



Carolina Garden Guide

By
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A GUIDE BOOK FOR SOUTHERN GARDENERS

Prepared For
LADIES' GARDEN CLUBS — MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS
FLOWER GARDENERS

"I hope it will help to make home the most beautiful place on earth."

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
One is nearer God's heart in a garden,
Than anywhere else on earth.



... **OLD GARDENERS NEVER DIE — THEY JUST SPADE AWAY** ...

Suggest Book for Magazine Rack, Workshop, Your Gardener.

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AZALEAS

Azaleas make an ideal foundation planting. Select hardy varieties as they seldom get winter killed and are green all year. Feed with special Azalea and Camellia fertilizer just after blooming period.

Second feeding comes the first half of June, as plants set flower buds for next season, never after July 15th. Use 1 to 1½ handfuls for plants 2 to 3 feet high. Larger plants should be fed in same proportion. As 3 to 4 foot plant about 3 handfuls, larger ones proportionately more. Scatter lightly under branches. Never around tree trunk. If Azaleas get injured during severe winter watch closely for bark splits. Paint where bark is split or take clippers and cut branch off. Plants deficient in iron take on a pale green or yellow appearance, commonly referred to as "iron chlorosis." Use iron sulphate, or iron chelate. Follow directions on package. Yellow leaves will turn green in a few days.

Azaleas and Camellias can be successfully transplanted when in full bloom. An acid soil, no surface cultivation, an ever-present mulch of leaves or peatmoss, lots of moisture with good drainage, frequent rains or sprinkling to wash the foliage, and fairly frequent and heavy feeding.

In planting, extra care to provide these essentials is necessary. The hole should be from 3 to 5 times as large as the ball of the plant. If good natural drainage isn't present, fill in with about 6 inches of coarse rock. Fill the hole with a mixture of equal parts of peatmoss, good garden soil, and sand. After the plant has been set in place and the hole filled up, surround with a 3-inch mulch of partially rotted oak leaves or peatmoss.

Azaleas are shallow-rooted. Do not work around them. Plant Azaleas 2 inches above ground.

The most hardy types are Kurume, Glendale, Gables Hardier Azaleas, and Pericat. Of the 40 varieties we had in the Men's Garden Club we found the following very hardy:

Christmas Cheer	Flame	H. H. Humes
Coral Bell	Cherry Blossom	Corsair
Hexe	Fisuli	China Sea
Snow	Glacier-White	Mrs. G. Gerbing-White
Macrantha	Pink Pearl	Corydon

BOXWOODS

The American Boxwood grows very fast. The English Boxwood is a very slow grower and higher in price than the American.

Yellow leaves on Boxwood are usually caused by lack of nourishment, lack of water and sun scale. Boxwoods are heavy feeders, so feed them with any commercial fertilizer. Fertilize several feet around the Boxwood as the roots spread 2 to 3 feet from the plant. Feed handful of fertilizer several times during spring and summer. If upper side of leaves show yellowish oval blotches and undersides are yellowish and swollen, boxwood leaf miner is at work.

Spray in April, May or June with Malathion or Isotox. One teaspoon to gallon of water. Keep a good mulch on your boxwood. You will notice boxwood near trees are often brown because the tree takes up the water and food from the plant.

BULBS

We enjoy the first blooms of the pretty yellow Crocus, followed by the blues, white, purple, striped. You can have blooms for several weeks of Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissi, Hyacinths by selecting bulbs according to bloom season, as early, medium, late. We find all types of tulips do well in the Carolinas, as Darwin Hybrid, Parrot Double late, Lilyflowering, Botanical, Breeder, Fantasy, Cottage, etc.

Best time to plant is October, November. You can have beautiful blooms even if planted as late as January. Tulip bulbs will do better if kept in refrigerator several weeks before planting.

PLANTING GUIDE

	Depth	Space
Tulips	9 to 10 inches	6 to 8 inches
Daffodils	6 to 7 inches	9 to 12 inches
Narcissi	6 to 7 inches	8 to 12 inches
Crocus	3 to 4 inches	4 to 5 inches
Hyacinths	5 to 6 inches	5 to 6 inches
Dahlias	6 to 7 inches	24 to 36 inches
Gladioli	4 to 6 inches	6 to 8 inches
Anemones	3 to 4 inches	4 to 4 inches

Tulips like cool soil. When you plant 9 to 10 inches deep, it eliminates the trouble with moles and field mice. Your bulbs last longer, and it's easier to cultivate during summer flower beds that cover the bulb beds. Tulips will last 4 to 5 years if planted deep; 3 to 4 years if planted shallow. Daffodils, Narcissi, will last indefinitely if not destroyed, multiplying each year.

