

Welcome to the Horticulture Committee's third Quarterly Bulletin! We hope you find it helpful. The next issue will be distributed by email in early June 2021.

Spring Perennial Garden Maintenance, Planting & Pruning

Garden Maintenance

March:

- In late March, you can start your spring cleanup. Remove evergreen boughs and winter mulch from around the crowns of perennials.
- Gently press frost-heaved plants back into the ground.
- Get your soil tested to see what nutrients should be added. Contact the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at 203-974-8521. For more thorough analysis, see Soil Amendments below.

April:

- Start weeding. Best to weed when the soil isn't too wet or too dry.
- Enrich the soil with a healthy dressing of compost. Add fertilizer to garden beds per soil test.
- Fertilize bulbs as soon as you see the foliage in the spring, as they take in more nutrients when actively growing.

May:

- Remove the spent blooms from spring-flowering bulbs, but leave the foliage intact until it expires.
- Insert stakes to prevent peonies, asters and baptisias from flopping over.
- Add mulch.

Planting

March:

- While it's too early to plant most perennials, bareroot plants can be planted in containers and planted in the garden later.

April:

- Perennials can be divided and transplanted when they get to be 3-4" high. If larger, transplants may benefit from cutting back by one-third to one-half.

May:

- Once the chance of frost is finished (in late May), start planting.
- Summer- and autumn-flowering perennials can be transplanted and divided.
- Spring-flowering species, such as primroses, bleeding hearts, epimediums, hellebores and forget-me-nots can be divided after flowering.

- Add compost where planting and transplanting.
- Move or remove unwanted perennial seedlings.
- Divide and relocate daffodils if necessary, but keep the foliage intact until it has all died back.

Pruning

March:

- Cut back plants that were left for winter interest, including ornamental grasses, heucheras, hellebores, epimediums, pulmonarias, liriopes and ornamental grasses.
- Prune evergreen and summer-flowering trees and shrubs.
- For perennials with woody framework like lavender, rue, Russian sage, and artemisia, cut back hard as soon as new growth breaks.

April:

- Cut summer-blooming woody perennials like buddleia and caryopteris back to about 6" to 8" high as the new growth begins.
- Prune plants that bloom on current year's wood, and flower in the summer and fall.
- Prune roses to remove crossing branches and old and dead wood, open up the center so air can circulate. Shrub roses are pruned like other summer-blooming shrubs. Climbing roses are pruned to a woody framework and tied to an appropriate support.

May:

- Prune spring-flowering shrubs and perennials after the flowers fade. For forsythias, cut the oldest stems to within a foot of the ground, but let the plant keep its arching form.
- Many summer-flowering perennials, including leucanthemum, phlox and tradescantia can be pinched back for height control and to stagger bloom.
- Plants like phlox paniculata and monarda may be thinned, cutting back one-third of the new growing shoots to the base. This will encourage better air circulation, create larger flowers and reduce fungus.

Pruning perennials provides so many benefits! Cutting plants back can extend flowering periods or encourage repeat blooms and can also prompt new growth and extend the life of plants.

Pruning enhances plants overall appearance, encouraging lush new growth. In addition, pinching or cutting back (haircuts ☺) can prevent plants from needing to be staked. And pruning some plants in a group will help them grow to different heights or bloom at slightly different times.

For most plants, prune the spent flowers and stems back to a point where there's a new lateral flower or bud. If there's no bud, prune the stem back to a lateral leaf.

Perennials that have spike-like blossoms that bloom from bottom to top—examples marked by an asterisk (*) in the plant lists at the end of this bulletin, should be cut back only after the stem is about 70 percent finished flowering.

