
 - Better drainage - dry out more quickly

- Containers
 - Convenient for growing, tending, enjoying and using
 - Plant-a-Bar and Salad Bar from Gardener's Supply Company
 - Containers with drainage holes or self-watering pots
 - The larger the container, the more growing medium
 - Holds water and nutrients longer
 - Fill with quality potting mix
 - **What's the Difference Between Topsoil, Compost and Potting Mix**
 - Most are soilless
 - ◉ Must contain what it says on the label
 - Find the one that matches your gardening style
 - Elevated gardens are just a container with legs
 - **Vegtrug Patio Garden**
 - **Edible Ornamental Container Gardens**
 - **Expand Your Garden Space and Planting Options with Container Gardens**
 - **Water Saving Tips for Container Gardens**
 - Fertilize containers and elevated gardens
 - At start of the season and midseason if needed with low nitrogen, slow-release fertilizer

PLANTING


- Seeds
 - Check label for time and planting instructions
 - Plants that need more days to grow than your season allows
 - Start seeds indoors
 - ◉ **Starting Plants from Seeds**
 - Plant (sow) seeds directly in the garden
 - Marigolds, zinnias, beets, radishes...
 - Thinning
 - **Give 'Em Room to Grow - Thinning Vegetables**
 - Remove extra seedlings so plants are properly spaced and have room to reach mature size

- Transplants
 - Purchase healthy plants
 - ▶ **Selecting Healthy Plants**
 - Harden off if needed
 - ▶ **Hardening Off Transplants**
 - Proper space
 - ▶ Check tag and provide space to reach mature size
 - ▶ Fill voids between perennials with annuals the first year or two
 - Proper depth
 - ▶ Plant most at same depth as growing in container
 - ▶ Tall, leggy tomatoes can be trenched in or planted deeper

Miss a Webinar?
Melinda's Webinars are Available
On Demand!



WATCH NOW



- Flowers
 - ▶ Remove flowers to encourage roots and more compact, sturdier growth
 - Just can't do it
 - Remove flowers on every other plant or every other row
 - In the following week, do the remaining
 - ▶ Pinch back leggy plants to encourage fuller growth

WATER

- New plantings often enough to keep soil moist
- Once established, most plants need an inch of water per week - adjust for weather
 - Provide 1" (or what is needed) once a week in heavy soils
 - Provide 1/2" twice a week in fast draining soils

- Mulch the soil with organic matter, such as shredded leaves or evergreen needles
 - Conserve moisture, you'll water less
 - Suppresses weeds - less to pull
 - As mulch breaks down, it improves soil
- Consider soaker hoses or drip irrigation
 - Applies water directly to the soil, where it is needed
 - Easier for you - just water with a turn of the faucet
 - **Waterwise Vegetable Gardening**

FLOWER CARE BASICS

- **Flower Care**
- **Low Maintenance Design Tips**

A FEW TIPS FOR THE MORE POPULAR VEGGIES

All-America Selections Winners (AAS) are non-GMO winning varieties that have been tested nationally, proven locally, and selected for their flavor, beauty, and performance in home gardens.

Tomato

- **Choose the Best Tomato for Your Favorite Recipes**
- **How to Grow Your Best Tomato**
- Wait for warm soil and air to move transplants into the garden or jump start
- Trench tomatoes only
 - Trench tall, leggy plants to encourage rooting
- Grow sprawled, staked, towered, hanging, in a 3 to 5 gallon container, hanging basket
 - Space 24-36"
- Determinate - grows to certain height and stops - good for containers
- Indeterminate - grows, flowers and fruits until frost kills
 - Pinch tips late season
- **Growing Tomatoes**
- **Hot and Cold Weather Tomatoes**
- **Planting Tomatoes**
- **Tomato Growing Tips**

- A few AAS Winners to try:
 - Patio Choice Yellow - cherry tomato
 - Apple Yellow
 - Early Resilience - Roma
 - Galahad - slicer, late blight resistance

