



CEDAR RIVER GARDEN CENTER

2889 PALO MARSH RD PALO, IA 52324

319.851.2161

WWW.CEDARRIVERGARDENCENTER.COM



**OPEN HOUSE:
MAY 4TH AND 5TH**



Prizes, Prizes, Prizes

We are doing our best giveaways yet for the 2019 Open House!

Our Giveaways:

- 2 27" Corinthian Bells
- 2 Glass Bird Baths
- 1 Set Matching Planters
- 6 Seed Starting Kits
- 3 Wall hanging your choice valued up to \$70.00
- 1 Tree valued up to \$159.99
- 2 Flats small purple pots perennials
- 2 Hydrangeas valued up to \$54.99
- 1 Stone Bench
- 2 Itoh Peony
- 4 Contemporary Planters
- 4 Kids Prize Packs

Plus, the fan favorite of "Guess the Number of Seeds" for a \$25.00 gift card!

Free pop and popcorn on Open House weekend and Mother's Day weekend!

Red Lily Beetle: First Sighting of 2019

Article Submitted by Tracy Walder

Lily lovers beware! There is yet another pest you must be diligent in controlling if you discover you have it . . . the Red Lily Beetle. Red Lily Beetles have been reported in a small number of local lily gardens including the northeast side of town and the Toddville area. The Red Lily Beetle is destructive of Asiatic, Oriental, Oriental Trumpet, Species, Turks Cap and Tiger Lilies (**not Daylilies**). It is a scarlet red beetle (no spots) about ½ long that eats the leaves, stems, buds and flowers of these garden beauties.

The Red Lily Beetle was accidentally introduced to North America through Montreal, Quebec in 1943 and was found in Massachusetts in 1992. It seems to be reaching us coming out of the New England States.

The adult Red Lily Beetle overwinters in the ground, emerging in the spring as the lilies are coming up, to begin it's cycle of mating, laying red-orange to brown eggs in rows on the underside of the leaves. Females can lay up to 450 eggs. The eggs hatch in 1-2 weeks and then start feeding right away. As the larvae eat, they cover themselves in their own waste – ewh! – as a form of protection from predators. After 16-24 days, the larvae go back down into the soil to pupate, emerging as adults in 16-22 days where they will continue to feed until fall. Although they prefer lilies, they have been known to go for Lily of the Valley, Solomon's Seal, Hollyhock and our beloved hostas, although not as frequently.

So, my gardening friends, please check your lilies weekly beginning early in the spring and throughout the season for Red Lily Beetles. In addition to weekly visual checking of your lilies,

Neem Oil can be utilized on the eggs and larvae if you find them. Neem oil should be applied every 7 days to catch the bug in multiple stages. Captain Jacks Deadbug is also another good option. Also, hand picking the adults . . . if you can catch them. They quickly drop to the ground and onto their backs, making it hard to then find them.

Diatomaceous Earth will help control young larvae as they emerge from the ground and the adults as they go back under the ground to winter over.

Tracy is a fourth year staff member who brings vast knowledge in many areas of gardening. Her yard is never viewed as complete, but she currently has over 35 varieties of Lilies excluding her Daylily collection which boasts over 45 varieties.



Freeze Warning

Saturday afternoon my phone lit up with a "freeze warning" for my area. It was not a frost warning, but a FREEZE WARNING! Great, I thought what should I do with my plants? I decided to cover a few things, but soon realized with the temperatures in the high 20's that covering them may not even help so I stopped. Couple the freezing temperatures along with the weight of the sleet and snow on top of our blankets I thought we could have a real mess on our hands. I will do a yard walk through when I get off work today, and fingers crossed damage was minimal although I am not holding my breath.

So now what? Do you give up on plants with damage? No! **We must simply wait.** Although hard to do, waiting will give you the correct placement where the damage has occurred on the plant tissue. The damage will be obvious as the weather warms. Frozen plant tissue collapses as is not able to move nutrients and water to those locations. The damage will display as wet and soggy leaves eventually turning black and rotting.

A soft stemmed perennial such as a Peony can be cut down to the ground and will re-grow. Whereas a woody shrub with damage should be selectively pruned after the weather has warmed. Depending on when the shrub was to bloom, we may have to miss out on the color for this season, but it should be fine next year. Wait to fertilize until warmer weather is guaranteed. This will prevent pushing lots of new tender growth with the threat of another freeze warning still possible.

Diamond Frost: A Diddy for

Sun or Shade



Plant Highlights:

Full sun to part shade

No deadheading necessary

Non-stop blooms through frost

Deer resistant

Heat and drought tolerant

Excellent as a filler due to the airy appeal

18" tall x 18" wide



Final Days for Early Bird Special!

20% off Ends May 3rd

Crabapple and Weigela

All Perennials

Any gift item bird related - bird baths, bird houses, bird, bird, bird!

Monday-Friday 8:00-7:00

Saturday 8:00-6:00

Sunday 10:00-5:00



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