

How does your garden grow? (Excerpted from Sunset Magazine)

September is the me to:

- [?] Add fall color to your garden with asters, chrysanthemums, gaillardia, gloriosa daisy, Japanese anemone, lion's tail, purple cone ower, and salvia.**

- [?] Shop soon for the best selec on of healthy bulbs; choose rm ones without so or moldy spots. Plant anemones, crocus, da odils, Dutch iris, freesias, homeria, hyacinths, ixia, leucojum, lycoris, oxalis, Peruvian scilla, ranunculus, sparaxis, tritonia, tulips, and watsonia. (Some, such as freesias, homeria, and watsonia, are not hardy in zones 1 and 2.)**

- [?] In mild climates, chill crocus, hyacinths, and tulips in the refrigerator for about six weeks before plan ng, keeping them away from fruits and veggies, which can thwart bulb development.**

- [?] Set out calendula, forget-me-nots, Iceland and Shirley pop- pies, ornamental cabbage and kale, pansies, primrose, stock, sweet peas, and violas. In coastal areas, try cineraria, nemesia, and schizanthus.**

- [?] Give cool-season annuals a strong start by plan ng a er mid-month in cooler areas and at the end of the month in warm inland loca ons (Sunset climate zones 7-9, 14-17). Keep the soil moist while plants develop and, if weather is hot, temporarily shade new seedlings**

- [?] Prune g trees as soon as you harvest all their fruit. New gs soon develop at branch ps so if you wait too long to prune, you could prune o next year's crop.**

- [?] If plant leaves are a lйте dusty or covered with spider webs, spritz them with a sharp blast from the hose, early in the day.**

- [?] Check your irriga on system for leaks and uncapped lines. If you have**

overhead **spray, turn it on to see that the heads are properly aimed.**

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