

Jonathan Green

FOR THE BEST GARDEN IN TOWN

Garden Care **Products** Guide Roses, Bulbs. Flowers. Vegetables,

Trees & Shrubs

and Acid-loving Plants

Jonathan Green

Dear Gardener,

Every plant and animal that was once alive has returned to the earth. The earth is therefore, not only the source of all life, but the result of the life it has nurtured. Consequently, it is fitting to approach the cultivation of the soil with due regard for the importance and dignity of the subject. I developed

my Garden Care Products at Duxbury Farm. When you use them in the cultivation of plants you are returning valuable, organic by-products, where they belong, to the soil. Here they will nourish new generations of green plants. Sincerely,

> "the sun above, the soil below..." "What beauty is locked in the green of all plants...



Holly Care

A natural-organic and mineral fertilizer for acid-loving plants such as Holly, Azalea, Rhododendron, Laurel, Viburnum, Forsythia and many more. Promotes deep-green leaves, more beautiful blossoms and berries and encourages new plant growth. Holly Care contains nutrients essential to promote the long-term growth of all your shrubs and acid-loving plants.



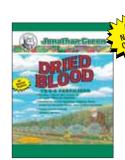
Bone Meal

All natural-organic, steamed Bone Meal is excellent for feeding Bulbs, Vegetables, Shrubs, Roses Annual and Perennial Flowers. Provides both slow-release organic nitrogen and natural phosphorus for healthy growth. Promotes bigger, brighter blooms on Perennial & Annual Flowers and Shrubs. Produces bigger, more flavorful Vegetables



Tomato Care & **Vegetable Food**

Provides nutrition for excellent growth. Use on all types of Tomatoes and Vegetables. Fortified with natural ingredients for plump, juicy Tomatoes. Promotes a larger yield combining vigorous fruit and plant development



Dried Blood

Provides a natural way to promote root and flower growth for all of your Vegetables, Tomatoes, Roses, Annual and Perennial Flowers, Herb Gardens and Shrubs. All natural-organic source of nitrogen



Garden Care Plant Foods

Bulb Care

Apply whether planting Spring or Fall Bulbs for more beautiful color and blooms. Provides a complete, balanced feeding for all types of Bulbs. Bone Meal is also the backbone of this organic and natural blend known for the benefits it gives to Bulb blooms, growth and establish-



Rose & Flower Care Apply while planting, and during

he growing season, for Roses and Flowers. Great for Perennials, this premium plant food can be used on all types of Roses utilizing a complex blend of organic and natural ingredients. Contains micronutrients for added vigor, bigger blooms, and more color. Feeds flowers to promote lush, deepgreen leaves, strong stems and roots. Encourages new plant growth.



Flower & Vegetable Care

For use in all Flower & Vegetable Gardens and in Shrub & Landscape beds to give your whole yard a beautiful look. Promotes bigger, brighter blooms on Perennial & Annual Flowers and Shrubs. Produces bigger and more flavorful



Lawn, Tree & Shrub Care

Use for the whole yard. Ideal for feeding Lawns, Trees and Shrubs. This formula contains easy-to-use granules that contain the ingredients your plants need to look their best throughout the growing season. Your feedings will provide well balanced nourishment, which encourages healthy, vigorous plant growth and

My Garden Care Plant Foods are easyto-spread granules which include fine natural-organic ingredients such as feather meal, bone meal, dried blood, kelp meal, sulfate of potash, and wheat shorts. These materials are slowly broken down by soil micro-organisms before the plant utilizes them. This process provides a longer, gentler feeding and requires no mixing, splashing, blue mess and clean up, or repeated applications as with water soluble plant foods.

Over time, as you use my Garden Care Plant Foods, you will see an improvement in the soil structure as humus is added to the soil and water holding capacity increases. My Garden Care Plant Foods are safe to use as directed. Since many contain water insoluble ingredients they have reduced leaching potential; they stay in place for a constant feeding of your plants.

What do the numbers mean?







