

## November in the Garden

**What to Plant . . .** Continue to plant cool season **annuals** and **vegetables**. Apply two pounds of 6-6-6 or 8-8-8 fertilizer per 100-sq. ft. or use a slow release fertilizer when planting to insure a supply of nutrients. This is a good time to plant container grown roses. Look for those grown on **Rosa fortuniana rootstock**. Plant where they will receive at least six hours a day of direct sunlight, preferably in the morning hours.

**What's Blooming . . .** The Kapok tree.

**What to Prune . . .** Do no pruning until late February, when all danger of frost has passed.

**What to Fertilize . . .** Fertilize winter **annuals**, **perennials** and vegetable plants every 4-6 weeks if a timed release fertilizer was not used at the time of planting. Fertilize **palms** every three months with an 8-4-12 "for palms".

**What to Watch For . . .** Check for **scale** on all plants and spray with horticultural oil if any are found. Watch for **brown patch**, a cool season fungal disease. Check for leaf eating **caterpillars** that leave grass blades ragged and yellowish to brownish in color.

### November Journal:

- If weeds have been a problem in your **St. Augustine** lawn, consider applying a broad-leaf herbicide when the temperature is below 80°.
- Observe leaves of **citrus** trees for "greasy spots", a fungal disease that causes leaf drop. Rake up and dispose of any diseased fallen leaves. Spray the tree with copper fungicide.
- Replenish **mulch** to retain moisture around plants during the dry winter months. Do not allow the mulch to touch the main trunk or stem of the plant.
- Cool weather often defoliates the weakest **hibiscus** plants. Proper irrigation and fertilization will help to winterize your plants. Always irrigate before spraying or fertilizing. Avoid pruning until early spring.