

Horticultural Points of Interest

April 2019

- **Dividing and Transplanting**

- When to Divide/Transplant
 - Divide/Transplant when Roots are growing most strongly
 - Spring and Fall
 - Perennials
 - Early spring blooming perennials in the Fall
 - Allow 5 weeks before first Frost
 - Summer and Fall blooming perennials in the Spring
 - Now or soon
 - Evergreens
 - Evergreens loose Water from Leaves in Winter
 - Move in Spring to give maximum Time for Root Recovery
 - Bulbs
 - Best when Dormant
 - Late Spring after Leaves turn Yellow or Fall
 - In Spring you know where they are
 - Plants which are marginally Hardy
 - Spring gives the maximum Time for Root Recovery
 - Plants then best prepared for Winter
 - General Practices
 - Water a Day beforehand to minimize Damage to fine Roots
 - Take as much Root Ball as possible
 - Minimize the Time out of Soil
 - Plant with Crown at the same Depth as before the Move
 - Water thoroughly and Water regularly for several Months afterward
 - Dividing Specific Plant Types
 - Fibrous Rooted
 - Break or cut apart root clump so that there is at least one stem for each section of root and replant
 - Rhizome
 - Usually spreading root growing horizontally just under the soil
 - Heuchera
 - Pry or Cut apart so that each section has 1 or 2 growing points (eyes, if dormant, or stems) and Replant
 - Tuberous Rooted are Treated the same way
 - Daylilies
 - Problem Plants
 - Tap Rooted Plants
 - Resent transplanting or dividing and frequently die after efforts to Move
 - Acanthus, Baptisia, Eryngium
 - Other Plants that fare poorly or die after division/transplanting
 - Corsican and Bear's Paw Hellebores, Peonies
 - Propagate by seeds or cuttings as appropriate

- **Spray for Winter Moths**
 - Cool spring Temperatures can kill eggs on Stems and Trunks with Horticultural Oil
 - Safe and effective (kills by suffocation)
 - Caterpillars start off on Trees but quickly Infest Shrubs & Perennials by “Ballooning” (hang by web in wind)
 - Caterpillars eat into buds early on and destroy them from the inside
 - Bacillus Thuringiensis Kurstaki good for young Caterpillars (Only) and safe
 - Spinosad good for Larger Caterpillars
 - Relatively low Human Toxicity
 - Avoid contact of wet spray with Bees (see below)
 - Once dry very effective if eaten but not very toxic to insects otherwise
- **Spray for Viburnum Beetles**
 - Horticultural Oil will kill eggs on Stems
 - Spinosad for grubs once they hatch
- **Safe Spraying**
 - Spray in the early Evening so that Pollinators are not impacted by the Spray
 - Use the least Toxic Spray for the Pest at Hand
 - Horticultural Oil as above and for Scale Insects
 - Insecticidal Soap for Aphids and Mites
 - Spinosad for Chewing Insects
 - Spray when air is Calm so Spray only goes where Intended
 - Wear long sleeves and pants
 - Use disposable Gloves
 - Use a paint style Face Mask to avoid breathing the Spray yourself



Happy Summer

Please Support our Auction on May 28

Dues alone do not cover our Program Costs