

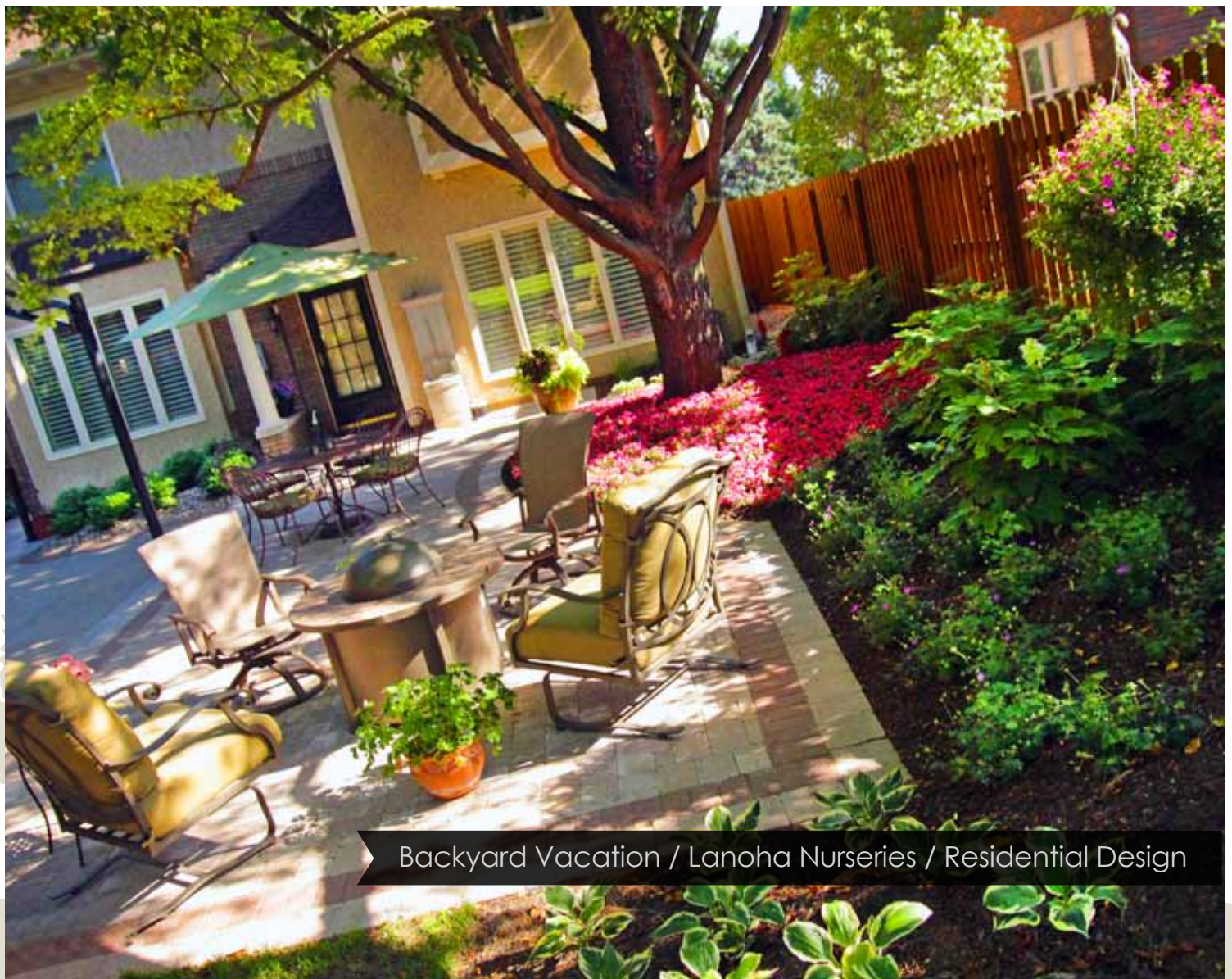
Summer 2015



# Garden Tips

Helping keep your garden landscape growing green this summer

Welcome to Garden Tips. A guide to help you be a better gardener. Memorial Day was often considered the “cut off” for planting until fall! This isn’t the case this year. The abundant rains and cooler temperatures have actually extended the planting season as well as helping ensure, that all plants that are planted, will survive and thrive. There’s not a better year to plant trees, shrubs or perennials and there’s no better selection of quality, healthy plant material than can be found in our Garden Center.