Visit my website at www.jonathangreen.com

Jonathan Green

Hand Spreader

Use for fertilizers, grass seed, control granules, ice melters, etc. Designed for easy handling and

Rust and corrosion resistant Polypropylene. Lightweight,

Spreader settings included.

2-Gallon Pump Sprayer

Use to apply insect, weed and pest controls and around your yard This sprayer is easy to use and carry and is made of heavy duty polyethylene with Vitor seals and brass wand extension. Use separate sprayers for weed control and insect control or if you use a non-selec tive herbicide, to avoid

Always follow label directions, or







- Garden weed control that prevents over 25+ weeds from emerging in your shrub, flower and vegetable gardens and mulch beds. Simply sprinkle over the ground after existing weeds are cleared away or after you complete your planting.
- Apply anytime of year for season-long weed control. Refillable, flip-top, shaker jug for ease of application. Same ingredients as the leading brands, but more economically priced.
- Easy-to-spread granules

Lawn & Garden Insect Control ≤



My Jonathan Green Lawn & Garden Insect Control gets rid of 30+ insect pests including Ants, Fleas, Grubs, Spiders & Ticks in the lawn, under shrubbery and other ornamental areas. Apply a protective barrier around the outside perimeter of your home, also under porches and decks to prevent insects from entering your home. For outdoor use only.

Garden Care Products

Landscape Fabric



- Stop weeds from growing permanently!
- High performance quality

5 YEAR

WARRANTY

9 sq. ft.

12 sq. ft.

18 sq. ft.

- Lets soil breathe! Allows air and water to pass
- Helps maintain soil moisture! Easy-to-use and apply!
- Use with our granular Weed Screen to control weeds which
- might sprout in the mulch or in soil spread on top of the fabric! Great to use under stone, mulch, patios, walks, and behind
- 2 grades available! • Homeowner 1.5 oz. • Professional 3.0 oz.
- High strength-to-weight ratio.
- Reduces evaporation and temperature extremes.
- Offers long-term service, tough, durable and resistant to damage from heavy use.
- Minimizes light penetration to suppress weed growth.
- Fabric is treated to minimize
- degradation due to UV light exposure. Use with Landscape Staples.

Mulching

Mulching is one of my gardening tips to keep the soil cool and moist. Mulching can be done anytime of year, late Spring is a popular time as we plant new items in our gardens. Mulches help to regulate the soil from day to night temperature changes and reduce water evaporation.

Mulches also help to control weeds, a common problem in all gardens. Mulch helps to prevent soil erosion and compaction because it breaks up drops of water as they hit the surface. Adding mulch also regulates the differences in soil types, whether you have sandy or clay soil. Mulch helps to modify the

Mulch should be spread flat or saucer shaped (not mounded) to prevent run-off of water and nutrients from the root zone.

How much Mulch do you need? Depth of mulch 2-cubic-foot 3-cubic-foot bag will cover bag will cover

4 inches 6 sq. ft. 3 inches 8 sq. ft. 2 inches 12 sq. ft.



Wildflower Patch is a unique combination of Perennial and Annual Wildflowers, along with New Seeding Starter Fertilizer and Starter Mulch. This mixture once established, will create a natural landscape that will attract butterflies and hummingbirds to your garden year after year. Just spread, water and watch it grow!

Wildflower Patch



Wildflower & Meadow Grass Mixture My Wildflower & Meadow Grass Mixture contains over 25 Wildflowers, both Annuals and Perennials, for a colorful show. Excellent for slopes or areas that will not be mowed. Meadow Grass provides a natural look, and holds the wildflower seeds in place so they won't wash away prior to germination.

Beautiful to look at, easy to care for......

WILDFLOWERS-Wildflowers are best seeded in the Spring or Fall. Choose a sunny, well-drained site on well prepared ground where weeds and grasses will not compete with the seeds. Mow the area down and remove as much undesirable vegetation as possible to expose bare soil for good seed-tosoil contact. If necessary, use a non-selective weed control prior to planting. Wait for two weeks prior to planting wildflowers.

