JANUARY DELAWARE GARDEN GUIDE

<<December Garden Guide

Happy New Year!

Here's your January Gardening Calendar.

For the First Half of this Month

- On warm days, go outside and check your perennials and bulbs to see if they have been heaved out of the ground by freezing and thawing of the soil if we've had freezing temperatures. If any heaving out of the ground is evident, press down firmly and cover with at least two inches of organic mulch.
- Thoroughly check your house plants for pests. If you find any, treat immediately before populations get too high.
- Another common problem of house plants this time of year is the low humidity that is in most homes during the winter. One way to increase the humidity is to place plants over, but not in, trays which have water in them.
- In addition, low light levels in your home may be causing some problems and need to be adjusted. Plants that normally do best on the north side of the house, move to an east window. For those plants which are ordinarily in the east windows, move to a south location.
- Review your vegetable garden plans for the upcoming season.
- If you bought a live-ball rooted Christmas tree, remember to water it, and it can be planted outside as long as the soil can be worked.

For the Second Half of the Month of January:

- Sit down on cold, snowy or rainy days with newly received garden seed catalogs. Compare new varieties. An important consideration is improved pest and disease resistance over old varieties.
- Pull out and check your notes from last year's garden. Re-order the varieties that you had success with and order new ones you may want to try.
- Start yourself a pot of shamrocks to have ready by St. Patrick's Day in March.
- Start pansy plants from seeds indoors. They should be ready to transplant outdoors in mid-March to bloom with spring tulips and daffodils.
- Begin bringing in the pots of bulbs you prepared for forcing last fall. Place in a warm 60-65 degree shaded location. Move to a sunny spot when green leaves appear.
- Begin dormant pruning of fruit trees and grape vines now and try to finish them before March. For more information on pruning, call the Extension Office at 697-4000 in Kent County and 856-7303 in Sussex County and ask for Extension Bulletin Number 197, "Pruning in the Home Garden". Cost for this bulletin is $1.50.
- Winter is the ideal time to apply horticultural oil sprays to kill over-wintering mites, aphids, and scale. Use this oil on deciduous plants and hardy evergreens, but not on needle-leafed species. Spray horticultural oils when temperatures are above 40 degrees but not within 24 hours of a freeze (watch the local weather stations for this information). Read and follow all label directions.

Fe[illegible]ide >>

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Monthly Gardening Guide

JANUARY

GARDENING TO DO LIST

GENERAL

- ☐ plan new plantings; draw a to-scale sketch of your yard, including trees & shrubs (when bulbs & perennials emerge in spring, add them to the sketch) to determine placement & space for new plants
- ☐ sharpen tools & apply a light coat of oil to prevent rust
- ☐ clean mowers & other outdoor power tools
- ☐ clean gutters

VEGETABLES & HERBS

- ☐ check old seeds to see if they're still viable: place 10 seeds between moistened paper towels, roll them up and place in a plastic bag in a warm location for 5-7 days — if fewer than 75% have germinated, throw them out
- ☐ make sure your grow lights are working
- ☐ buy seeds early (starting mid-month) for best selection

WILDLIFE

- ☐ keep bird feeders clean & replenished
- ☐ keep bird baths clean & filled with unfrozen water
- ☐ if you have a pond, make sure a portion of it is clear of ice at all times

BULBS

- ☐ plant any left over bulbs as long as soil can be worked

SHRUBS & TREES

- ☐ prune deciduous (leaf-dropping) trees to remove dead or broken branches & branches that against each other & to improve form (just be conservative when pruning spring bloomers so you don't remove too many flower buds)
- ☐ sweep heavy snow off branches & prevent build-up on gutters & eaves above
- ☐ check plants for scale (white cottony masses on the undersides of leaves); if affected make a note to treat with horticultural oil later in the season when the hatchlings emerge
- ☐ remove & destroy bagworm bags from affected trees, principally evergreens
- ☐ if deer are a problem, apply deer repellants monthly, rotating two or more products

HOUSEPLANTS

- ☐ check plants for pests (scale, mealybugs, spider mites) & treat as needed
- ☐ let soil dry to touch between waterings

