

# Garden Club Horticultural Hints June 2021

I got vaxxed! I'm gardening mask-less!

## Invasive Alert

**It's swallowwort season.** A mild winter and early spring have given black swallowwort an ominous head start. It looks like a vine as it grows, then a pretty purple flower appears (in June this year) and finally a pod full of seeds (July and August). While the pods look somewhat like those on milkweed, they will kill monarch butterfly larva that hatch from eggs laid on these plants. Pull the entire plant (it will come out easily) by hand before the flowers ripen into pods. Keep an eye on the area because swallowwort may re-appear. Do not compost or throw any swallowwort into other areas. It will aggressively cover everything in your garden. Bag and add to your trash any swallowwort you find on your own property, then encourage your neighbors to do the same.



*Swallowwort grows anywhere the ground is disturbed. Below; the tell-tale flower will be visible in just a few weeks*



**Leave your grass longer.** Move your mower blade to its highest setting; preferably three inches - a height where the grass will shade out most new weeds. The longer grass keeps roots cooler during hot days when it is more susceptible to disease and insect damage in the summer. If your lawn is cut by a service, specifically ask them to raise the blades on their machines to that height when mowing your lawn



**Pinch back the tops of annual herbs** to promote bushier growth. Herb flavors are strongest early in the day, so do your harvest then and refrigerate until you are ready to use them.



**Mulch!** It's finally warm enough to add fresh mulch around trees and shrubs. Your layer should be no more than two inches deep, and never touch the bark of the plant's trunk. Instead, pull the mulch at least an inch away from the base of any plant.

**Keep your 'friends' close. Well, sort of.** After birds, you best friends in the garden are garter snakes, toads and frogs. Watch out for them. Amphibians and reptiles eat hundreds of insects every day, making them your friends – even though some of us are not comfortable when surprised by one. An old terracotta pot (even a broken one) can serve as a home for these friends.



*A broken pot, a saucer, and a few rocks are all it takes to create a frog-friendly habitat!*

**Peonies, rhodies and other spring bloomers.** Once the blooms have died, it's time to prune spring blooming shrubs such as rhododendron, spirea and lilac; and trees such as magnolia and dogwood for size or shape. Doing it now means you will not risk removing next year's flowers. Even if you do not need to prune, remove all dead flower heads to eliminate a site for diseases and to conserve plant energy which would go producing unwanted seeds



*Remove spent flowers from spring bloomers, such as this azalea*



**Let your lawn rest.** Stop any lawn treatments until the end of summer. Fertilizer promotes vigorous top-growth at a time when the rainfall will be decreasing, and when the increasing heat is telling the grass to slow down. Herbicides (weed-and-feed, broad-leaf herbicides) will damage grass roots in the heat of summer. Pesticides are indiscriminate killers, killing off beneficial insects along with pests. Unless you identify a specific pest, there are far more 'good guys' out there that keep the lawn and garden going by eating the bad guys.



*Heat-treated straw may be the gardener's best mulch. Common straw is usually filled with seeds. When heated to just below the straw's combustion point, though, seeds and any 'tag-along' insects are rendered inert. The straw is then chopped into inch-long pieces for easy spreading.*

**In the vegetable garden.** The soil and air are warm—plant tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, squash, melons and other summer crops now. After you've finished planting the summer crops, remember a mulch of heat-treated straw around them will reduce diseases caused by infected soil splashing up on leave as well as preserve moisture around the roots. It will last all season, can't add weeds (heat treating kills weed seeds) and improves the soil as it breaks down next winter.



Keep up your weeding. **Weeds are your plants' enemies**, stealing water, nutrients and sunlight. Straw or weighted newspapers placed between rows effectively block most weeds in the vegetable garden; reducing your workload and giving you more time to enjoy the garden.



**Early blight** is the most common source of disease in growing tomatoes. Endemic in our soil, early blight can cause damping-off, collar rot, stem cankers, leaf yellowing and fruit rot. Two inches of a clean, organic mulch will reduce your soil-borne diseases as well as keeping weeds down and the soil cooler and moister on hot days

*Written and created by Betty Sanders. For more horticultural suggestions for June and throughout the year, please visit [www.BettyOnGardening.com](http://www.BettyOnGardening.com)*