Use my Wildflower & Meadow Grass Mixture or my Wildflower Patch to establish or re-seed a natural area. Spread either mixture evenly over the area and rake lightly for even coverage. Water daily in the early stages of growth. During dry periods if the plants start to look wilted, water as needed. Wildflowers will tend to flower in 45-75 days depending on the time of year and climate. The Annuals in this mixture will flourish and bloom the first year. The Perennials will set foliage and roots in the first year and bloom every year after.

Control unwanted weeds as your wildflowers establish to avoid competition and a poor stand. Pull weeds by hand before they flower and set seed. After your wildflower area has completely faded in the Fall, mow the area at 3-5 inches to control weeds and to stimulate re-growth for the next year. This mowing will disperse the seeds and help some of the Annuals to reseed themselves and bloom the following year.

A brief introduction to Soils A great portion of the land surface of the world is covered with soil. Plants everywhere grow in the soil.

What is Soil? Soil is composed of five things. Minerals-A considerable portion of the soil comes ulti-

nately from the rocks. This is the mineral part of the soil and it always consists of clay, silt and sand. This finely divided rock, is the result of millions of years of physical chemical and biological weathering of the upper most portion of the earth's crust.

2 Organic materials-Organic materials are the decayed and decaying products of animal and plant life collectively known as humus. The humus is intimately incorporated with the mineral matter of the soil

3 Organisms-Healthy soil can contain over 900 billion plant and animal organisms, mostly microscopic, per square foot. In nature, there is a balance between growth and decomposition. Always there are on-going processes of growth and decay.

4 Air-Healthy soil contains about 25% air which soil microbes, earthworms and soil life need to live. Air also is an important source of atmospheric nitrogen that plants utilize. Water-Water makes up about 25% of soil. Water is held by the humus and in spaces between soil particles. Sandy soils do not hold much water while clay soils hold too much water.

This infinitely complex substance that we call soil provides a medium for bacterial activity. Balancing these five components will greatly improve your gardens productivity. Healthy soil is rich in organic matter and microbial life, holds water, resists erosion and wards off disease. Micro-organisms complete the cycle of life through decay, and the release of nutrients to be used again by the green plants.

Most soils need some adjustment to create the proper balance to be productive and grow healthy plants. Organic matter improves the structure and tilth of soil and makes nutrients more available to your plants. Introducing organic matter is best whether you have sandy, clay or silty soils. There are many sources of organic matter that you can add to your soil, such as compost, peat moss, fallen leaves, vegetable scraps and grass clippings. The more organic matter that you add to your soil the more productive it will be. Using my Winter Rye cover crop in the Fall can be an effective way to control erosion on fallow ground and introduce organic matter after you till it into your garden in the Spring. Adjusting your soil's pH: The proper soil pH is also an important part of this balance. Most nutrients in the soil are available when the soil pH is between 5.5 and 7.0, thus making plants grow better. A soil test can measure your pH and determine whether an application of limestone to raise pH is necessary or aluminum sulfate to lower pH. Naturally acidic organic matter such as conifer needles, sawdust, peat moss

and oak leaves can be used to lower pH values also. Do not

attempt to make dramatic changes to your soils pH overnight

moderate pH imbalances. Consult with your local dealer for

but gradually over 1-2 seasons. Organic matter helps to

soil additives to correctly balance your soil.

Composting

I am a firm believer in creating my own compost here at Duxbury Farm. Nothing feels better when I am planting than a good, rich, healthy soil. Composting helps to create healthier soil by providing a great "food" for your garden. Soil structure improves while letting you re-use some of natures own materials. Micro-organisms in your compost will help your plants absorb nutrients from the soil and from the fertilizers you apply more efficiently. Compost also helps to moderate soil pH. Compost can be added at anytime of the year and there is no danger of over-applying good, healthy compost. Use compost in all areas of your yard and garden, containerized plants and flower boxes for the best garden in town! There are many types of composting bins available at your local dealer or through gardening catalogs.