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HELPFUL LINKS

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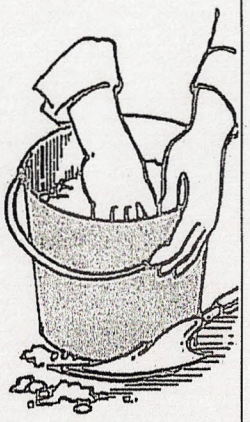
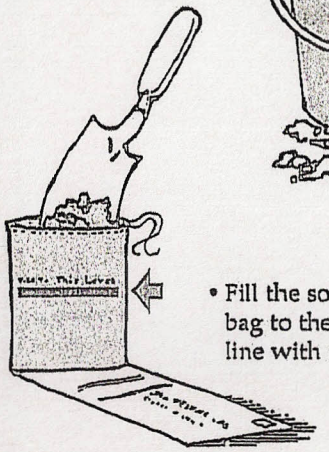
Soil Samples Should Be Carefully Mixed and Packaged.

- Collect all cores or slices taken for a given sample in a clean bucket and mix thoroughly.

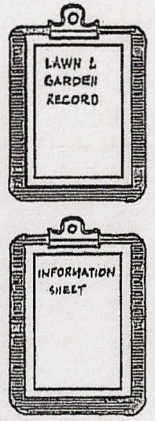




- Fill the soil sample bag to the indicated line with the mixed soil.

Forwarding the Sample.

- Be sure to name each sample and keep a complete record of what area is represented by each sample.
- Fill out the information sheet provided with each sample bag and place in the attached envelope.
- Do not use sample bags other than those provided by the laboratory.



- Samples may be dropped off at your county Extension office or mailed directly to:

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  Newark, DE 19716-2170

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How Often Should Soil Be Tested?

- Once adequate fertility levels are established, lawn and ornamental areas need only be sampled every 2 to 3 years.
- Vegetable gardens should be sampled every 1 to 2 years.
- Where lime is likely to be needed, be sure to sample well in advance of planting. Because lime reacts fairly slowly, it should be mixed with soil several months before planting.

Prepared by D.R. Parker, Research Associate, Soil Testing
printed 2007

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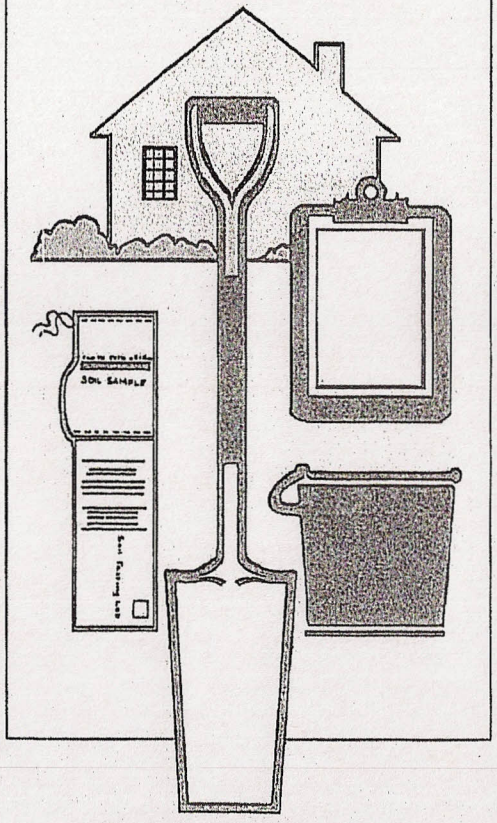
FOR HOME LAWNS AND GARDENS

CIRCULAR #19
SOIL TESTING LABORATORY



Department of Plant and Soil Sciences
College of Agricultural and Natural Resources
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-2170