Separate daffodils, narcissi every 3 to 4 years, and replant. Replant at once or store in cool place and plant in October-November. I prefer to rework bed and plant at once and plant bed with summer flowers. Do not cut foliage on your bulbs until completely yellow, as the leaves are making food for the bulb blooms for the following year. When planting bulb prepare the bed with manure or commercial fertilizer using large cupful per 25 square feet. If ground is not rich keep feeding every 3 to 4 weeks. After the bulbs finish blossoming, continue to feed fertilizer to them, as the next year's flowers are determined by your spring care. Bone meal or superphosphate is fine to promote root growth. Also feed bulbs as they come out of the ground with commercial fertilizer and you will have larger flowers and longer stems.

Camellias

Location—Camellias do best in partial shade, under pine trees is excellent. They also do excellently on the northern side of a building. In periods of low temperatures, blooms may be damaged from early morning sun, whereas shade from a building or tree will afford protection from the early morning sun. Watering your plants early after a hard freeze will help them. Buy the early and late varieties, then buy some mid-season varieties. The early and late do not get killed as often as the mid-season. Your nurseryman will advise you the kind to buy. Camellias are acid-loving plants, need good drainage, good soil, and planted several inches above ground. Some plant 6 to 8

inches above ground and as mulch decays, they still have good drainage. Feed Camellias with Camellia-Azalea fertilizer. First feeding around March 15, second feeding about first of May. Apply in a thin band under the spread of the limbs, keeping it away from the trunk, and soak slowly with water. Do not attempt to work the fertilizer into the soil, for Camellias are shallow rooted and easily damaged. Keep a good mulch on your Camellias to conserve moisture. Pine needles make a good mulch. Camellia growers suggest the following varieties:

White Empress (Lady Clare)	Daikagura
Pink Empress (Lady Clare)	Villa De Nantes
Lindsay Neill	Tomorrow
Bernice Boddy	High Hat
Rosea Superba-Pink	R. L. Wheeler
Winford Womack	Mathatiana Supreme
Magnoliaflora	

Get circular on "Growing Camellias As A Hobby" from your County Agent.

Cannas

Cannas are becoming more popular each year. The new dwarf type comes in many colors. You can buy seeds or tubers. They are easily grown, bloom all summer, take very little care, mulch well in summer, to keep out weeds and conserve moisture. Plant regular tubers 4 to 6 inches deep, fertilize with commercial fertilizer or cow manure. In fall mulch again with sawdust 4 to 5 inches to keep tubers from freezing. Every three years take up and separate. Keep old blooms cut off and they will bloom longer. Dwarf Pfitzers Cannas—colors come in Salmon Pink, Cherry Red, Chinese Coral, Primrose Yellow, Shell Pink, Porcelain Rose, etc. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep, 12 to 18 inches apart in good loose soil, after all danger of frost and ground freeze has passed. Pfitzer's Cannas are not winter hardy out of doors. To store lift the bulbs from beds in clumps after the first frost or freeze in winter and cover with sawdust in a warm place where the temperature never goes below 40 degrees. Regular Cannas space 2 feet apart.

Crabs—Flowering

The flowering crab is one of our hardiest shrubs. They bloom early in the spring when we are anxious to see spring flowering shrubs. Put 0-14-14 fertilizer in October around tree to harden tree for winter. In January again fertilize with commercial fertilizer. If fire blight occurs, cut affected branches, burn. Dip pruning shears in wood alcohol between cuts.

Dahlias

Dahlia tubers should be planted 4 to 6 inches deep in spring. Plant 24 to 36 inches apart. Mulch with any good mulch. It is not necessary to take up in fall in our climate if you will put additional mulch on in November. Feed with fertilizer rich in superphosphate and potash as 5-14-14.