HOW TO COMPOST:

Keep some straw, peat moss or dry leaves available to add to your compost pile in order to keep a good Carbon to Nitrogen ratio. Cover your pile for best results to keep pests away and to hold in heat. In northern states, cover your compost in the Winter to keep nutrients available and to prevent leaching. Shred your materials if possible. The more surface area for microbes to get to work, the better. If your compost is not heating up, you need to add water, keep it moist to the touch. Add some grass clipping, kitchen scraps, weeds, manure or an activator to replenish the Nitrogen content of your compost. If your compost smells, add some carbon materials, such as, straw, leaves or hay. If your compost is too soggy it does not have enough oxygen for the microbes to survive. Aerate the compost, and add more dry material to correct this problem. Turning your compost pile isn't necessary unless you want to speed up the process by increasing the oxygen flow to the beneficial organisms.

Look for my wonderful plant foods at your independent garden centers, hardware stores and home centers. & www.jonathangreen.com



...the Summer, the warmth, the scents of roses...

Roses are among my favorites in the garden. It is our national flower. Roses are popular due to their beautiful flowers and fragrances. There are over 2,000 selections to pick from so buy the best quality available to achieve the most enjoyment.

Consider the following when choosing your roses

- Choose a site with a least 6-8 hours of sun per day.
- Use soil that is rich and well-drained with good air
- Pick roses with the growth habit and hardiness for
- Observe bloom periods and disease resistant varieties. Ask your local dealer or extension service for their suggestions in order to plan your rose garden.

Planting Roses: Roses can be planted at any time of the year but Spring is best as soon as the soil can be worked. To re-hydrate roses, soak roots on packaged roses for 1-2 hours and bare-root roses for 12 hours before planting. Roses that are not planted immediately should be kept in a cool place, keeping the roots moist. Soil pH should be 6.0 to 6.5, add lime if necessary. Apply my Jonathan Green Rose & Flower Care according to directions. Mix soil amendments deeply into the soil before planting and 1-2 feet around each plant. Apply 2-3 inches of mulch to conserve moisture and control weeds. Water regularly, about 1 inch per week. In Winter, mound 8-10 inches of soil or mulch around the plant base after the first killing frost. In the Spring, remove this mulch to prepare for a new growth cycle.

Pests & Disease: Monitor your rose garden for possible pest problems throughout the season. Treat aphids and other pests with insecticides, soaps, oils or lady bugs. Treat mildew, black spots and rust diseases with fungicide as needed from April-August. Prune the infected parts of the plant for healthier growth. Consult with your local dealer for the proper pest manage products to use on your

Watering: Roses root deeply, but can still suffer from drought. Mulch them well and do not let the soil dry out during the growing season. Always apply water to the soil not the flowers or leaves. Deep watering once a week, when there is a lack of rainfall, is very beneficial.

Feeding: All Roses like to be fed regularly for vital growth and flowering. Roses should be fed and mulched in the Spring, however, for ever-blooming types a second feeding 6-8 weeks after the first bloom is desirable.

Rose Pruning: Rose pruning is necessary to encourage new growth, and blooming. Pruning will also increase the vigor of the plant and help to avoid disease problems throughout the season. Prune Roses after frost is past in the Spring before growth begins. Remove any dead, weak, diseased or crossing canes below the graft and cut the remaining canes back to 1-3 feet. Feed your roses after this initial pruning with my Jonathan Green Rose & Flower Care. Prune lightly during the growing season removing old blooms or problems. Cut fresh Roses just as they begin to bloom, preferably in the morning at a 45 degree angle and place in water for the longest enjoyment.

