

The Tale of the Pale Pin Oak

As I drive around town for our landscape appointments I have noticed multiple pale green almost yellow leaves on a few Pin Oaks.

Some may think the leaves are supposed to be that color, some will recognize a problem. The yellowing of the leaves is called Chlorosis.

If our cool wet weather continues, you may also spot chlorosis on your tomatoes and peppers and other trees and shrubs. These heavy feeders such as Tomatoes and Peppers prefer a nice rich soil with lots of available micronutrients including iron and magnesium.

Plant material becomes Chlorotic for a few reasons; the area is over irrigated causing excessive loss of nutrients, the area started off with high pH level (lime soil), or the iron has oxidized becoming impossible for the tree to absorb. For smaller shrubs chlorosis may be as simple as too much rain leaching the soil of nutrients.

The symptoms of Chlorosis can be easy to spot. Stunted or malformed new growth and leaves will be green veined with a mottled yellow color in the plant tissues between the veins.

What can be done?

Trees, Shrubs, and Lawns

Chelated Liquid Iron to the rescue!

The iron in Chelated Iron has been wrapped in a chelator to help prevent oxidation and thus making it available to the root system. Once the tree is able to absorb the Iron the leaves will begin to green back up.

Tomatoes and Peppers

Jacks Tomato FeED to the rescue!

This water soluble fertilizer is specially formulated to keep your plants a healthy deep green with plenty of blooms for production. This fertilizer is a 12-15-30

providing the right about of nitrogen for healthy leaves, 15% available phosphorus for bloom production and root development, and 30% Potassium for disease prevention. The added bonus of this fertilizer... CALCIUM! Calcium will help prevent he dreaded blossom end rot.

Read more at Gardening Know How: Chelated Iron Uses: Learn How To Use Chelated Iron In Gardens https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/garden-how-to/soil-fertilizers/using-chelated-iron-in-gardens.htm

Examples of Chlorosis



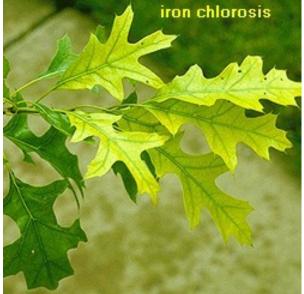
The beginning stage of Cholorsis on tomatoes.



Hydrangea chlorosis



Red Maple chlorosis



Pin Oak chlorosis

Add a Pop with Poppies

The Oriental Poppy family has been grown for over three thousand years. Once established they are relatively easy care. They require a neutral pH level and do not want their roots disrupted once they have established.

A Poppy prefers cooler weather and will die back in the warm summer months. Feel free to trim those leaves off when they begin to look unsightly. Combining them with other perennials is ideal to hide the bare spot.



'Princess Victoria'

A Poppy can reseed, but doesn't want the soil to be disrupted once the seed has been sown.

You may see some new top growth in the cooler fall months, but not to worry as they are plenty hardy and can handle the cold snap on their head. This new growth is helping it to gain vigor for next season.

Zone: 3
Part to full sun
Too much shade and their blooming will be limited.



'Prince of Orange' image credit to easytogrowbulbs.com



'Royal Wedding

A Perfect Storm



Powdery Mildew on Lilac

for Spores

Well well, once again we have a rainy season upon us. The rain and humidity combined with the warm weather create a perfect storm for Fungus. Powdery Mildew, Black Spot on Roses, Tar Spot on Maples, and Blight on Tomatoes to name a few.

There are multiple products that can be used.

Once you spot a few of these symptoms it is too late to "fix" those leaves, but you can prevent it from spreading to your new growth.

Organic option:

Copper Fungicide
Mix at specific rate to fungus
Repeat every 7-14 days
May be used up to day of harvest
Rainfast after 12 hours

Non-Organic:

Mancozeb

Mix 3-5 tablespoons per gallon of water

Ready to eat harvest time is based off specific produce, be sure to read label

Traditionally used for Blight on Tomatoes

Liquid Systemic Fungicide II

Good for lawn diseases as well as ornamental plant material

The plant absorbs this product protecting growth for a longer period of time.

Reapply every 14-21 days

More often if the fungus has really taken over

Fung-Onil

2 tsp per gallon of water treats 200 square feet and is acceptable for most plant material

Check label for specific plant or crop and the PreHarvest Interval (when you can pick after spraying)

You can stop the use off all products once the conditions are no longer favorable for the spread of fungus, dry and hot. If we remain humid this season, you will want to continue to check your plant material for symptoms.

The Elusive Shredded Soil

We are receiving a lot of calls about availability of shredded soil. We hope with a little more detail you can understand why it isn't available, and why we won't know when it will be.

Our shredded soil is a product we make on our property. We do not get it trucked in from any other company.

We create this soil with a few steps. First, we spread the regular soil out, let it dry, and till it multiple times. From there, we take the tilled soil and send it through the shredder.

When we get rain, we are not able to complete the very first step. The final step of shredding is very subject to weather as well. If it is too wet, the tilled soil clogs the machine. If it is too windy, the soil will blow away.

We cannot guess Mother Nature's plan, so we don't ever have an idea about how long it will take before it is ready. The best bet would be for you to take a look at the weather online, and if there is rain wait mulitple days of dry sunny weather before checking back.

We are truly sorry that we don't have it available as we know a lot of customers are attempting there first time of raised bed gardening. Mother Nature just hasn't been kind thus far.



I think we can all agree we are currently in mud season.





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