Dogwood

What's more beautiful in the spring than white and pink dogwoods. The best time to plant dogwoods is in the spring. Fertilize in January

with superphosphate and after blooming with commercial fertilizer as cottonseed meal. Spread the fertilizer evenly under the branches of tree. Dogwood roots are near the surface, so do not dig around the tree. Lawn mower damage is the number one killer of dogwood. When the bark is bruised use tree paint at once. Place green roof shingles about 12 to 18 inches around your dogwood or shrubs to keep the grass killed. You can also take green roofing, cut round 24 to 36 inches, split to center, cut hole in center size of shrub. Take up when grass dies in winter and replace in spring. If you sow rye grass this is not necessary. Select green the color of your grass.

Fertilize

Fertilizer contains nitrogen, superphosphate, potash. **Nitrogen** promotes growth, dark green foliage and size of flowers. **Phosphate** is essential to all plant functions. It aids root development, stiffens the stems, adds substance to foliage blooms and lends vitality to the plants.

Potash is essential to the chemical changes in the plant. Root formation is dependent on its presence. Potash increases plant vigor and resistance to diseases. Potash produces more berries on holly, pyracantha, etc. When buying fertilizer buy with minerals added, as the cost is very little more and you get a balanced product. Bonemeal is excellent for bulbs, iris, azaleas, camellias, shrubs, flowers, trees. Sheep manure, cow manure, leaf compost work wonders in your garden. Chicken compost is fine but must be used with caution as it is high in nitrogen and will burn and kill plants. Turkey compost contains more nitrogen than chicken. Shrubbery needs to be fertilized in October with 0-14-14 as it will toughen the shrubbery for winter. Be sure you do not use a formula with nitrogen, again 0-14-14, as nitrogen produces new tender growth.

One of our nurserymen uses 0-14-14 in January on all of his shrubbery. This produces hardy roots and plant vigor. Liquid fertilizer and liquid plant food gives quick results. It's amazing how far tree and shrub roots travel. Feeding should cover as much ground as the length of the tree branches. If the tree branches extend ten feet from the tree trunk, then fertilize in a circle ten feet around the tree. Poplar trees sap all the nourishment and water from 10 to 15 feet from the tree. Lilacs like lime. We take vitamins to build up our system, fertilizer acts the same way to our shrubbery and plants. Fertilizer will injure seed, do not let it come in contact with seed or the roots of plants being transplanted.

Gardenias

The Gardenia is a very tender plant and should be planted where it gets protection from heavy frost and freezing. Feed with fertilizer 0-14-14 in October to toughen the bush and mulch to protect the roots and conserve moisture. Feed again in late spring with commercial fertilizer.

Gladioli

Plant gladiolus bulbs every 2 to 3 weeks beginning when the ground is ready in March for continuous blooming. Plant six to eight inches deep, 5 to 8 inches apart. Use commercial fertilizer. For gladiolus thrip use 1 teaspoon Isotox to gallon water.

Insecticides

Get spraying chart from your favorite seed store. Follow directions closely. Too much-not enough will be the difference between failure or success. If you use 2-4-D never use the same sprayer for any other spraying as it will kill the foliage. After spraying promptly wash face, hands with soap. Keep insecticides out of reach of children as most are poison. Again—follow directions closely. Wild onions, honeysuckle use 2-4-D weed killer. Buy plastic sprayer that fits over gallon jug.

Iris

Dutch, English, and Spanish Iris should not be planted until just before freezing weather, otherwise they make tap growth that's easily killed. In July divide and transplant bearded Iris. Feed Iris with superphosphate or bone meal. I mix 50% bone meal and 50% superphosphate and it produces strong stemmed blooms. Feed in early spring and after blooming. Use DDT for borer control. Carco for soft rot. One treatment dries up soft rot overnight and will prevent soft rot.

LAWNS

Establishing The Lawn:

1. Select the lawn grass or ground cover best suited to your needs, soil type, climate, and your ability or inclination to maintain properly.
2. Prepare soil thoroughly, providing adequate drainage and a good topsoil with an abundance of organic material.
3. Have soil tested and add sufficient limestone or basic slag to maintain a soil reaction of pH 6.0 to 6.5 (Centipede, 5.5-6.0).
4. Apply 40 pounds of 5-10-10 or 4-12-12 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet and work into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final grade.
5. If seeded, sow half of seed in one direction and half in the other, rake lightly and roll or cultipack.
6. If sprigged, use individual sprigs (or plugs); space 6 to 12 inches each way, roll or cultipack.
7. Water often and lightly with a fine spray until grass is established.
8. When grass takes root and starts growth, topdress with a nitrogen fertilizer as needed to promote vigorous growth and a rich green color.