American Rose Society www.ars.org

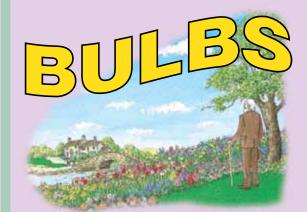


Feeding Tomatoes: Once tomato blossoms start to appear, sidedress each plant with 1/2 cup of my Jonathan Green Tomato Care & Vegetable Food. Be sure to keep the fertilizer about 4-8 inches from the stem of the plant. Cultivate into the top inch of the soil, and water thoroughly. It is desirable to feed your tomato plants every 4-6 weeks during the

growing season. You may stake your Tomatoes, using wire cages or let them run on the ground. Spread mulch or straw around the plants to retain moisture and suppress weeds. Treat for disease and insects as necessary. Planting Vegetables: My Jonathan Green Tomato Care & Vegetable Food or Jonathan Green Flower & Vegetable Care are ideal for feeding a wide range of Vegetables, such as Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Endive, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Turnips and Strawberries. Follow planting directions provided with seed packets or seedling plants you purchase. Protect

plants from hot sun for 2-3 days, keeping the ground moist but not wet. We recommend Jonathan Green Landscape Fabric and mulching to suppress weeds and to help the soil retain moisture.





...the upheld faces of Spring brighten his way...

Bulbs have provided enjoyment for many generations. Nothing lifts the soul more, after a long, cold Winter, than seeing some snow drops or crocuses poke their heads up, even during a snowy



Designing a Bulb garden: Bulb plantings look best when arranged in natural "drifts". Planting larger clusters of Bulbs gives the best impression rather than in more formal rows. Plant taller Bulbs towards the back of the bed, or the center of an island bed. Bulbs draw their strength for dividing and flowering from their foliage. Proper soil pH helps to bring out the true flower colors, keep pH between 6 and 7.

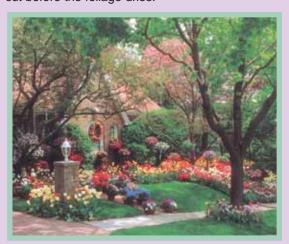
Planting Bulbs: Bulbs planted in Spring can be

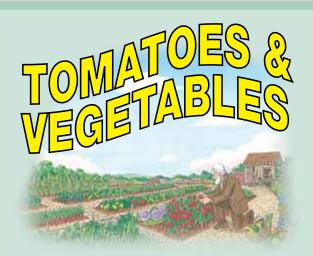
planted after there is no longer a threat of frost in vour area. This may be until the end of May in some areas. Prior to planting Bulbs, it is desirable to work organic matter into welldrained soil. Plant Bulbs with the pointed side of the Bulb facing up, according to the depth directions on the Bulb package. Do not plant Bulbs at the wrong depth. Work 1-2 teaspoons of my Jonathan Green Bulb Care for each Bulb in the hole or furrow. You may also use my Jonathan Green Bone Meal to encourage root growth and blooming when planting according to bag directions. Plant Spring flowering Bulbs in the Fall from September to December, based on your climate. Water thoroughly after planting. Established Bulbs: For best results, apply my Jonathan Green Bulb Care twice yearly -- once in the early Spring and again in the Fall. Lightly cultivate 1 tablespoon per square foot, or 1/2 cup per 10 square feet of Bulb garden area. Water thoroughly.

Animals eating your Bulbs? Try encasing each individual Bulb in a small basket formed out of wire mesh, leaving a small opening at the

top for the stem to sprout through. The Bulb's roots will work through the wire, but the rodents won't like chewing the metal. Some Bulbs animals are not attracted to such as Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Allium, Iris, Anemones, Snowdrops and Grape Hyacinths. The use of my natural <u>Jonathan Green Dried Blood</u> can help to deter squirrels, chipmunks and other critters from dining on your Bulbs. Apply <u>Jonathan Green</u> Dried Blood every week or after a rainfall for continued protection.

Bulb Pruning: It is important to let the foliage "ripen", or turn brown, before cutting it off. This process can take up to 2 months following the flowering period. Foliage should be removed after it has dried naturally and turned yellow. Do not cut before the foliage dries.





In the abundance of the yield is found the health and joy of gardening.