Sources:

www.ladybug.uconn.edu, www.naturework.com, www.almanac.com, "The Well-Tended Perennial Garden; The Essential Guide to Planting + Pruning Techniques" by Tracy DiSabato-Aust, and a Tracy DiSabato-Aust article in Fine Gardening magazine

Provided by Judith Tosiello

Soil & Amendments

First, do a soil test to find out which amendments your soil needs as early in the Spring as possible, if it wasn't done in the Fall. Sometimes, it is better to allow a little time between amending soil and planting. A standard nutrient analysis at the UConn Soil Nutrient Analysis Lab (www.soiltest.uconn.edu) costs \$12 and measures pH, major plant nutrients, trace elements and includes a lead scan. As long as the lab knows what you are growing, limestone and fertilizer recommendations, if necessary, are made.

High-nutrient amendment: As a general rule, only ½ inch of a high nutrient amendment such as **aged manure** (at least 6 months) or a **manure-based compost** should be added to the garden each year.

Low-nutrient amendment: Once nutrients reach optimal levels (soil test will identify) stop adding manures and start adding up to 2 inches of a low nutrient amendment such as **leaf mold** or **leaf-based compost**.

Composts, organic mulches, and manures add nutrients **PLUS** they add vital organic matter to the soil. **Without organic matter, the soil would not be a living, dynamic ecosystem capable of sustaining plant and microbial life.** Organic matter supplies microbes, the lifeblood of the soil, with food and energy. It increases the amount of water and nutrients a soil can hold. As microbes decompose organic materials, necessary plant nutrients are released as are sticky exudates which bind together bits of mineral soil separates into natural aggregates. Better soil aggregation leads to better aeration as well as better drainage and soils less prone to compaction. Soil organic matter should be between 4 and 8 percent for most plants.

Using organic fertilizers and topdressing with compost will, over time, increase the amount of organic matter in the soil. Once nutrients reach above optimum levels, stop adding more of these amendments.

Specifically, plants need: **nitrogen, phosphorus** and **potassium**. If you are using organic fertilizers, be sure to read and follow label directions. Some soil additives for specific deficiencies are:

- Bone meal for **phosphorus**
- Kelp and greensand for **potassium**
- Blood meal, or fishmeal or seaweed emulsion for: **nitrogen** (home product: coffee grounds)
- Eggshells for **calcium**
- Epsom salts for **magnesium**
- Wood ash for **potash**
- **Limestone raises pH and sulfur lowers it.

Ongoing, it's best to use leaf mold, composts and/or organic/composted mulches to maintain optimal nutrient levels, especially as they also maintain organic matter in the soil vs. relying on fertilizers.

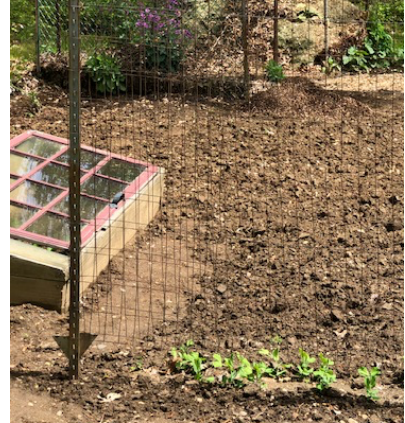
In the Fall issue, we will do an article on "How to Make Your Own Mulch, Leaf Mold and Compost" using autumn leaves, grass clippings, etc.

Source: UConn Home & Garden Education Center article, "Improve Soils Now for Better Growth Next Year" by Dawn Pettinelli

Provided by Sue Kelley

Cold Frames

Cold frames can extend the gardening season of cool weather vegetables and allow for direct sowing of seeds earlier in the spring for the summer garden. It's called growing on the "shoulders" of the season. Frames can also be used for overwintering of plants and the hardening off of seedlings and transplants in the spring. Winter growing is possible with proper insulation but challenging with freezing temperatures and precipitation.



The best location for the cold frame is a southern exposure. The soil and air inside collect heat from sun shining through a transparent cover such as an old storm door or windows, or a sheet of plastic. The covering sits on a four-sided wooden box filled with soil. A hinge on the back makes it easier to open and close as well as for staking it open for air circulation. On a sunny day, the air inside can get too hot for plants, and the soil will dry out more quickly. For those reasons, the temperature, moisture, and sunlight must be monitored closely.