Pepper

- Wait for warm soil and air to move transplants into the garden or jump start
- Plant at same depth as growing in container
- Grow in ground or in a 2 to 3 gallon container
 - Space 18" apart
- Sweet, hot or ornamental
- Harvest in 60 to 70 days - fruits firm and fully colored
- **Nutritious and Delicious Peppers**
- **Colorful, Nutritious and Shapely Peppers**
- **Hot Peppers**
- **Hot Peppers and Scoville Heat Units**
- A few to try:
 - Sweet - Bell Boy (AAS), Lady Bell, Just Sweet, Lunchbox, Sweetie Pie (AAS, smaller bell), Giant Marconi (raw or grilling, Gypsy (AAS), Sweet Banana
 - Hot - Cayenne, Jalapeño, MaxiBell (AAS), Mad Hatter (AAS)
 - Other - Shoshito (occasional hot one, char-grilled or pan seared), Roulette (AAS, resembles habanero with no heat)

Eggplant

- Wait for warm soil and air to move transplants into the garden or jump start
- Plant at same depth as growing in container
- Grow in ground or in a 2 to 3 gallon container
 - Space 18" apart
- Harvest in 70 to 80 days - fruits full size, glossy before skin dulls, leaves thumb print
- A few to try:
 - Black Beauty, Ichiban, Casper (white)
 - AAS Winners Hansel, Gretel, Fairy Tale and Patio

Potato

- Plant seeds (tuber divisions) in spring
- Grow in rows and hills in ground, raised beds or containers
 - Space 12" apart
- Harvest in 80 to 140 days - new potatoes any size, storing tuber full size, tops dry
- A few to try:
 - Clancy (AAS) - from seed, not tubers, red to rose blush tubers
 - Early types - Norgold Russet, Norland, Superior
 - Midseason - Red La Soda, Red Pontiac
 - Late - Katahdin, Kennebec

Beans

- Plant several weeks before tomato and eggplants and late plantings
- Grow in rows and hills in ground, raised beds or containers
- Harvest in 50 to 80 days
 - Snap - before seeds swell and show
 - Dry - outer shell dry
- A few to try:
 - **Bush** - Blue Lake, Contender, Kentucky Blue Wonder (AAS), Tendercrop, Mascotte (AAS container)
 - Bush yellow - Cherokee Wax (AAS), Slender Wax
 - **Pole** - Scarlet Runner, Rattlesnake Pole, Purple Podded, Yardlong
 - Lima - Burpee Improved Bush, Fordhook 242 (AAS), Baby Fordhook

Peas

- Plant early spring or mid to late summer for fall harvest (need cooler temps)
- Harvest in 60 to 70 days
 - Edible pod - swollen / no seeds showing
 - Peas - pod bright, swollen, peas full-size
- **Garden Snow and Snap Peas**
- A few to try:
 - Mr. Big (AAS), Green Arrow
 - Snow Peas - Mammoth Melting, Oregon Giant
 - Edible podded - Sugar Snap (AAS), Sugar Daddy, Sugar Ann (AAS), Patio Pride (AAS container), Snak Hero (AAS)

Lettuce, Spinach and Greens

- Plant early spring - late season for fall harvest, most thrive in cooler temps
- Grow in containers, (mixed with spring and fall flowers, window boxes), in ground, mixed borders
- Harvest outer leaves of leafy crops when 4-6", head (loose and firm)
- A few to try:
 - **Lettuce**
 - Leaf types - Oak Leaf, Simpson, Salad Bowl, Galactic, Freckles
 - Butterhead - Bibb, Summer Bibb, Buttercrunch, Little Gem
 - Romaine - Red Romaine
 - Other greens
 - Cresses - Upland, Curly
 - Endive and escarole, chicories - Lorca, Ruffec, Salad King, Cos Batavian (AAS)
 - Chinese cabbage - Asian Delight (AAS, slow to bolt)
 - Mache or corn salad - fist size rosette of leaves
 - Radichio head-forming chicory - Chioggia (tangy to bitter flavor)
 - **Mustard** - Red Kingdom Mizuna
 - **Kale** - Prizm (AAS), Lacinato (AAS), Redbor (AAS), Tuscan Baby Leaf
 - **Spinach** - America (AAS), Bloomsdale Long Standing, New Zealand (more heat tolerant)
 - **Malabar Climbing Spinach** - not a true spinach, more heat tolerant
 - **Swiss Chard** - Bright Lights (AAS), Peppermint

Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower

- Plant early to mid spring and mid season for fall harvest
- Harvest
 - Cabbage when head is full size and firm - cut, leaving lower leaves for additional heads
 - Broccoli when flowerhead is full size, before buds open, leaves stem for re-sprouting
 - Cauliflower - blanch when head is size of quarter - ready in 5 to 7 days
 - **Blanching Cauliflower and Celery**
- A few to try:
 - **Cabbage**
 - AAS Winners - Katarina (container), Savoy Express, Savoy King, Red Ball
 - **Broccoli**
 - Crosier, Comet (AAS), Green Goliath, Artwork (AAS - stem type)
 - **Cauliflower**
 - Snow Crown (AAS), Snow King (AAS), Violet Queen, Green Goddess Hybrid

Brussels Sprouts

Cucumber

- Plant when the air and soil are warm
- Grow sprawled on ground in rows or hills, trained on support or in container
- Harvest
 - Sweet pickles 1.5 to 2.5"
 - Dills 3-4"
 - Slicing 6-9", skin bright green
 - Burpless 10-12"
- A few to try:
 - Pickles - Bush Pickle, Carolina, Parisian Gherkin (AAS)
 - Long slicers - Burpless, Marketmore 76, Straight 8 (AAS)
 - Long slicers (compact) - Bush Crop, Fanfare, Pick a Bushel (AAS), Salad Bush (AAS), Green Light (AAS)

Squash and Melons

- Plant when the air and soil are warm, additional plantings through mid summer
- Grow sprawled on ground in rows or hills, **trained on support or in container, sling large fruit**
- Harvest
 - **Summer Squash** when fruit are 6-10" long or 3-6" in diameter
 - **Winter Squash** when full size, rind is hard, portion touching the ground is cream or orange
 - **Melons** 65 to 90 days, fruit full size, rind is dull, ground spot cream, tendrils dry and curled
- A few to try:
 - Summer squash AAS winners - Black Beauty, Bossa Nova, Gold Rush, Fordhook, Papaya Pear, Sunburst, Butterstick (yellow), Eight Ball (round), Astia (container), Butter Blossom (flowers)
 - Winter squash - Cream of the Crop (AAS), Table Queen (AAS), Table King (AAS), Bush Delicata (AAS), Sweet Dumpling, Vegetable Spaghetti, Early Butterbush, Butternut (AAS), Buttercup, Mooregold, Sweet Mama (AAS)
 - Muskmelons - Bush Star (compact), Earli Sweet, Superstar, Orange SilverWave (AAS)
 - Honeydews - Earli Dew, Honey Brew, Morning Ice, Venus
 - Watermelon
 - Early - Sugar Baby, Yellow Baby (AAS), Cal Sweet Bush (AAS, very compact)
 - Main - Mini Love (compact, small fruit), Moon and Stars, Sweet Beauty (AAS, small fruit), Sweet Favorite (AAS)
 - Seedless - Cotton Candy, Queen of Hearts