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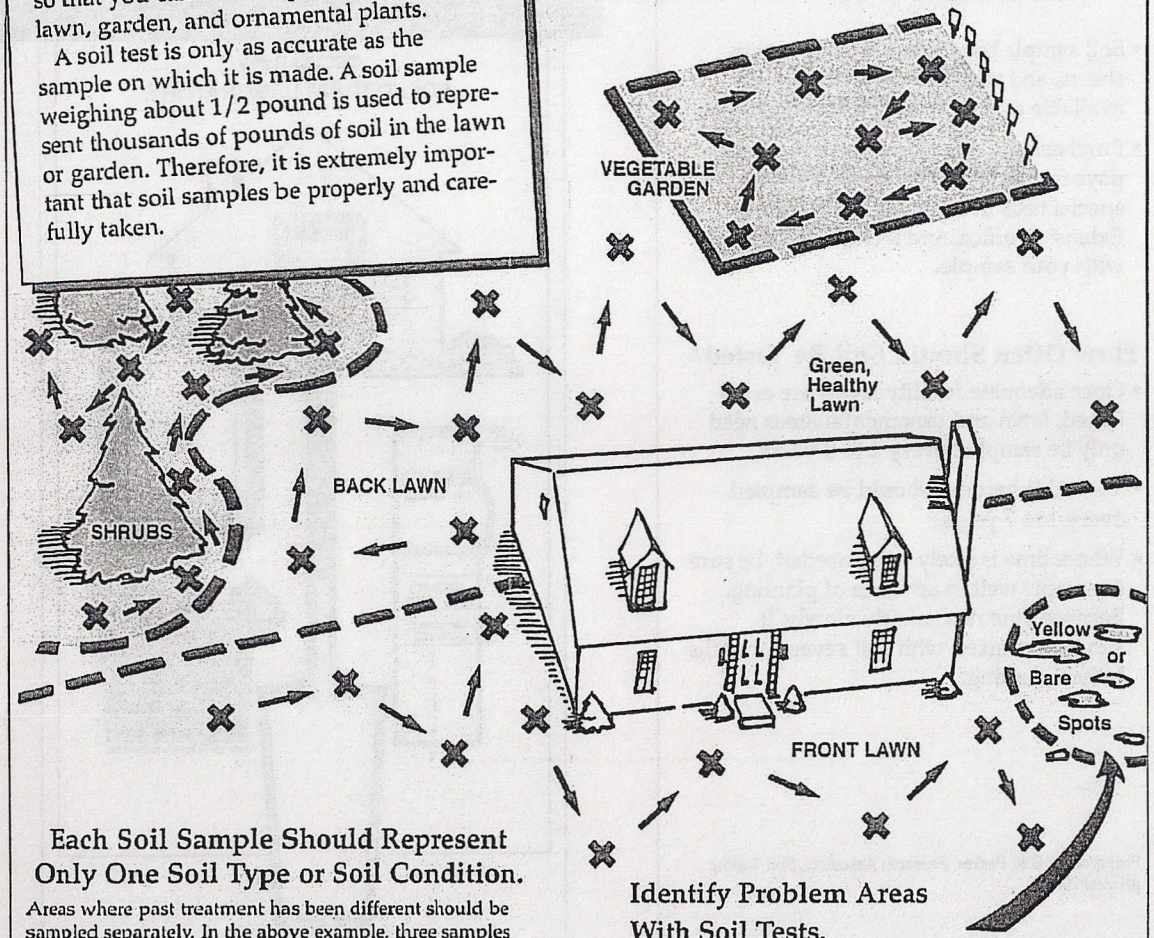
A soil test is only as accurate as the sample on which it is made. A soil sample weighing about 1/2 pound is used to represent thousands of pounds of soil in the lawn or garden. Therefore, it is extremely important that soil samples be properly and carefully taken.

A Good Soil Sample Should Represent the Area.

- Take soil from at least 10 locations (X) in the sampled area and mix together in a clean bucket.
- For trees and shrubs, take soil from 5 to 6 spots around the base of the plant and mix.



Each Soil Sample Should Represent Only One Soil Type or Soil Condition.

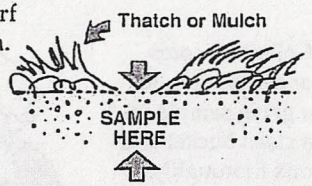
Areas where past treatment has been different should be sampled separately. In the above example, three samples should be taken-one each from the garden, the lawn, and the shrub planting. If front and back lawns have been treated differently, take a separate sample from each.

Identify Problem Areas With Soil Tests.

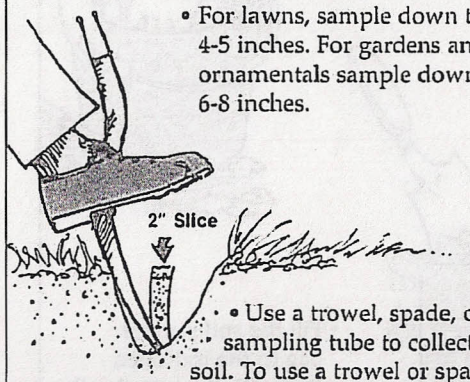
- Areas where plants grow differently and/or the soil appears different should be sampled separately.