Backyard Vacation / Lanoha Nurseries / Residential Design

Summer 2015

# Garden Growing Products & Tips

11 products to help keep your garden landscape growing green this summer



**1** Container grown trees, shrubs, roses, perennials, groundcovers, and annuals make June the BEGINNING of the summer planting season. The plants adapt quickly with the proper site preparation---using perlite, cottonburr compost, and a fantastic product called "MYKE" Myke is short for mycorrhizae, which has been in native soils and forest soils for millions of years. When cities displaced the forests, physical activity and compaction from a modern society killed the natural mycorrhizal fungi in the soils. The mycorrhizae incorporated into the planting site create filaments or threads on roots. These filaments act as extensions of the root system, enlarging the surface absorbing area of the roots by a 1,000 times. This allows the roots to take up more nutrients and water resulting in

"PLANTING SUCCESS." We offer three unique Myke products: Trees and Shrub, Vegetable, and Perennial/Annual. If you have never used this product, please stop in and let us show you how to make the neighbors "green" with envy!

**2** Fertilize patio pots and hanging baskets every 10-14 days to keep blossoming at its maximum. We recommend using Ferti.lome's "Rooting and Blooming" to achieve success. Every other watering add a teaspoon of Superthrive to each gallon of fertilizer and stand back to watch with amazement at the results!

**3** On very open exposed planting sites, Wilt-Pruf, a spray-on "anti-desiccant" will help prevent wind tear, sunburn, and scorch on newly installed plantings. This is very important for any "exotic" plant such as Japanese maples, rhododendrons, azaleas, boxwood, holly, annual plantings, or houseplants used outdoors for the summer. Wilt-Pruf forms a clear, flexible film without interfering with growth. One application will last all summer. It is available in a RTU quart bottle or as a concentrate for the large jobs.



\$19<sup>99</sup>

1.4 qt

\$12<sup>99</sup>

.9 qt

\$34<sup>99</sup>

3.6 qt

\$12<sup>99</sup>

.9 qt



\$4<sup>99</sup>

1.5lbs

\$17<sup>99</sup>

3lbs

Keep plants blooming



\$24<sup>99</sup>

1 qt

\$149<sup>99</sup>

1 gal

Plant protection



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**4** After the cool moist month of May, be on the lookout for red spider mite invasions in June and July. Mites will attack many patio or container plants such as marigolds, verbena, hibiscus, and palms, junipers, arborvitae, vegetable plants (especially tomatoes), roses, locust trees, spruce trees, and burning bush shrubs. The mite is very tiny and not visible to the naked eye. Damage may first appear as a yellowing or stippled appearance to the foliage. Bring samples to the Information Desk in the Garden Center if you suspect this pest. We have a wide choice of controls available.



**5** Nutsedge is a very undesirable aggressive light green perennial sedge with very erect shiny blades. Nutsedge is easily distinguished from the blue-green turf of bluegrass, rye, or fescue. It is a perennial plant that reproduces primarily by small underground tubers—called nutlets—that form at the end of underground

stems—called rhizomes. A single plant can produce several hundred of these tubers during the summer. It thrives in areas where soils remain moist from poor drainage or over-watering. Since it is neither a grass or a broadleaf weed, there is no pre-emergent control available. As soon as you can identify the glossy green upright blades of this invasive weed, spray with Hi-Yield Nutsedge Control. You may have heard of Manage or Sedge Hammer. The product we offer is similar, but faster acting than either of the above products. HALOSULIFURON-METHYL is the active ingredient. Because the blades are so shiny and upright, remember to add spreader sticker, a non-ionic surfactant, to the spray to help the herbicide remain on the blades. If touch up is needed we do offer a RTU nutsedge control at the Garden Center. Don't put off spraying. The best results are achieved if nutsedge is sprayed before the end of June. Patience and determination are needed. Several years of treating the lawn will be needed to rid a turf with a moderate infestation.



**6** Spray for bagworms on spruce, junipers, and arborvitae beginning approximately June 15th. Repeat at least 3 more sprays about 10 days apart. Controls are very effective if applied early in the season. Effective chemicals available at the



Garden Center are: Bonide Liquid Systemic Insect Control, Ferti.lome's Bagworm and Leafminer Spray, High Yield 38 Plus, and Ferti.lome's Malathion. An organic spray called Thuricide is effective on immature bagworms, but not on more mature ones later in the season. The needles that are eaten by bagworms do not re-grow. Watch carefully!!