Root Crops - Carrots, Beets, Radishes

- Plant early to mid spring and throughout the season (planting and thinning tricks)
- Grow in containers, raised beds, in ground
 - Space 2-3"
- Harvest
 - **Carrots** 60 to 70 days, roots are $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1" in diameter, dig - don't pull, leave in ground for winter
 - **Beets** 50 to 60 days, as greens 4-6", greens and beets 1-1.5" and roots only 1.5-3"
 - **Radishes** 25 to 30 days, when 1-1.5" in diameter
- A few to try:
 - Carrots - Shorts and Half Long, Purple Haze (AAS), Thumbelina (AAS)
 - Beets - Bull's Blood, Tall Top, Fresh Start, Candy Stripe, Golden, Avalanche (AAS, white)
 - Radishes - Watermelon, Easter Egg, Cherry Bell (AAS), French Breakfast, Sweet Baby (AAS)

Onions

- Plant sets in early / mid spring, transplants in late spring through summer
- Harvest sets for green onions when 6-8" tall, storage onions best from plants, harvest when tops fall
- Long and day-neutral varieties suited to our area
- A few to try - Benny's, Southport Red, Yellow Spanish, White Sweet Spanish, Walla Walla Sweet, Super Star Sweet (AAS), Warrior (AAS, green or bunching)

Garlic

- Plant cloves in fall (mulch for winter) or late April to early May
- Grow in ground in a protected spot
 - Space 3"
- Harvest when tops dry or before first frost, scapes are edible
- A few to try - Hard neck types like Rocamole, Purple Stripe and Porcelains tolerate our weather best

Asparagus

- **Plant roots in early spring**
 - 6" deep and 9-12" apart
- Harvest beginning the third year after planting crowns (one month), subsequent years (8-10 weeks in spring)
- A few to try:
 - Male varieties - Jersey Giant, Jersey King, Viking
 - Old time favorites - Martha, Mary Washington, Purple (Purple Passion)

Rhubarb

- Plant in early spring, crown bud 2" below soil surface
 - Space plants 3' apart
- Harvest beginning the second year for 1-2 weeks, harvest 8-10 weeks in subsequent years
- A few to try - Canada Red, Valentine

A FEW HERBS

Basil - Amazel Basil and Red Rubin are more mildew resistant, Siam Queen (AAS), Magical Michael (AAS)

Chives - leaves and flowers edible, spreads, Geisha Garlic Chives (AAS)

Cilantro - bolts in hot weather, allow to set seed and harvest for coriander or allow to reseed for additional plantings, Delfino (AAS) is slow to bolt

Dill and **Fennel** - nice texture, swallowtail caterpillar favorite, reseeds readily

Parsley - curled provides great texture, flat preferred by cooks, swallowtail caterpillar favorite

Stevia - sugar plant, easy to grow, use leaves in beverages and sauces or eat fresh

PERENNIAL HERBS

Lavender - full sun and excellent drainage a must, Munstead, Hidcote, Jean Davis, Phenomenal

Mint - lots of flavors, grow in pot away from soil - rampant spreader

Oregano - Greek oregano - best flavor, Cleopatra (AAS) has silvery gray foliage, more compact

Rosemary - overwinter in cool, sunny location, water regularly - still smells good even when dead

Sage - Berggarten, Golden, Purple and Tricolor

Thyme - French and English preferred by cooks, Citrus (lemon, lime and orange)

SAFE PEST MANAGEMENT WHILE GROWING A BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPE

Prevent Problems in Your Vegetable Garden

- Let nature manage the pests
- Sanitation
- Pluck, drop and stomp insect management that kids love
- Barriers - **floating row covers**, fences for wildlife
- Traps - yellow bowl with soapy water, foil, mulches, sticky traps (bird concern), vacuum
- Natural products and repellents - insecticidal soap, horticulture oil, cayenne pepper, Neem (broad spectrum), spinosad (bee concern)
 - **Read and follow label directions**

Thank You to

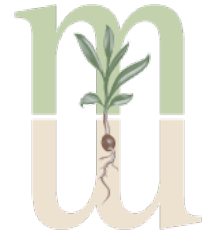


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