Sample to the Proper Depth.

- Remove any surface litter such as turf thatch or mulch.

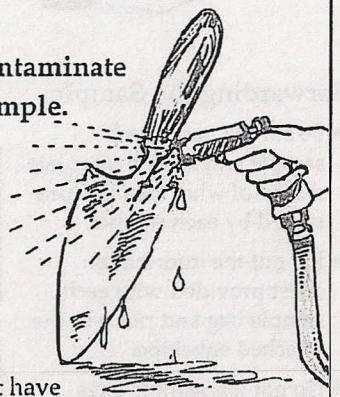


- For lawns, sample down to 4-5 inches. For gardens and ornamentals sample down 6-8 inches.



- Use a trowel, spade, or sampling tube to collect soil. To use a trowel or spade, vertically cut a slice of soil about 2 inches thick to the correct depth.

Do Not Contaminate the Sample.



- Use clean sampling tools and containers.
- NEVER use tools or containers that have been used for fertilizer or lime. A small amount of fertilizer or limestone residue on tools or hands can cause serious contamination of the sample.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

— Please read instructions on back before filling in information below —

HOME LAWN, GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE INFORMATION SHEET

SOIL TESTING PROGRAM - UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE - 531 SOUTH COLLEGE AVENUE - 152 TOWNSEND HALL - NEWARK, DE 19716-2170 - 302-831-1392

1. NAMES AND ADDRESSES

NAME (PRINT)

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

PHONE NO.

SEND ADDITIONAL COPY TO:

COMPANY NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

LAB USE ONLY

LAB # _____

BAG # _____

REC'D _____

2. SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

YOUR SAMPLE NAME OR NUMBER
(Up to 15 characters)

SAMPLE DEPTH

NUMBER OF INCHES

DATE SAMPLED
(month/day/year)

3. PLANTS GROWN

Enter one or more **3- LETTER PLANT CODES** from bottom of sheet in blocks below

1. ☐☐☐
2. ☐☐☐
3. ☐☐☐

4. LAST LIME APPLICATION

MONTHS since lime was last applied (X)

- ☐ 0-6 months
- ☐ 7-12 months
- ☐ 13-18 months
- ☐ 18+ months
- ☐ Never
- ☐ Unknown

AMOUNT APPLIED (X)

Pounds per 100 square feet	Pounds per 1000 square feet
☐ 1-4	☐ 10-40
☐ 5-8	☐ 50-80
☐ 9-12	☐ 90-120
☐ 12+	☐ 120+

5. SOIL TESTS REQUESTED:

☐ Routine fertility with lead and recommendations $15.00
(Includes pH, lime requirement, organic matter, and plant nutrients)

☐ Soluble Salts $6.00

Payment should be made in advance (e.g., when kits are purchased) or should accompany the sample. Cash, checks (payable to the "University of Delaware"), money orders and credit cards are accepted. To pay by credit card, complete the form on the back of this sheet.

PLANT CODE LIST

CODE	NAME
	LAWNS
BFE	New Seeding / Sodding - Bluegrass/Fescue/Ryegrass Lawns
BFM	Maintaining Established Bluegrass/Fescue/ Ryegrass Lawns
BZE	New Planting - Bermudagrass / Zoysiagrass Lawns
BZM	Maintaining Established Bermudagrass / Zoysiagrass Lawns
ILE	New Seeding / Sodding - Industrial Lawns and Athletic Fields - Bluegrass / Fescue
ILM	Maintaining Established Industrial Lawns and Athletic Fields - Bluegrass / Fescue
	FRUITS
APP	Apples
CHY	Cherries
PCH	Peaches, Nectarines
PRS	Pears
PLM	Plums
BLB	Blueberries
GRP	Grapes
RSP	Raspberries, Blackberries
STY	Strawberries