Cold crops to direct sow in April: peas, lettuce, mesclun mixes, radishes, collards, beets, carrots, parsley, broccoli raab, leeks, spinach, salad/stir fry greens, arugula. (Natureworks)

Provided by Judy Van Heiningen

Enjoy Flowering Branches Indoors!

Despite cold weather, you can enjoy colorful and fragrant flowers from a variety of trees and shrubs. After their long period of dormancy, branches can be brought indoors from late February through March.

Your selection can improve the shape of plants by removing crossing or weak branches. Branches should be at least 12 inches long. Use bypass pruners that won't crush stems. To prevent potential spread of diseases, dip pruners in a bucket of isopropyl alcohol or a solution of water with 10-percent bleach, used in between different plants.

Leave enough buds to bloom outside at the normal time, since many types of blossoms provide important nectar for early-season pollinators. This is especially important with pussy willows.

To force flowering indoors, provide sufficient humidity, moisture and light. Place branches near a sunny window in a sturdy vase or container that will hold water. Do not allow blossoms to dry out.

Have fun displaying flowering branches. Glass pebbles can help secure branches in an artistic position and weigh down vases so they won't topple from the height of a branch. For a focus on their form, limit your choice to 3 branches per container.

Here are some suggestions and the approximate time needed to force blossoms:

- Forsythia, Pussy Willow [1-2 weeks]
- Apple, Crabapple, Cherry, Plum, Serviceberry [2-4 weeks]

- Dogwood, Fothergilla, Redbud [2-3 weeks]
- Deutzia, Magnolia [3-5 weeks]
- Japanese Quince, Spirea [4 weeks]

Provided by Denise Forrest

Fun Facts – The Language of Flowers

In the Victorian era, certain flowers and combination of flowers had specific meanings. Small bouquets, called tussie-mussies, conveyed different messages such as friendship, congratulations, love, and many more.

Here is a sampling of some flower meanings:

- Red rose for love; pink rose for true love
- Purple, yellow and pink pansies convey thoughts of you
- Orange marigolds for joy
- White clover indicates think of me
- Purple and pink columbine for folly
- White peony means bashful
- Lavender for devotion; ivy for friendship

I will look at my flower gardens in a whole new way!

Provided by Denise Forrest

Help Feed the Earliest Pollinators

With the decline of many wild spaces, vast meadows, and naturalized roadside plants, it is important to incorporate early-blooming flowers and native plants into our yards and gardens. Early spring flowers provide necessary food for the earliest pollinators.

Here are some plants you can enjoy while supporting pollinators:

- Pussy Willow [*Salix discolor*] (shrub/small tree—early food for bees, plus larval host for 18 types of butterflies and moths)
- Winter Aconite [*Eranthis hyemalis*] (bulb—among the first food sources for spring pollinators)
- Spicebush [*Lindera benzoin*] (shrub—provides early source of nectar and is host plant for several types of butterflies)
- Wild Geranium [*Geranium maculatum*] (perennial)
- Native Common Violet [*Viola soraria*] (perennial)
- Blue Star [*Amsonia hubichtii*] (perennial)
- Wild Indigo [*Baptisia australis*] (perennial)
- Highbush Blueberry [*Vaccinium corymbosum*] (fruit-bearing shrub)
- Lowbush Blueberry [*Vaccinium angustifolium*] (fruit-bearing very low shrub)
- Eastern Redbud [*Cercis canadensis*] (medium-size tree)

I allow violets, dandelions and clover to grow in my yard. Bees love clover and clover captures nitrogen that helps feed the lawn. Dandelions provide nectar for bees and food for some birds.

To learn more about resources for our region, native seed vendors, establishing pollinator habitat, and pollinator-friendly plants, go to:

www.xerces.org/pollinator-resource-center/northeast

A drop-down section includes plant lists and fact sheets, such as:

- Fact sheet—"Pollinator Plants: Northeast Region"
- Publication with links for individual flowers describing attributes, bloom time, height, and value to specific pollinators—"Pollinator-Friendly Plants for the Northeast United States"

Also visit the UConn database of native plants at:

uconn.edu/search.php [use "CT Native" under the "Native" selector].