Maintaining The Lawn:

1. Start mowing as soon as grass is tall enough to be cut by mower blade. The average lawn should not be mowed closer than 1½ inches.
2. Mow regularly with a sharp, properly adjusted lawn mower. To maintain a smooth even turf, a reel-type mower is recommended.
3. Topdress with 25 pounds of 5-10-10 or 4-12-12 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet in early spring and repeat in late summer. Topdress with sufficient nitrogen fertilizer during growing season to maintain a rich green color.

4. Water heavily once a week in dry weather. Soak the soil to a depth of 6 inches. Avoid frequent sprinkling.

5. The best way to control weeds is to have a dense, vigorous sod. Chemical weed-killers may also be used effectively, but should be used with caution.

6. Common lawn insects can be effectively controlled by spraying or dusting with the recommended insecticides.

7. Follow all suggested disease control practices.

Have your soil tested to see if you need limestone.

Lilies — Hemerocallis

Day lilies now come in many colors as yellow, orange, lemon, pinks, red, purple and various blends. They require very little attention and multiply rapidly. Feed with superphosphate in early spring.

Magnolias

Do not trim off too many branches of the magnolia. They look so graceful when the branches are near the ground. Feed January and spring with commercial fertilizer. Feed October with 0-14-14. No nitrogen in October.

Mulching

Don't under estimate the importance of mulching. Mulch saves work, conserves water, builds your land when the mulch decays. Mulches prevent evaporation of water which makes rainfall go farther. Soil is cooler under the mulch, as much as 20% or more and that aids growth. Mulch adds nutrients to the soil. You can put mulch, compost, cow manure on hard ground and it will soon soften it. Mulched trees in orchards outyield cultivated trees. Organisms that cause organic matter in mulches to decompose use nitrogen. Sawdust, wood shavings take more nitrogen from the soil than most mulching, but they also hold more water than most mulches. Use nitrogen on the ground before you mulch, about one pint to 100 square feet—10 x 10 feet square. Superphosphate makes the mulch decay faster and also helps the land. As you continue to use this type mulch continue to use nitrogen. Every few years have your ground tested to see if it needs liming. Pine needles, oak leaves, corn cobs, cocoa bean hulls, grass cuttings, make fine mulches. Black plastic polyethylene is gaining popularity as a garden mulch. Compost mulch from your compost pit is also fine if decayed.

Pansies

Pansies like rich loose soil, as they are heavy feeders. So feed your plants during the flowering season with fertilizer. If you keep blooms picked off they will bloom more and for longer period.

Petunias

Petunias will grow in poor soil. We never use fertilizer in the city planting, only superphosphate as it produces sturdy plants, more blooms and they bloom until killing frost. If you use nitrogen you will have large plants with few blooms. Plant hybrid petunias as they are so much prettier than regular petunias. Our favorites are: White-Popcorn; White

Paleface; Pink-Pink Magic; Red Ensign; Blue Lace; Cherry Tart; Sugar Plumb.

Petunias stand heat, dry weather better than any summer plant we use.

PLANTING

Transplanting is a shock to plants, because their food supply is withheld until the roots take hold of the soil and commence to grow. For this reason the most satisfactory time to move deciduous material is in the fall after the leaves have fallen and the flow of sap is practically at a standstill. If the planting is done in the spring, try to get the shrubs in the soil before the leaf bud enfolds.

When the planting is completed, cut the ends of the shoots back and keep the plants well watered for at least two weeks, or until the shrub is established and the new growth commences.

Use a good mulch in the bottom of the hole and around the ball of dirt, as peatmoss, etc. To conserve water and keep your plants moist, use a good heavy mulch. If possible, dig holes several weeks before planting so you can get several heavy rains in the hole. Dig your hole deep and twice the size of the ball of dirt. After planting tree or shrubs, if ground is hard, spade or dig several feet around the plant, as this allows water to penetrate the ground. Trees or shrubbery will grow faster when the hole is dynamited as it loosens the ground and allows water to penetrate deeply. Do not fertilize trees or shrubs first year after planting.

Pruning

Spring flowering shrubs should only be pruned immediately after they have finished blooming, as they form their buds at that time for next season's bloom, therefore, if they are pruned too late, a large proportion of the flowering for the following season will be lost.