CODE	NAME
	SHRUBS AND TREES
ACD	Acid Loving Shrubs - e.g., azaleas, rhododendrons, andromeda, leucothoe, laurels, etc
SHR	Other Shrubs - lilac, forsythia, cotoneaster, boxwood, etc
EVG	Evergreen Trees and shrubs - yew, hemlock, pine, holly, etc
FTR	Flowering Trees – crabapple, cherry, magnolia, dogwood, etc
SHD	Shade Trees - maple, oak, ash, etc
GRC	Ground Covers - pachysandra, ivy, etc
	GARDEN
VGG	Vegetable Garden
FLB	Flower Beds
ROS	Roses
	SOIL BASED GOLF COURSES
GBT	Golf Course - Bentgrass Greens and Tees
GBL	Golf Courses - Bluegrass Tees and Fairways
GBF	Golf Courses - Bentgrass Fairways

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SOIL TEST

Completing the Information Sheet

Please fill out the information sheet as completely as possible. The more information provided, the better. When submitting multiple samples, use one information sheet per sample and included all information on ***each*** sheet.

1. ***Names and Addresses*** – Clearly PRINT your name, address and zipcode in the first box. If you wish to have a copy of your report sent to someone else (e.g., your landscaper), complete the information in the 2nd box.
2. ***Sample Identification*** – Record your sample name or number in the boxes provided – e.g., "Vegetable Garden" or "Front Lawn". Under SAMPLE DEPTH, write down how deep you took your sample – e.g., 6" if you sampled the top 6" of your garden's topsoil. Record the DATE SAMPLED in the appropriate boxes.
3. ***Plants Grown*** – Enter the 3 letter plant code from the list at the bottom of the sheet for the plants you are growing – e.g., VGG for vegetable garden – in the boxes provided. If your sample is from an area with more than one type of planting, you can select up to three plant codes. Recommendations will be generated for each one.

   If no plant code is entered, you will receive a report of your results only with a note that no plant code was provided.

   If, at a later date, you decide to add an additional plant code, a new report can be requested by calling the program office and providing the sample bag number or lab number and the desired plant to be grown.
4. ***Last Lime Application*** – To avoid over-liming which can cause nutrient deficiencies in some plants, lime application rates will be adjusted for any recent lime applications. Please indicate how recently the sampling area was limed and how much lime was applied by checking the appropriate boxes.
5. ***Soil Tests Requested*** – Be sure the tests requested are checked in this section. Tests should either be ordered at the time of purchase or payment must accompany the sample. If tests other than the routine fertility with lead are purchased with the original kit (e.g., soluble salts), a receipt for those special tests will be issued and must be attached to this form and included in the envelope as proof of payment.

   If you are submitting a sample and have not purchased a kit in advance (e.g., you have downloaded this form from our website and are submitting your sample in your own container), payment or payment instructions must be included with your sample or you will be invoiced upon receipt of your sample. Cash, checks (payable to "University of Delaware"), money orders and credit cards are accepted. To pay by credit card, complete the form below
6. ***Comments*** – Comments may be added below or attached as a note to this form. Use this space to include information you feel is important which has not been covered on the information sheet.

Payment by Credit Card

☐ I wish to pay by card.

Daytime phone number where I can be reached for my card information: _____

Taking Soil Samples

A brochure, "How to take a soil sample for Homeowners", which describes the proper way to collect a representative soil sample is provided with each purchase of soil test kits from our office or the County Extension offices or with each Mailer kit. The brochure is also available on line at: **http://ag.udel.edu/DSTP/forms/HowToSample-L&G.pdf**

Proper sampling is critical to obtaining accurate soil test results – the test is only as good as the sample collected. The laboratory needs 1-2 cups of soil to perform the routine test. Be sure to fill your soil test kit to ***at least*** the line shown on the cloth bag to ensure that the laboratory has sufficient sample material.

Submitting Samples

It is preferred that samples be submitted in the soil test kits provided by the UD Soil Testing Program. The two-part kits which consist of a cloth bag with plastic liner for the sample and an attached envelop for the information sheet, are self addressed for mailing to lab and have a serial number for easy tracking. However, we will accept samples submitted in other containers (e.g., ziplock bags, kits from other labs, etc) so long as they 1) are clearly labelled, 2) are accompanied by an information sheet of some type with your contact information, 3) contain enough sample (1-2 cups) and 4) are accompanied by payment or payment instructions.