As we design our yards and gardens, please consider how pollinators and native plants play an important role in our ecosystem.

Provided by Denise Forrest

Voles

Voles are small rodents, resembling meadow or field mice. They have stocky bodies 5-7" long, short legs and tail, small eyes, and short hair that's brown to black. Voles live about a year, and their population numbers can be cyclical.

They settle in grassy, open areas, providing them material for nests and cover for burrows. Voles are active day and night, year round. They will dig out shallow above-ground runways that connect to their burrow openings underground. The damage to lawns is noticeable after winter snow has melted. Voles will feed on garden and ornamental plants, bulbs, and tubers as well as gnaw the bark of fruit trees with their sharp teeth.



The damage to lawns is noticeable after winter snow has melted. Voles will feed on garden and ornamental plants, bulbs, and tubers as well as gnaw the bark of fruit trees with their sharp teeth.

Vole numbers can be deterred by keeping the yard clean by mowing and weeding, removing hiding places near gardens, and not putting heavy mulch too close to shrubs and trees. Dense vegetation provides them with food and protection from predators.

Voles living in small areas can be trapped with mouse traps with no bait or baited with peanut butter or apple slices. Set the traps in their runways, placing them at right angle to the runway with the trigger end in the runway. The dead voles should be buried or bagged and put in the trash. They carry diseases, so wear gloves! Wire fences can also be installed above and below ground to prevent them from tunneling beneath. Another measure is establishing a buffer strip free of vegetation around gardens and trees because voles don't like feeding in the open.

There are commercial products to control voles but there are potential risks to children, pets, and predators.

Provided by Judy Van Heiningen

Rhubarb

Rhubarb is, in fact, a vegetable, which has been used medicinally for 5,000 years. We think of it as a fruit as we use it for desserts such as strawberry and rhubarb pie or crisp. It grows well in our climate as it likes extended temperatures below 40°F during the cold season, and it produces a good crop with little effort.

Planting

1. You can grow rhubarb from seed, but it is easier and faster to buy a crown, or get part of a plant from a friend.
2. It is best planted as a 1-year crown in early spring while it is still dormant but the ground is workable. Dig a big enough hole so that the roots will sit 2 inches below the ground.
3. Choose a place with well-drained, deep, fertile soil in full sun and give it sufficient room, as it may grow to 3 to 4 feet across and 2 to 3 feet high. Soil with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5 is best.
4. Rhubarb likes a rich soil, so mix in compost, rotted manure, or anything high in organic matter. Rhubarb plants are heavy feeders and need this organic matter. Don't add a chemical fertilizer when planting rhubarb or during the first year of growth as direct contact with nitrates can kill your rhubarb plants.
5. Add a thick layer of mulch to the growing area.
6. Water well all season, so that the root system develops.

Growing

1. Early in the second spring, apply ½ cup of 10-10-10 fertilizer in a circle around your plants, taking care not to apply directly to the crown, which can burn it.
2. Apply fertilizer after growth starts, and a final time after harvest.
3. Rotted manure also makes a great fertilizer
4. Rhubarb needs plentiful, consistent moisture, but doesn't want a wet crown. If necessary, plant the crown so water drains away from it. Water, when needed, at the base of the plant, rather than on the leaves, preferably in the morning.
5. Mulch generously to retain moisture and discourage weeds.
6. Cut off any flower buds that appear, to increase stalk production.
7. Once the ground freezes, cover the area with 2 to 4 inches of mulch, preferably well-rotted compost, to add nutrients for the following year.