Nothing is more satisfying than your own vegetable garden, to grow your own food and enjoy the fresh taste during Summer months. It is fun to picnic with family and friends and say with pride, "I grew it myself". Tomatoes and Vegetables come in a wide range of sizes, shapes and colors, each offering its own unique taste. Start with a garden area that you can manage with the proper varieties that will perform in your climate. Consult with your local dealer for help

...sunlight, green leaves, happiness...

himself with beauty. The colors, shapes and scents of

flowering shrubs lift the spirit. The wise person tries

to create his own paradise, where he or she can retire

for a time from the disordered world outside. The

peace of recreational gardening among the green

plants brings quietness to one's spirit.

One of man's strongest desires is to surround

Site & Soil Preparation: Your garden will prosper with the correct balance of soil, proper feeding and watering. Pick a desirable site with at least 8 hours of full sun daily and well-drained soil. Prepare a soil bed making sure moisture is available uniformly either by rainfall, hose or irrigation. Improve your existing soil texture by adding new top soil or organic matter such as well rotted compost, peat moss, leaf mulch or composted manure. Rake or spade the materials deeply into the soil. Analyze your soil each year and correct nutrient deficiencies by applying my Jonathan Green Tomato Care & Vegetable Food according to bag directions. Add lime if necessary to correct soil pH to 6.0 to 6.5 and rake 3-5 inches into the soil prior to planting.

Planting Tomatoes: Pick your preference of early or later maturing varieties. Purchase tomato plants that are dark-green, short and sturdy, not tall and leggy. Plant as soon as the soil is warm after all danger of frost is past. Plant so the stem is buried somewhat below the soil level and space 3-4 feet apart. Use my Jonathan Green Tomato Care & Vegetable Food as directed on the bag. Provide adequate water with at least 1 inch of water per week from rainfall or watering. This is approximately 65 gallons of water spread over 100 square feet. Do not over water tomatoes.

New Plantings: Dig the planting hole at least

twice the diameter and depth of the root ball

(see diagram). For small plants (under 2 feet

in diameter), add 1 cup of my Jonathan Green

Holly Care to loosened soil and mix 1/3 organic

amendments, such as compost or peat moss

around the new plant. For larger plants (2-4

feet in diameter), increase the amount of my

plants, 1-2 feet in diameter, spread 1 cup of

Spring, evenly on the surface of the ground

spread of the branches and water thoroughly.

For larger plants (2-4 feet in diameter), spread

have fine feeder roots close to the soil surface,

so there is no need to rake my Jonathan Green

period in the Spring, can be beneficial. A final

feeding, in the late Fall, at 1/2 the Spring rates

Rhododendrons, and other broadleaf plants

Holly Care in. Raking may damage these

roots. A repeat feeding after the blooming

with soil. Back-fill this mixture under and

Jonathan Green Holly Care to 2 cups.

Feeding Established Plants: For small

my Jonathan Green Holly Care, in early

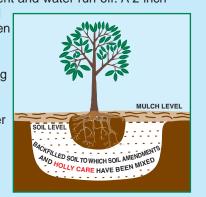
covering an area slightly larger than the

2 cups evenly under plants. Azaleas,

Water new plants thoroughly once or twice a week (more often during periods of extreme heat or drought), during the first growing season, until the plants become established. Deep, infrequent watering will help encourage a deep, healthy root system.

TIPS: To conserve moisture and protect the shallow-rooted shrubs, an organic mulch (pine bark or shredded cedar bark) should be placed on the soil under your plants. You may want to use your own compost as a mulch, which would be excellent. Mulch should be spread flat or saucer shaped (not mounded) to prevent nutrient and water run-off. A 2 inch

space should r be left between the trunk and the mulch when applying this product. After each feeding, water the plants to release the nutrients in the fertilizer.





...away from it all-in a garden in the sun...

