LET'S TALK FALL

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PLANNING WINTER COLOR WITH ANNUALS













VIOLAS





















SNAPDRAGONS







Ornamental Kale and Cabbage













SWISS CHARD









DUSTY MILLER









WINTER FLOWERING BULBS



Daffodils

In the landscape!



Hyacinth

How To Plant Annual Color



- Cultivate the soil and add organic soil to bed. Raise beds 4-6 inches for good drainage.
- Mix fertilizer into the soil.
- Plant 1 to 1½ inches higher than bed level and mulch with a fine ground mulch.
- Apply a liquid fertilizer every 6 weeks for optimum plant health and color.
- Monitor for insects, mites, snails and diseases.
- Water for establishment (rooting into the soil) and then only water as needed.

Lime Light or Little Lime Hydrangea



Proud Berry Coral Berry



Carissa Holly



Teddy Bear Magnolia



Tonto Crape Myrtle



Natchez Crape Myrtle



Zuni Crape Myrtle



Black Diamond Crape Myrtle (various colors)



Creeping Jenny



Sedum (various colors and sizes)



Angelina

Problem Areas in the Landscape

- Shaded Area between Fence and House - Make into a Landscape Feature
- Install rock, stones or decomposed granite
- Plant with shade loving plants
 - Hosta Lilies
 - Leopard Plant
 - Ferns









Freeze Damage on Trees Understanding how freeze impacted trees!

Trees have 4 levels of buds for protection!

- Primary –trees budded normally and came out after the freeze
- Secondary trees that were slow to come out
- Tertiary trees were even slower to come out
- Adventitious trees only leafed out on trunk or lower branches



This freeze event results:

- Cells were frozen and when water expanded, plant tissue was crushed.
 - Plants are made up of 80 to 95 percent water.
- Some plants were killed outright.
- Some plants are slowly dying due to tissue damage.



This freeze event will continue to kill trees for the next 2 to 3 years due to vascular damage

- Expect any stress to be deadly for damaged trees!
 - Even trees that leafed out normally can die suddenly.



Tree Maintenance Program

- Newly planted trees should be fertilized two to three times per year.
- Mature trees over 3 years in age should be fertilized one time per year.
- All trees should be pruned by a certified arborist one time per year.
- Canopies of trees should be lifted one time per year for street and sight line clearance.
- Trees should be treated for insects and diseases as needed to avoid damage to trees.

Gardening Checklist – (See Garden Calendar for full list)

- Fertilize Turf
- Fertilize Beds
- Fertilize Trees
- Apply pre-emergent to turf
- Apply pre-emergent to beds
- Mulch beds for winter protection
- Cut back perennials once they go dormant
- Monitor watering (see watering schedule)

It is your turn! Q AND A