Harvesting

1. Do not harvest the first year.
2. In subsequent years, harvest when the stalks are 10 inches long.
 - I prefer to twist the stalks to remove them, as it helps me to know when they are ready to harvest. But you can also cut the stalks at their base.
 - Do not harvest more than half the stalks at one time.
3. The leaves are poisonous, so cut them off the stalks and throw them away so neither people nor animals can get to them. They can go into the compost as their poison breaks down over time.
4. At the end of the season, leave some leaves on the plant to give it energy for next year.
5. Stalks can be kept in the 'fridge for up to 2 weeks.

Note: the books say that the harvest season is May to July, but I started harvesting again in late summer in 2020.

Dividing

A plant can last for years, but it is better to dig and split rhubarb roots every 3 to 4 years. Divide when plants are dormant in early spring.

Pests and problems

1. Rhubarb is fairly free of pests and diseases, although look out for rhubarb curculio, a ½ inch beetle. Handpick it from plants or sprinkle diatomaceous earth round the bed.
2. Mites can be treated with neem oil.
3. Fungal leaf rot can occur if leaves remain wet for too long, or if plants are too crowded, with poor air circulation. Generally, only the leaves are impacted, not the stalks. Harvest stalks with impacted leaves first, and carefully remove and dispose of the leaves so as not to spread the fungus.
4. Phytophthora crown rot can occur if the plant sits in too much water for too long. Planting in hills, as mentioned above, can help prevent this problem.

Provided by Catherine Ferguson

Rhubarb Recipes

Tips:

- Choose fresh-looking, firm stalks (discard the leaves). Refrigerate them in a plastic bag. They will keep about a week in the vegetable drawer.
- Rhubarb freezes well. Trim and wash the stalks and cut into one-inch lengths. Place in a single layer on a tray and freeze.
- For most varieties, use half a cup of sugar to sweeten one pound. Hothouse varieties and those that are red to the core need only one-third cup of sugar.
- Stewed rhubarb is good to eat as a sweet or savory. Serve it alone, like applesauce for breakfast or dessert, or as a sauce with chicken, fish and meat.

Rhubarb Bread (from Judy van Heiningen)

Combine in large bowl:

1 ½ cup brown sugar

2/3 cup Canola oil

1 egg

1 cup buttermilk

1 tsp. baking soda

Add 2 ½ cup flour & a pinch of salt to above liquid

Fold in 1 ½ cup rhubarb & ½ cup chopped nuts

Put in greased loaf pan

Mix ingredients below with pie blender & sprinkle on top of batter:

½ cup chopped nuts

½ cup sugar

½ tsp. cinnamon

1 Tablespoon butter

Bake at 350 degrees for 50-60 minutes

Rhubarb Jam

5 cups rhubarb

1 cup drained crushed pineapple

4 cups sugar
1 package strawberry jello

Mix all together except jello. Let set 30 minutes. Slowly bring to boil and cook 12 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, add jello and stir till dissolved.

Rhubarb Crisp

3 cups rhubarb, cut in 1" pieces
1 cup sugar
1 cup rolled oats
¼ cup butter
¼ cup flour
1 tsp. salt

Place rhubarb in buttered casserole. Add half the sugar. Blend other ingredients and remaining sugar with a pastry blender till crumbly.

Sprinkle on top of rhubarb. Bake uncovered at 350 degrees for one hour. Serve warm.

Rhubarb Compote

1 pound rhubarb, cut into 1-inch pieces
3 medium apples cored and cut into thick slices
1/3 cup sugar
1 ½ tsp. grated orange peel
¼ cup apple juice
Pinch of nutmeg

In a heavy saucepan, mix rhubarb, apples, sugar and orange peel; let stand 15 minutes. Add apple juice and nutmeg. Over moderate heat, bring to boil. Reduce heat, cover and simmer 7-10 minutes or until rhubarb and apples are tender (do not overcook). Cool before serving. Makes 6 servings.

Or... Microwave in covered glass dish, high for 2 minutes. Stir, then microwave 2-3 minutes more. Let stand covered until cool.