Completed kits may be returned to the laboratory by dropping them at the Program office, any Delaware Cooperative Extension Office (see below), by US mail (~ $3.00 per sample) or by any other delivery service (e.g., Fedex, UPS, etc)

Soil Test Reports with Recommendations

Soil test reports are returned directly to the client. An additional copy will be mailed to the person/organization specified in the 2nd box if one has been specified by the client either on this form or at a later time in writing. For Delaware clients, a copy will also be provided to your local county office so that they may assist you with any questions / concerns that you have.

Normally, the soil test report is mailed within 10 business days of the sample's arrival at the laboratory. During peak periods of November-December and March -April, please allow 15 business days as these are very busy times in the laboratory. Requesting recommendations for plants other than those listed on this form and/or requesting additional special tests may delay your results beyond the normal turn-around times listed here.

Emailing of results is available by request. Contact the office at 302-831-1392 to request this service.

Rush processing is available for an additional charge of $20 per sample and guarantees 5 business day turn-around for routine testing. Call the office to make arrangements for this service as special steps are required.

County Extension Offices

New Castle County: 461 Wyoming Road, Newark, DE 19716, (302) 831-2506

Kent County: Paradee Center, 69 Transportation Circle, Dover, DE 19901 (302) 730-4000

Sussex County: Carvel Research and Education Center, 16483 County Seat Highway,Georgetown, DE 19947, (302) 856-7303

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

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TIPS ON FLOWER ARRANGING

- Cut stems on a 45* angle for best water intake
- Cut flowers in early morning when flowers are fully hydrated
- Put cut flowers immediately in a bucket of cold water with flower food
- Remove foliage to water line/not all foliage because the leaves help to deliver water
- Use hosta leaves as greenery / they hold up well
- Put a pipe cleaner in a daffodil stem for support in flower foam
- Pinecones, acorns, apples, nuts & fruit make nice accents to a flower arrangement
- Clematis flower last a long time as cut flowers
- Add succulents to arrangements
- Past blooms treasurers – scabiosa pods, echinacea, magnolia pods
- Memory Lane – rub or smell rosemary- is said to help memory retention
- Never cut flower stems in water – proven no benefit – you may cut yourself
- Purchase flowers – make sure they are clean and green – ask deliver date
- Aspirin – save for headache- adding aspirin to vase of flowers does not promote longevity – aspirin clogs the vascular system preventing it to take up water
- Get Well Soon – scientific studies prove that people who are receiver of flowers, when sick, will get better faster
- Yellow flowers also help to get well faster
- Any questions: Jackie McPeak - Mary Noel - Sussex Co. Master Gardeners 16483 County Seat Hwy, Georgetown, DE 19947 302-856-7303

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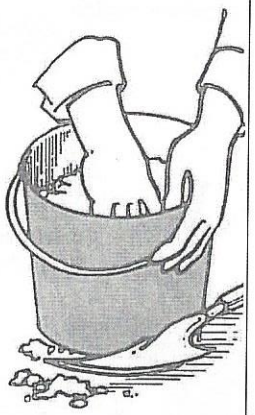

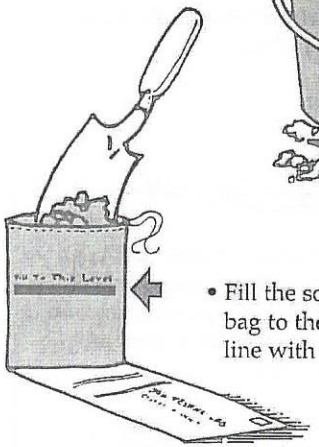

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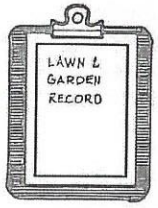