Flowers provide long term beauty in any yard. Flowers tend to look their best when grouped together and repeated throughout the bed areas. Tall flowers should be placed in the back, or in the center of island beds, with smaller varieties in front of them providing blooms and color throughout the growing season. Determine whether you want annual or perennial species and those that prefer sun or partial

Prepare a Flower bed: Prepare a well-drained soil and adjust soil pH to between 6-7 with compost or soil amendments available at your local dealer. Fertilize all flowers at planting time with my Jonathan Green Rose & Flower Care or Flower & Vegetable Care. Adequate watering is essential for healthy growth but, over watering may kill plant roots. If lower leaves begin to turn yellow in Summer, a supplemental feeding will promote new vigor and arowth.

Perennials: Perennial flowers will like my Jonathan Green Rose & Flower Care or Flower & Vegetable Care when newly planted as they start to show signs of new growth. Perennials establish themselves and return to bloom year after year. Some Perennials benefit from pinching to create a bushier plant and to stimulate flower blooms. Many flowers benefit from "deadheading" which encourags additional flowering. Pinch them once or twice during the season. Remember not all Perennials like to be pinched. Staking may be required for taller growing Perennials. Dividing of Perennials is best done in late Fall or early Spring, not during blooming periods, since you will take energy away from the blooming cycle. Some vigorous, lateblooming Perennials will benefit from a Summer feeding. Re-apply my Jonathan Green Rose & Flower Care or Flower & Vegetable Care during the season if plants look stressed.

Annuals: Generally Annuals are planted at the beginning of the season, grow, bloom, set seed and die. Flats of Annuals can be pot-bound so gently break apart the root mass to let the roots

spread into the soil. Deadheading or pinching will keep your plants producing new blooms all season long. Annuals are shallow rooted and thus need more frequent watering to look their best. Mums: Mums are extremely popular Fall plants with a wide array of colors. Planting mums in groups

gives the best effect. Mums require at least 1/2 day of sun or more and well-drained soil. Place plants 18-24 inches apart. Water as needed to keep mums from wilting. When planting use my Jonathan Green Rose & Flower Care as directed on the bag. Pinch back your mums to promote more blossoms. Once new growth reaches 4-6 inches tall, use your thumbnail and index finger to "pinch" 1 inch, or more, of the new growth at the top of each shoot, Repeat this pinching through the Summer until July 15th in the north and around August 1st in the south. Mulch your mums after several frosts. In early Spring divide mums and remove any old stems and re-mulch.

Garden Beds: When making new garden beds, add 3-8 inches of soil amendments such as leaf mulch, compost or peat moss and rototill or spade into the existing soil. Add my Jonathan Green Rose & Flower Care or Flower & Vegetable Care before you complete the mixing process. Level the

area with a rake and proceed to plant. Raised beds help your garden drain better and alleviate some of the problems associated with heavy clay soils.





...what beauty is locked in the green of all the plants...

Please consider size, shape, color, maintenance requirements and growing characteristics of plants and plan well before you plant them. Avoid areas too close to the house, overhead wires, underground drains and irrigation and sidewalks, etc. Consider the time of year that you plant your trees and shrubs based on climate and whether each variety does best when planted during the Spring, Summer or Fall season.

Planting: Plant your stock soon after purchase. Dig the planting hole twice as deep and twice as wide as the root ball. Add soil amendments such as leaf mulch, peat moss or compost and soil if necessary. Use my Jonathan Green Lawn, Tree & Shrub Care as directed on the bag. Thoroughly mix and placebackfill in the hole before placing the plant in position. Loosen outer roots around the perimeter before planting. With ball and burlap plants remove only the twine and pull the burlap down to the soil planting line. Remove any plastic materials. The top of the ball should be at or slightly above soil level. Gently tamp the soil to spread the fill evenly and to avoid pockets of air and water. Mulching is always recommended! Apply 3-4 inches of mulch to maintain soil moisture and temperature, do not mulch right up to the trunk of the plant. Keep soil moist, but A slow soaking is best. Stake trees if necessary, but not too tightly, to prevent excessive swaying. A piece of hose helps to prevent injury to the trunk from the supporting wires. Water regularly to establish the plant and prevent transplant shock loss.