Rhubarb Cake

1 ½ cups brown sugar, packed
½ cup butter or margarine
1 egg
2 cups flour
¼ tsp. salt
1 tsp. baking soda
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk
1 tsp. vanilla
2 ½ cups rhubarb, cut into 1" pieces

Topping:

1 cup chopped nuts
¼ cup sugar
1 tsp. cinnamon

1. Cream together brown sugar and margarine until fluffy. Beat in egg
2. Mix together flour, salt and baking soda. Add alternately with sour milk to creamed mixture, beginning and ending with flour.
3. Stir in vanilla and rhubarb. Pour into greased and floured 9" x 13" baking pan.
4. Mix together topping ingredients. Sprinkle over batter in pan.
5. Bake at 375 for 40-50 minutes or until cake springs back when lightly pressed with finger.

Rhubarb Chutney

- 1 pound rhubarb, diced
- ½ cup brown sugar, packed
- ¼ cup cider vinegar
- ¼ cup raisins
- ½ tsp. grated lemon rind
- ½ tsp. ground ginger
- ¼ tsp. dry mustard
- ¼ tsp. cumin
- ¼ tsp. salt

1. Combine all the ingredients in a heavy 2-quart saucepan and cook on high heat until bubbles form around the edge
2. Reduce the heat to low and simmer for 15 minutes. Cool and chill. Yield: 2 ½ cups

Recipes provided by Tina Shebell & Lindyl Arno

Horticulture Challenge - Garlic

Growing:

- Remove mulch so the soil can warm up; feed with organic fertilizer or fish emulsion.
- Add new mulch when new growth appears, and fertilize once or twice until early June.
- **Don't** plant beans, peas or asparagus near garlic. A row of spinach **can** be planted between two rows of garlic. Plant flowers like marigolds nearby to manage pests.
- Two to 4 weeks before bulbs of hardneck garlic are ready to harvest, the plants produce curled scapes or seedheads. To promote the largest bulbs, clip off as soon as they form. Use scapes in stir fries or other dishes where a garlicky touch is appreciated. If plentiful, they can even be made into a pesto.
- Keep plants weeded (weeds detract significantly from cloves' growth).
- Keep watered (1 inch per week in the summer) until the foliage turns yellow or falls over which indicates bulbs are near maturity. Garlic can double in size during the last month of growth.
- Watering should stop two weeks before harvest to help the plants dry down.

Harvesting:

- Once the bottom leaves turn yellow and brown in midsummer, but a few green leaves remain on the top of the stem, it is time to harvest. Carefully dig a garden fork beneath the plants, pry them loose and pull them out. Try to prevent injury.

- Shake off excess soil and leave most of the stem on, but you can cut back dying/dead leaves and a few inches off the top. Hardneck varieties are often tied loosely in bunches and hung to dry while softnecks are spread out on trays. It's fine to put the hardnecks in those black plastic trays that annuals come in and move the plants to a well-ventilated, sun-free spot.
- Garlic can be eaten right away, but bulbs that will be stored should be cured. To cure, hang the bare bulbs with their foliage in bundles or spread them out on a table or rack.
- After a few weeks of curing, clean bulbs carefully. Trim the stalks and roots close to the bulb. Rub off the outer layer of skin, and gently brush any soil clinging to the base.
- Properly cured bulbs store longer. If conditions are perfect, your garlic should last until the next batch is harvested. By perfect, the temperature would remain at 50 degrees F with 65 percent humidity. Short of perfect, plan on having garlic at least until the end of the year.
- Save your biggest, most perfect bulbs to replant come late October. Every few years though, you might want to purchase another variety.
- Look for the CT Garlic & Harvest Festival in October (www.garlicfestct.com).

Sources: check out www.ladybug.uconn.edu, Natureworks, Old Farmer's Almanac, Growing For Market pdf and Acer Garden Center.

Provided by Sue Kelley

Horticulture Challenge - Gourds

The 2nd half of the Challenge is growing gourds. More information on gourds will be distributed in a separate handout this month (March). In the meantime, check out ornamental gourds (cucurbit family) and the birdhouse gourd (*Lagenaria* genus)!