Pruning and not pruning: Prune evergreens to keep them in shape. Prune shade trees if necessary. Prune out dead wood from any and all plants. Prune summer-flowering shrubs, such as crapemyrtle, vitex, hydrangeas, and butterflybush. Let them keep their natural shape. Remove one or more of the oldest stems at the ground. Don't prune scuppernongs or they will bleed except November 15-December 15.

Spring Pruning: The middle of March is the time to begin that long awaited pruning job which the colds of this winter have made so necessary. The experts have continually advised us against trying to take out the dead wood until the warmth of spring starts the plants to grow. We do not mean that one should wait until the new shoots are out but merely wait until the buds have begun to swell and then you can tell the total amount of damage that has occurred. Heretofore it has been impossible to tell accurately how far back the plants were killed. When the buds begin to swell and life returns to the plant, there will be a clear demarcation between the living and the dead. Thus, if the seasons do not play too bad tricks on us, March will be the month that we can start this job of pruning.

Pyracantha, nandina, and Japanese quince produce berries and flowers only on branches that are more than one year old. For this

reason these shrubs should not be pruned unless absolutely necessary. When shrubs have become badly overgrown it is best to cut the entire plant back within a foot of the ground.

Rhododendrons

Hybrid Rhododendrons are acid loving shrubs. The mountain rhododendron is difficult to grow in warm climates. You will notice rhododendrons in mountains are found facing the north. There are over 500 varieties of hybrid rhododendrons. Select the very hardy type, you will love the beautiful blooms. Mulch with oak leaves.

Roses

Rose is the nation's favorite flower for the home garden. They grow well under proper care, management and bloom from late spring till the first killing freeze. There are different types of roses as miniature, low growing, medium hybrid teas—medium; Floribundas—Medium; Hybrid Tea—Medium large; Grandiflora—Large; Pillar Rose—Upright Climber; Climber—Climbing.

In the south plant your roses 3 feet apart. The grandiflora and pillar roses 3½ to 4 feet apart. Climbers about 8 to 10 feet depending on type rose. There are many new roses, as South Seas, Tropicana, Chicago Peace, Lucky Peace, Christian Dior, Royal Highness, Pink Masterpiece, Americana, King Ransom and many others. Success with roses depends on **proper planting, fertilizer, mulching, watering, pruning.**

Planting—Select a spot with at least 5 hours sunshine daily. Do not plant under trees where the tree roots take up the food and moisture. If possible dig your holes several months before planting. Dig a hole 18" deep - 24" in diameter. If ground is wet type put gravel in bottom of hole.

Roses will not grow in soggy ground. The root system will soon decay. If you have well-rotted cow manure mix with soil in hole. Never let fertilizer touch the rose roots. Trim roots to about 6 to 8 inches long before planting. Trim all broken roots. If possible keep rose roots in water over night. Dip roots in a mixture of red clay and water before planting. Never leave roots exposed to sun and air. Form a cone of soil 4 inches below surface of soil in hole, spread roots out around the cone, fill with dirt three-fourths full, run water slowly until hole is filled, let water settle, then fill hole with dirt around rose. Let bud union be 1 to 2 inches above ground.

Fertilize roses monthly beginning April 1st:

April 1st—½ cup Fertilizer 10-10-10 or 8-8-8 or 5-10-10

May 1st—½ cup superphosphate

June 1st—½ cup fertilizer

July 1st—½ cup superphosphate

August 1st—½ cup fertilizer

September 1st—½ cup superphosphate

Some rose growers prefer to omit August feeding to give roses a rest period. Water thoroughly after feeding. It's not necessary to remove mulch as the water will soak through the mulch carrying the feed to the rose root.

Spraying

Black spot, stem canker, insects, especially aphids, are the rose enemies. Spraying is better than dusting. Suggest phaltan 50% wettable, use two (2) tablespoons to gallon water, then add 1 teaspoon malathion to mixture. You then have a mixture for blackspot and insects. Spray every 10 days to 2 weeks through season. Use dormant spray in spring before leaves develop. If you have a small quantity of roses, you can secure small packages of different brands of spray or dust for roses. Superphosphate helps to kill blackspot when the leaves fall on the ground. Sulphur dusting early spring also helps. For stem canker cut 3 to 4 inches below the canker but close to bud. If necessary cut close to rose graft. Cover cut with tree wound dressing. Spray as for blackspot. Dip pruning shears in wood alcohol between cuts. When using 50% wettable phaltan use:

- 1 Gallon Water: 2 tablespoons Phaltan, 1 teaspoon Malathon
 - 2 Gallons Water: 4 tablespoons Phaltan, 2 teaspoons Malathon
 - 3 Gallons: 6 tablespoons Phaltan, 3 teaspoons Malathon
 - 6 Gallons: 12 tablespoons Phaltan, 6 teaspoons Malathon
 - 17 Gallons: 2-8-oz. cups Phaltan, 2 oz. Malathon
- Add spread sticker or soap.