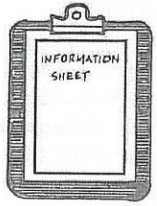

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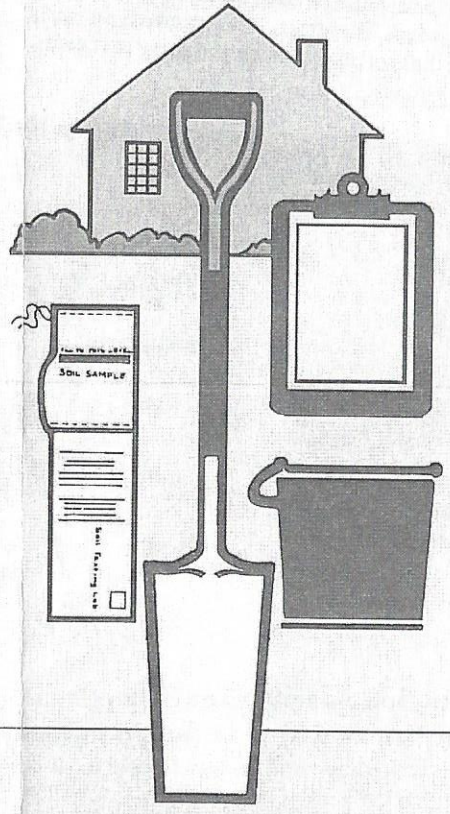

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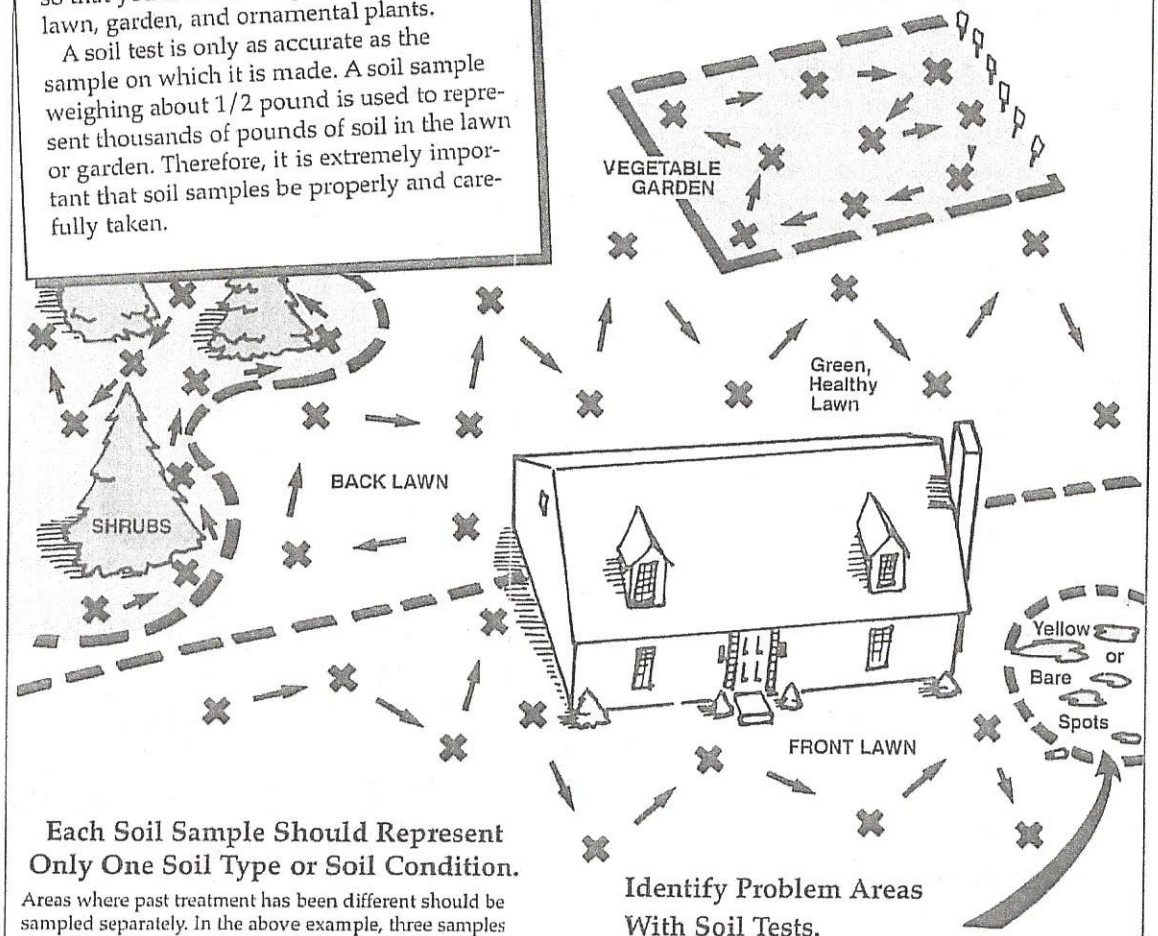