Provided by Sue Kelley

Trivia

- First Day of Spring—March 20; Earth Day—April 22; Arbor Day—April 24.
- Skunk Smell Removal Recipe: 1 quart 3% hydrogen peroxide; ¼ pound baking soda & a bit of liquid laundry detergent! Mix fresh each time the need arises. Wash problem areas and rinse well.
- Neem oil is a safe, natural control for many insects, mites and disease. Try to avoid chemicals. Deal with pests by applying pyrethrins, Bt, insecticidal soap or neem oil.
- Resist buying annuals in bloom. Instead, seek out young, bloomless plants. They'll be healthier.
- It's safe to plant annuals as long as nighttime temperatures aren't below 55 degrees.
- Best shade-tolerant vegetables (2-4 hrs. sun per day): arugula, Asian greens, culinary herbs, kale, lettuce, mesclun, mustard greens, scallions, spinach.
- Best flowers for attracting native bees:
 - Annuals: bachelor's button, cosmos, cuphea, larkspur, poppy, sunflower, zinnia
 - Perennials: achillea (yarrow), agastache (hyssop), black-eyed Susan, caryopteris (blue mist shrub), coreopsis, echinacea (coneflower), foxglove, hollyhock (single-flowered), lamb's ear, monarda (bee balm), ornamental alliums, penstemon, Russian sage, scabiosa.

Provided by Sue Kelley

12 Native Flowers Easy From Seed

Sow directly into prepared soil:

Average sunny to partly sunny settings. Once past seedling establishment stage, they are remarkably drought tolerant:

1. Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
2. Spotted bee balm (*Monarda punctata*)
3. Partridge pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*)
4. Wreath goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*)
5. Downy goldenrod (*Solidago puberula*)

Some shade species:

6. White wood aster (*Eurybia divaricate*)
7. White snakeroot (*Ageratina altissima*)

For wetter sites in part shade:

8. Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
9. Orange forget-me-not, jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) mosquito repellent & poison ivy salve

Self-seeding:

10. Common violet (*Viola soraria*); American dogtooth violet (*Viola labradorica*)
11. White yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
12. Anise hyssop (*Agastache foeniculum*)

Seed Sources:

www.WildSeedProject.net of Portland, Maine

www.prairienursery.com

www.prairiemoon.com

www.HartSeed.com

www.NESeed.com

www.SelectSeeds.com

To check native status of plants go to: www.GoBotany.NativePlantTrust.org

Source: Harbors News article for Kathy Connolly 4/23/2020

Provided by Sue Kelley

Future Issues

If you would like to submit information for a future Horticulture Bulletin or have a topic you would like us to include in a future Bulletin, please send them to **SUE KELLEY** at kelleys4@gmail.com.

Published by GCM Horticulture Committee: Sue Kelley (Chair), Catherine Ferguson, Denise Forrest, Judith Tosiello and Judy Van Heiningen

ADDENDUM:

Plants that may rebloom after deadheading:

Allwood pinks (*Dianthus* × *allwoodii* cvs.)

Baby's breaths (*Gypsophila paniculata* and cvs.)

Bee balms (*Monarda didyma* and cvs.)

Blanket flowers (*Gaillardia* × *grandiflora* cvs.)

Butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
Checker mallows* (*Sidalcea malviflora* and cvs.)
Cheddar pinks (*Dianthus gratianopolitanus* and cvs.)
Columbines (*Aquilegia* spp. and cvs.)
Culver's root* (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)
Dame's rockets (*Hesperis matronalis* and cvs.)
Delphiniums* (*Delphinium* spp. and cvs.)
False sunflowers (*Heliopsis helianthoides* and cvs.)
Foxgloves* (*Digitalis* spp. and cvs.)
Garden phloxes (*Phlox paniculata* cvs.)
Gauras (*Gaura lindheimeri* and cvs.)
Geums (*Geum* spp. and cvs.)
Globe thistles* (*Echinops ritro* and cvs.)
Golden marguerites (*Anthemis tinctoria* and cvs.)
Hardy begonia (*Begonia grandis* ssp. *evansiana*)
Hollyhocks* (*Alcea rosea* cvs.)
Italian bugloss (*Anchusa azurea*)
Jupiter's beard (*Centranthus ruber*)
Lavenders (*Lavandula* spp. and cvs.)
Lilyleaf ladybell (*Adenophora liliifolia*)
Lupines* (*Lupinus* spp. and cvs.)
Masterworts (*Astrantia major* and cvs.)
Meadow phloxes (*Phlox maculata* and cvs.)
Monkshoods (*Aconitum* spp. and cvs.)
Mountain bluet (*Centaurea montana*)
Painted daisies (*Tanacetum coccineum* and cvs.)
Patrinia (*Patrinia scabiosifolia*)
Penstemons* (*Penstemon barbatus* and cvs.)
Perennial salvias* (*Salvia nemorosa* and cvs.)
Pincushion flowers (*Scabiosa* spp. and cvs.)
Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
Purple toadflaxes* (*Linaria purpurea* and cvs.)
Queens-of-the-meadow (*Filipendula ulmaria* and cvs.)
Rose champions (*Lychnis coronaria* and cvs.)
Shasta daisies (*Leucanthemum* × *superbum* cvs.)
Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*)
Spike speedwells* (*Veronica spicata* cvs.)
Spiderworts (*Tradescantia* × *andersoniana* cvs.)
Stokes' asters (*Stokesia laevis* and cvs.)
Sweet violets (*Viola odorata* and cvs.)
Tickseeds (*Coreopsis* spp. and cvs.)
Upright hollyhock mallow (*Malva alcea* var. *fastigiata*)
Yarrows (*Achillea* spp. and cvs.)
Yellow corydalis (*Corydalis lutea*)

Plants that may not rebloom, but will look better when deadheaded:

Baskets of gold (*Aurinia saxatilis* and cvs.)
Bearded irises (*Iris* spp. and cvs.)
Bergenias (*Bergenia cordifolia* and cvs.)
Catmints (*Nepeta × faassenii* and cvs.)
Clustered bellflowers (*Campanula glomerata* and cvs.)
Common rue (*Ruta graveolens*)
Coral bells (*Heuchera* spp. and cvs.)
Daylilies (*Hemerocallis* spp. and cvs.)
Goatsbeards (*Aruncus dioicus* and cvs.)
Golden stars (*Chrysogonum virginianum* and cvs.)
Hellebores (*Helleborus orientalis* and cvs.)
Hostas (*Hosta* spp. and cvs.)
Jacob's ladders (*Polemonium caeruleum* and cvs.)
Japanese anemones (*Anemone × hybrida* cvs.)
Lady's mantles (*Alchemilla mollis* and cvs.)
Lambs' ears (*Stachys byzantina* and cvs.)
Lavender cottons (*Santolina chamaecyparissus* and cvs.)
Lungworts (*Pulmonaria* spp. and cvs.)
Mulleins (*Verbascum* spp. and cvs.)
Obedient plants (*Physostegia virginiana* and cvs.)
Pearly everlastings (*Anaphalis triplinervis* and cvs.)
Peonies (*Paeonia* spp. and cvs.)
Red hot poker (*Kniphofia* spp. and cvs.)
Rodgersias (*Rodgersia aesculifolia* and cvs.)
Rose mallows (*Hibiscus moscheutos* and cvs.)
Scotch thistles (*Onopordum nervosum* and cvs.)
Sea thrifts (*Armeria maritima* and cvs.)
Wall germanders (*Teucrium chamaedrys* and cvs.)
Wall rock cresses (*Arabis caucasica* and cvs.)
Western bleeding hearts (*Dicentra formosa* and cvs.)
Western mugworts (*Artemisia ludoviciana* and cvs.)

Source: Tracy DiSabato-Aust

Provided by Judith Tosiello