Pruning

Prune your large roses in late fall 20 to 30 inches from the ground. This keeps the wind from damaging the root system and loosening the ground around the rose trunk. In the spring when you think the last freeze is over, (about March 15 to 30) cut off all dead branches, trim your bush to desired height. Some cut as low as 9 to 12 inches, others who desire more blooms cut 15-18-24 inches. I prefer to trim my roses 15 inches. Climbing roses do not need to be pruned but very little. Cut out all dead branches and prune to keep in shape. Remove all suckers below the bud union (where rose was grafted). Suckers have seven leaflets to a leaf, while the plant itself has five leaflets. Use shellac or tree dressing on pruning cuts.—Stem Canker—see Rose Spraying.

Watering

Roses are heavy feeders and need plenty of water and feeding. Let water hose run in trench or hold water hose and water around each plant. After a good rain shower check under your mulch, you will be surprised how little the ground has been watered.

Soils

Your success in gardening, growing flowers, shrubbery, trees depends on your soil. Soil can easily be improved with manure, decayed leaves, decayed mulch, peat moss, decayed sawdust, shavings, etc. Loose soil allows water to penetrate the ground, feed your plants. When you see muddy water in the creeks, it means someone is losing their precious soil.

Spraying

Dormant spraying in early spring is very important. It kills fungus diseases and scale insects. It's best to spray in the morning. Never

apply when freezing weather is expected. Apply sulphur spray in between 40 and 70 degrees. Oil emulsion between 50 and 85 degrees. Short Spraying Guide:

- Aphids—Malathion—1 teaspoon to gallon water
- Mealybugs—Malathion—1 teaspoon to gallon water
- Japanese Beetle—Malathion—1 teaspoon to gallon water
- Lace Bugs—Malathion—1 teaspoon to gallon water
- Boxwood Minor—Malathion—2 teaspoons to gallon water
- Azalea Scale—Malathion—2 teaspoons to gallon water
- Enonymus Scale—Malathion—2 teaspoons to gallon water
- Oyster Shell Scale—Malathion—2 teaspoons to gallon water
- Bagworms—2 teaspoons to gallon water
- Pick off cocoons and burn
- Spider Mites—Malathion—2 teaspoons to gallon water
- Thrip—Isotox—1 teaspoon to gallon water
- Pineneedle Scale—4 teaspoons malathion to gallon water

For rose spraying use Phaltan, Malathion, Spreader. See guide under rose spraying.

Thrift

Thrift was named Thrift because it thrives in poor soil. Plant in red banks, poor soil and watch it thrive.

Watering

Watering is especially important in the spring when the warmth of the sun dries out of the soil fast. Over-watering of deciduous shrubs in the fall will tend to rot the roots. At that season the soil is damp and cold and after the leaves have fallen, the shrubs are unable to throw off excess moisture. In this respect evergreens differ from deciduous shrubs in that they require copious watering before the ground closes. Their leaves remain green all winter long and are constantly giving off moisture; unless they are given an ample store of water before winter sets in, they will dry out and be winter-killed.

One of our mistakes is that we think the ground is wet if we get several showers. Check under your mulch regularly to see if ground is moist. You will be surprised how often the ground needs additional watering.

MONTHLY CALENDAR

What to do monthly:

JANUARY—Order your rose and seed catalogue. Feed your shrubbery with 0-14-14 fertilizer. Feed iris with superphosphate to develop long stems. Select location for roses, shrubbery and dig your holes. Plant shrubbery.

FEBRUARY—A good month to sharpen, repair, oil your tools. Prune shrubbery—except spring shrubbery, continue to plant. February is a good month to mulch while you are not busy. Use dormant spray if temperature is 40 to 70 degrees and no freeze is expected. Feed your iris.

