



CEDAR RIVER GARDEN CENTER

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Weekly Specials August 19, 2019

Perennials 20% Off:

- Hardy
Hibiscus
(pictured)



Brakelights Yucca - Monrovia.com

above)

- Yucca
- Coneflower
- Iris



Exceptional fall color of the Sugar Maple Family

**Trees
and
Shrubs
30%
Off:**

- Pine
- Sugar
Maple
- Weigela



Gift Items/Yard Art 30% Off:

- Pottery

- Garden
Stakes



Continued Sales of 50% Off

- Blueberries,
Grapes,
Honeyberries
- Fruit
Trees
- Bulk
Flower
and
Veggie
Seed

- Roses

Continued Sales of 30% Off

- Peonies

To Kill

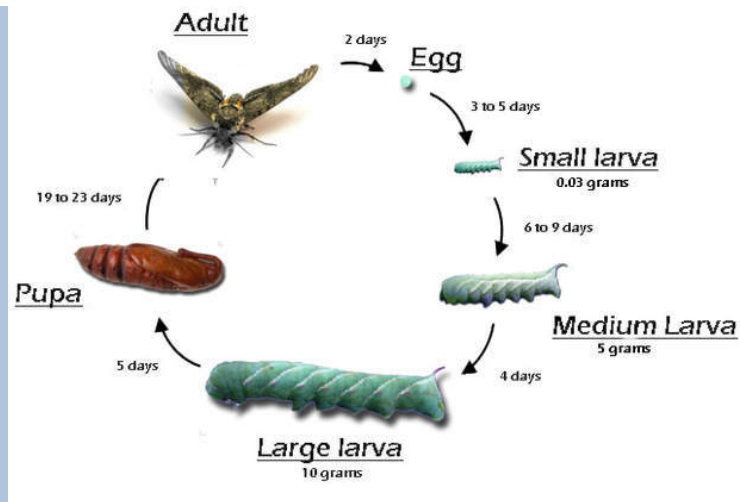
or Not to Kill

I'll be dipped! A few weeks ago, I walk out to check my tubs of tomatoes and peppers and I notice bare stems.

I knew exactly what caused this issue and spotted it after a few moments of eye-spy. This big ugly eater, also known as a Tomato Hornworm, can devour a plant in a short amount of time. Once you see these worms you should either hand pick or treat with an insecticide quickly. We were lucky enough to only have one worm, so we smashed it on the concrete. If you are noticing lots of damage a chemical control might be necessary.

Typically Tomato Hornworms do their damage in July. I am sharing this info now, because as we begin to clean out our gardens for the fall you may notice a LARGE brown cocoon in your soil. This pupa stage lasts just under a week before it emerges as a Hummingbird Moth.

So, now what? Do we leave the pupa alone or do we smash it like the caterpillar? Well, I am so glad you asked. We vote to leave it be. If the Tomato Hornworm managed to make it to pupa stage without doing enough damage to hurt your veggie crop, let the moth emerge. The Hummingbird Moth not only benefits wild plants, but also many of our food crops, which depend on moths as well as other insects to ensure a good harvest.





Pupal case of the Sphinx Moth commonly called a Hummingbird Moth.



Sawfly Spottings

Much like wine, a Sawfly gets better with time.

Well, this may not be true, but it is impressive how old this species of insects is. According to the Wisconsin Master Gardeners this is a very primitive group. This family dates back 250 million years ago to the Triassic Age

(<https://wimastergardener.org/article/sawflies/>). The main group, which we know as the Tenthredinidae family is comprised of around 5,500 species that will attack any number of trees, shrubs, or perennials. Dogwoods, Hollyhocks, Pines, and Birch can all be affected by this hungry group.

Recently we have had two customers mention caterpillars on their Birch trees. After a bit of research we found the culprit to be those pesky Sawflies.

Sawfly larvae have chewing mouthparts that eat away parts of the leaf tissue in the leaves. Some species of sawfly leave a very characteristic feeding damage called window-paning. Basically

they eat the green part of the leaf leaving a fine layer of clear leaf tissue (<https://hortnews.extension.iastate.edu/2015/07-10/sawfly.html>).

The female lays her eggs in clusters hence a large grouping of caterpillars munching in one location.

Typically the damage is superficial, but coupled with extreme environmental stresses such as a drought, the damage could be more harmful to a young tree. If you are concerned, or want to be sure your specimen tree does indeed remain beautiful yet this season you can treat your tree to control the larvae.



**A Small Tasting of Our Pottery
and Stakes! All 30% off this
week!**







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