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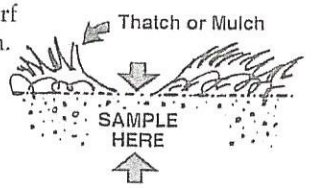
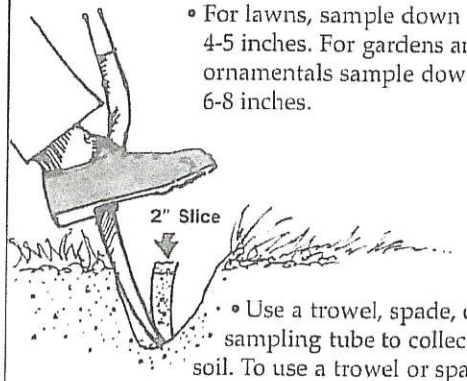
Sample to the Proper Depth.

- Remove any surface litter such as turf thatch or mulch.



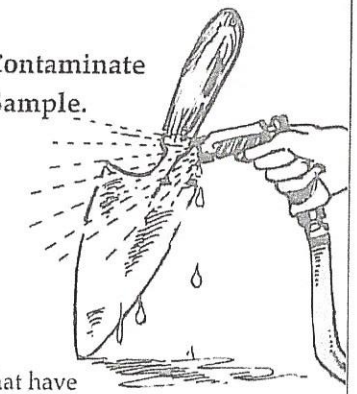
- For lawns, sample down to 4-5 inches. For gardens and ornamentals sample down 6-8 inches.



- Use a trowel, spade, or sampling tube to collect soil. To use a trowel or spade, vertically cut a slice of soil about 2 inches thick to the correct depth.

Do Not Contaminate the Sample.

- Use clean sampling tools and containers.



- NEVER use tools or containers that have been used for fertilizer or lime. A small amount of fertilizer or limestone residue on tools or hands can cause serious contamination of the sample.

Monthly Gardening Guide

HELPFUL LINKS

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JANUARY DELAWARE GARDEN GUIDE

<<December Garden Guide

Happy New Year!

Here's your January Gardening Calendar.

For the First Half of this Month

- On warm days, go outside and check your perennials and bulbs to see if they have been heaved out of the ground by freezing and thawing of the soil if we've had freezing temperatures. If any heaving out of the ground is evident, press down firmly and cover with at least two inches of organic mulch.
- Thoroughly check your house plants for pests. If you find any, treat immediately before populations get too high.
- Another common problem of house plants this time of year is the low humidity that is in most homes during the winter. One way to increase the humidity is to place plants over, but not in, trays which have water in them.
- In addition, low light levels in your home may be causing some problems and need to be adjusted. Plants that normally do best on the north side of the house, move to an east window. For those plants which are ordinarily in the east windows, move to a south location.
- Review your vegetable garden plans for the upcoming season.
- If you bought a live-ball rooted Christmas tree, remember to water it, and it can be planted outside as long as the soil can be worked.

For the Second Half of the Month of January:

- Sit down on cold, snowy or rainy days with newly received garden seed catalogs. Compare new varieties. An important consideration is improved pest and disease resistance over old varieties.
- Pull out and check your notes from last year's garden. Re-order the varieties that you had success with and order new ones you may want to try.
- Start yourself a pot of shamrocks to have ready by St. Patrick's Day in March.
- Start pansy plants from seeds indoors. They should be ready to transplant outdoors in mid-March to bloom with spring tulips and daffodils.
- Begin bringing in the pots of bulbs you prepared for forcing last fall. Place in a warm 60-65 degree shaded location. Move to a sunny spot when green leaves appear.
- Begin dormant pruning of fruit trees and grape vines now and try to finish them before March. For more information on pruning, call the Extension Office at 697-4000 in Kent County and 856-7303 in Sussex County and ask for Extension Bulletin Number 197, "Pruning in the Home Garden". Cost for this bulletin is $1.50.
- Winter is the ideal time to apply horticultural oil sprays to kill over-wintering mites, aphids, and scale. Use this oil on deciduous plants and hardy evergreens, but not on needle-leafed species. Spray horticultural oils when temperatures are above 40 degrees but not within 24 hours of a freeze (watch the local weather stations for this information). Read and follow all label directions.

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