MARCH—Use dormant spray before leafing. Prune roses late March. Check your lawn. Use commercial fertilizer on your bulbs. For tulip botrytis blight spray with Phaltan. Plant gladiolus bulbs.

APRIL—Feed Roses . . . see directions under roses. Feed shrubbery. Spray for aphids—see spraying chart under spraying. Sow seed when ground is warm and danger of frost is over. Plant gladioli bulbs. Feed azaleas, camellias with azalea fertilizer.

MAY—Feed roses, spray . . . see roses. Prune your spring flowering shrubs. Check your mulching. Sow your dahlia seed. Check your azaleas, roses for chlorosis. Treat with iron sulphate or iron chelates. Can spray on yellow leaves or treat soil. Fertilize your azaleas, camellias if you did not feed in April.

JUNE—Spray, feed roses . . . see roses. Take up your large clumps of daffodils, narcissi, divide and replant or store until October.

JULY—Spray, feed roses . . . see roses. Divide your iris.

AUGUST—Spray, feed roses . . . see roses. Sow pansy seed. Feed lawn.

SEPTEMBER—Spray, feed roses . . . see roses. Do not feed roses after this month. Continue to spray.

OCTOBER—Prepare your shrubbery for winter. Fertilize with 0-14-14. Caution—do not use fertilizer with nitrogen—only 0-14-14. Prepare your bed for sweet peas to be sown in November. Plant bulbs—see bulb chart for planting. Plan you planting now, dig holes for shrubbery. Clean your sprayer and store. Sow rye grass over your lawn for winter green. Sow 10# per thousand square feet.

NOVEMBER—Plant bulbs—See bulb chart. Plant shrubbery and trees. Around Thanksgiving is the best time to plant. Mulch cannas. Mulch regular dahlia tubers. Take up your dwarf dahlia and store. Dig, divide and replant old perennials. Fill compost pit with leaves.

DECEMBER—Prune your roses, 2½ feet of ground. See pruning—under roses. Plant roses from December to April. You can prune shrubbery. Plan now for next year. Wishing you a Merry Christmas.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

144 square inches—1 square foot
9 square feet—1 square yard
Plot 5 x 5 contains 25 square feet
Plot 10 x 10 contains 100 square feet

Linear Measure

12 inches—1 foot
3 feet—1 yard
5,280 feet—1 mile

Fluid Measure

60 Minim—1 fluid dram
8 fluid dram—1 fluid ounce
16 fluid ounce—1 pint

2 pints—1 quart
4 quarts—1 gallon

Dry Measure—used in measuring dry articles

2 pts.—1 quart
8 quarts—1 peck
4 pecks—1 bushel

Kitchen Measure

40-50 drops—1 teaspoon
3 teaspoons—1 tablespoon
2 tablespoons—1 fluid ounce
16 tablespoons—1 cup
2 cups—1 pint

Buy one ounce graduate & measuring cup. It's so handy to use.

DO'S AND DON'TS FOR GARDENERS

Do—Let's fill our garden and city with flowers. Be a booster.

Boost your home city. This is our home.

A good slogan "Each Citizen A Booster."

Don't fail to follow directions on insecticides.

Don't fail to keep poison insecticides out of reach of children.

Don't fail to use correct formula of fertilizer.

Don't put fertilizer too close to shrubs, plants. Shrubs 6 to 12 inches from trunk of tree; plants 2 to 3 inches.

Don't expect fine plants on poor soil.

Don't expect water to penetrate hard ground.

Don't let your soil wash away—keep a good mulch.

Don't fail to keep tools, lawn mower sharp.

Don't fail to check often for insects, diseases.

Don't think a light rain will wet your soil.

Don't fail to spray regularly to kill insects, blackspot on roses, diseases.

Don't fail to burn diseased branches.

Don't fail to build your compost pit.

Don't buy cheap seeds, bulbs, shrubs, trees.

Don't expect a beautiful ground without love and care.

If you have garden problems see your County Agent. He will be glad to assist you. They have bulletins on lawns, house plants, ornamental plants, growing camellias, roses for the home and many others. For a beautiful illustrated catalogue of seeds, bulbs, tubers, garden needs we suggest Park's Catalogue. Their gardener's Handbook is most helpful. These are free for the asking.

Write Geo. W. Park Seed Company, Greenwood, S. C., for seed catalogue.

PLEASURE IN LIFE COMES FROM HELPING OTHERS, SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE WITH OTHERS.

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