Feeding: You can feed established trees and shrubs in the early Spring or early Fall by spreading my plant food directly on the soil under the plants to the drip lines. Work in lightly with a rake being sure not to disturb valuable surface roots. You also can use a pick-axe to create 6-10 inches holes every 3-5 feet around the drip line of larger trees. Pour in the fertilizer up to within 1 inch of the surface and cover

the hole again with soil. This helps get the nourishment directly to the roots.

TIPS: Consider using an anti-desiccant on evergreen trees and shrubs in Fall to avoid the drying affects from wind and winter cold. These sprays coat the leaves with a clear film to prevent moisture loss. Anti-desiccants are available from your local dealer. They work well and look better than burlap or shade cloth. Since they are sprayed directly onto the plants foliage they are less work.

Tree & Shrub Pruning: Pruning is important to retain the natural beauty and desired shape. It also increases vigor while repairing and preventing damage. Prune regularly decayed or diseased and

insect infested wood. Pruning also improves light and air penetration. Try to avoid pruning in late Spring, Remove weak, broken and crowded branches, or branches suffering fron winter damage and discoloration. Make cuts within 1/4 inch of a branch or bud. Avoid removing more than 1/4 of a tree's live branches, this can stress the plant



How plants feed & Soil Amendments

is also very desirable.

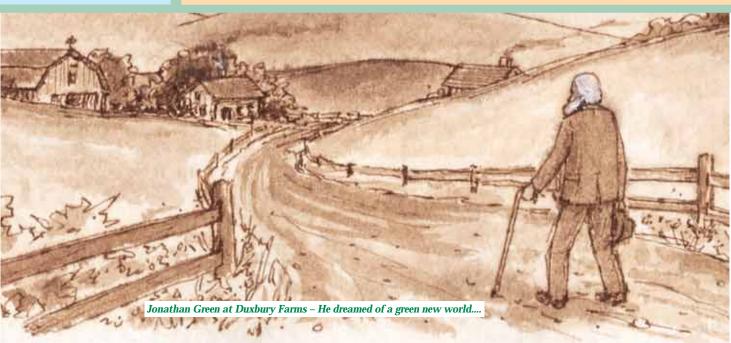
Plant roots absorb water in which mineral foods are dissolved. Some of the plants nutrition comes from the soil, additional nutrition comes from fertilizers placed there by the home gardener. Plants get food through their roots and also through the leaves from carbon dioxide (absorbed from the air). With the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll inside the plant's green leaf, food is made into carbohydrate or starch. This is the food supply for all life on earth.

The more organic matter that is mixed into or placed on the surface of the soil, the more plant nutrients the soil will manufacture. Humus as it decomposes produces organic acids that increase the solvent action of water on rock minerals making nutrients available to plants. Soils are said to be "worn out", when they have lost most of their organic

To build the soil, you can use organic materials such as compost, peat moss, fallen leaves, vegetable scraps, grass clippings, wood chips, etc. Consider the use of water retention crystals to add to your soil mix. Various amendments that are available improve soil drainage in clay soils and improve water holding capacities in sandy soils. Lime raises soil pH while sulfur products reduce pH levels.

Healthy soil is easier to work and dig when planting. Good air circulation is also a key to success. Water regularly and fertilize according to plant food directions. Apply mulch after planting to help retain moisture, moderate the temperature of the soil and to control weeds.

Consult with your local dealer for the best soil amendments you can purchase from their store for your various gardening projects.



Keys to Successful Planting

- Do not plant too deeply
- Do not pile excessive amounts of soil over root zone
- Loosen roots on container plants before planting
- · Plant in well drained soil
- Follow proper watering directions
- Do not delay planting after you purchase plants
- Properly sit the plant in position before backfilling
- Do not plant too closely to structures or other plants · Apply the correct amount of fertilizer, do not overfeed.
- Select the proper plants for the areas desired.
- Monitor your garden for pest problems
- Consult with your Dealer for special local needs Photos courtesy of Doris and Wesley Kehlor-Tamaqua, PA

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