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**7** Don't miss June's application of a systemic fungicide to areas of the turf where Summer Patch fungus (Frog's Eye) may have damaged turf in the past. These are usually very open sunny areas often on slopes facing the south or west. We offer granulated as well as liquid fungicides that are effective if applied as preventative measures. Once the heat of summer arrives, this fungus will begin damaging turf. Prevention is KEY!



**8** Birch and oaks are two of the shade trees that may exhibit yellowish leaves while the veins remain normal dark green. On larger oaks or birch that show yellowing of leaves with the telltale "brown freckles" on the leaf, the root zone area is often in inaccessible areas that make it necessary to inject the iron directly into the tree's trunk. Green Tree Pro is a very concentrated liquid iron enriched with phosphorus and potash that will encourage the development of feeder roots, thus increasing the

production of chlorophyll for better long term results. For best results, apply now in June or early July. Changes may occur as soon as two weeks after the injections are made.



A sharp ¼" drill bit on a small shop drill are the only tools required. Because the small holes are drilled at a 45 degree downward angel, minimal trunk injury occurs. It is safe to use these injections on trees with trunks as small as 4" in circumference. While it is usually used to treat chlorosis (iron deficiency), it will produce excellent results on trees that do not flower properly or have poor over-all poor vigor. Birch and oaks will survive for only a few years if left untreated!!

**9** Shrub roses are easy care plants, but they reward you with even more of a color show if they are fed several times a season with a granu-



lated rose food with systemic insecticide. This great product will protect those study landscape anchors from aphids, leaf-miners, and Japanese beetles that will soon be emerging to feed on roses.

**10** Fresh tomatoes are one of a garden's most anticipated offerings. Equally as frustrating is the dark grey-black sunken area on the blossom-end (bottom) of a ripening tomato. This disorder, called blossom-end rot, often appears after a period of rapid growth followed by dry conditions or after periods of heavy rain that causes calcium to leach from the soil. Tomatoes grown in containers or in very heavy clay soil are very susceptible. It should be sprayed in early morning to prevent any possible burning of the foliage. It is available in an RTU bottle for the small garden or as a concentrate for larger sites.



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**11** Oak Clearwing Borer adults strongly resemble yellow jackets in appearance and flight; however, they will not harm humans or animals. These borers rarely infest healthy oaks growing in their natural environments. However, when trees



are transplanted into the landscape, stresses such as soil compaction, sun scald, and physical injuries from mowers or trimmers make them more susceptible to attack. Research has shown that the adult moth of the clearwing oak borer can locate a suitable egg-laying site by responding to volatile chemicals that emanate from stressed oak trees. The moth feeds only on nectar, so they do not cause damage to the tree. Early sign of clearwing borer infestation are off-colored foliage, wilting of terminal shoots, and crown dieback. Infestation sites are often marked by cankers, calluses, or cracked bark. Clearwing borers expel coarse brown frass (sawdust-like) material from cracks in the bark. These damaged areas can be ½-1" wide and 3-4" long. Because the insecticides currently

registered for borer control have limited residual toxicity, spray timing is crucial. The spray must be applied to the bark during the brief period between egg hatch and the borer's entry into the tree. Adults emerge from trees in mid-June. Empty brownish pupal cases are left behind protruding from the hole in the trunk. The adult moth lives only about one week. The eggs the adult deposits on the bark will hatch in one to four weeks.



The young larvae will bore under the bark. They feed first in the inner bark and then excavate galleries into the sapwood where they overwinter, and then in June the adult emerges. The recommended insecticides are either Permethrin or Bifenthrin—both available at the Garden Center. Begin spraying in mid-June and repeat every 7-10 days thru mid-to-late July. Apply the insecticide to the main trunk, on top and underneath limbs, in crotches, and on damaged bark of wounded trees. Apply enough insecticide to thoroughly wet the surface of the bark. **SOIL DRENCHES DO NOT CONTROL CLEARWING BORERS.**

Non-chemical controls include utilizing a stiff wire to kill larvae and pupae in the tunnels in the trunk.



If existing borer damage is visible on the trunk, be certain to clean out all areas thoroughly. This borer is especially damaging to Red Oak, but Burr Oak, Pin Oak, and White Swamp Oak can all be affected.



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When it comes to selecting a tree to improve your landscape, there's no better place for a selection of fresh, locally grown trees.



Nursery Sales Area showcases hundreds of this years crop of trees

**Steal  
of a  
Deal**

Look for specially tagged  
items throughout store  
starting next week



Our greenhouse is always open year round

