FEBRUARY

Herbaceous plants

| 1. | Cut back last | Do it before new growth and flowers emerges |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| | year's growth | |
| 2. | Divide and | Divide overgrown herbaceous to give them |
| | transplant | fresh start and space, transplant any |
| | 26.1.1. | herbaceous into new place |
| 3. | Mulching | Mulch to add organic matter, suppress the |
| | | weeds and slow down evaporation in warm |
| | A 1 | months |
| 4. | Apply organic fertiliser | Organic fertilisers slowly release nutrients, so |
| | iertiliser | they will be available to plants when growing season starts |
| | | season starts |
| | | |
| | | Bulbs |
| | | |
| 1. | Still time to | Alliums, hardy |
| | plant summer | |
| | flowering | |
| | bulbs | |
| 2. | Divide | Snowdrops are best planted in green, by |
| | snowdrops | dividing overgrown clumps you encourage |
| | after | next year's flowering |
| | flowering | |
| 3. | Pot lilies | Pot them in the greenhouse or bright spot in |
| | indoor | shed. They will be ready to plant out in late |
| | | March/April |
| | | |
| | | Shrubs |
| | | |
| 1. | Cut any dead, | This will ensure healthy growth and stop |
| | damaged and | disease spread. Good time for formative |
| | diseased | pruning. |
| | branches | |
| 2. | Prune winter | Prune lightly Hamamelis & winter flowering |
| | flowering | jasmine |
| | shrubs after | |
| | flowers fade | |
| 3. | Prune | Amelanchier, Berberis, Cotoneaster, |
| | summer | Potentilla, Sambucus |
| | flowering | |
| | shrubs you | |
| | did not prune | |
| | last year | |

| 4. | Avoid | Evergreen shrubs | |
|----|----------------------|--|--|
| | pruning!!! | 5 | |
| 5. | Good time for | Forsythia, Philadelphus, Ribes, | |
| | renovation | | |
| | pruning | | |
| 6. | Plant bare | Hedging plants, roses | |
| | rooted shrubs | | |
| 7. | Good time to | Any shrub you want to transplant | |
| | transplant | | |
| | deciduous | | |
| | shrubs | | |
| | | | |
| | | Trees | |
| | | | |
| 1. | Prune dead, | This will ensure healthy growth and stop | |
| | damaged and | disease spread. Good time for formative | |
| | diseased | pruning. | |
| | branches | | |
| 2. | Trees to prune | Acer, Cercidiphyllum, Cornus, Corylus, | |
| | now | Crataegus, Davidia, Fagus, Liliodendron, | |
| | | Liquadambar, Malus, Nyssa, Quercus, Salix, | |
| | | Sorbus, | |
| 3. | Avoid | Betula, Alnus, Laburnum, Tilia, | |
| | pruning!!! | | |
| 4. | Removal of | Remove any badly shaped, unsafe and sick | |
| | trees before the | trees | |
| | nesting season | | |
| E | starts Plant bare | Any desiduous have rested tree | |
| 5. | rooted trees | Any deciduous bare rooted tree | |
| 6. | Prepare new | Prepare enclosures with netting if you have to | |
| 0. | tree | protect them from animals, dig out turf | |
| | enclosures, | around trees to allow mulching and fertilizer | |
| | staking trees | application and for easy lawn maintenance, | |
| | <u> </u> | | |
| | | | |
| | Fertilisers | | |
| | Apply organic | Seeweed blood fish and here shicker | |
| | Apply organic | Seaweed, blood fish and bone, chicken | |
| | fertilisers | manure, farmyard manure | |

| Lawn | | |
|------|---|--|
| 1. | Remove perennial weeds | Use hand tools to remove perennial weeds |
| 2. | Cut lawn edges | Keep lawn edges to stop grass growing into borders and to maintain sharp look |
| 3. | In case of mild winter and excessive grass growth consider mowing on high setting | Never cut the grass if there is a frost forecast, set mower into high level |
| | | Climbers |
| 1. | Cut back late autumn flowering clematis | Clematis orientalis, Clematis varicella, and Clematis texensis |
| 2. | Continue pruning, and training climbing roses | Different techniques may apply depending on type |
| 3. | Prune winter flowering jasmin | Start by removing dead, damaged and diseased branches, then create nicely shaped frame |

| Fruit trees & soft fruits | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Apply winter wash before buds start to appear | Winter Tree Wash is a mixture of natural oils derived from plants and fish, designed to manage insect and aphid eggs on fruit trees and bushes during the inactive season. |
| 2. | Prune apples, pears | Different techniques apply to specific forms |
| 3. | Apply organic fertiliser and mulch | Organic fertilisers slowly release nutrients, so they will be available to plants when growing season starts |
| 4. | Prune autumn fruiting raspberries | Cut them at the base and apply mulch |
| 5. | Shorten summer fruiting raspberries and attached to frame | Train them before new growth appears, remove any damaged, weak and diseased canes |

Greenhouse, poly tunnel and cold frames

| 1. | Clean and | Many cleaning and disinfecting products are |
|----|---------------|--|
| | disinfect all | available, depending on your preferences and |
| | parts | budget |
| 2. | Check | Order propagators now as they may be out of |
| | propagators | stock in early spring, it is always good idea to |
| | and heaters, | have a heat source in case of late winter frost, |
| | order seed | keep garden fleece handy |
| | sowing and | |
| | cutting | |
| | compost | |

Garden shed

| 1. | Declutter | Remove all broken and unwanted items, |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 2. | Sharpen and clean all tools | Remove rust, dirt and apply oil |
| 3. | Service machinery | Do it before it will get busy, book your service |

| Vegetable garden | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Finish removing last year crops remaining | It will help to stop diseases spreading |
| 2. | Finish deep bed preparation | You can incorporate organic matter at the same time |
| 3. | Apply fresh compost for no dig system | It can be home-made compost or purchased in garden centre |
| 4. | Apply garden lime when applicable | Always check pH of the soil before applying |
| 5. | Cover beds before sowing and planting | Use old cardboard boxes, old carpet or horticulture fabric |
| 6. | Apply organic fertilisers | Organic fertilisers slowly release nutrients, so they will be available to plants when growing season starts |
| 7. | Check netting and supports for upcoming season | Check them now before season starts |
| 8. | Buy seeds and order plugs | Seeds fly of the shelves during sowing time, plugs are better ordered now as nurseries may get out of stock later |
| 9. | Make a plan for new beds | Draw your beds and mark which vegetables go where |
| 10. | Prepare list for crop rotation | Order seeds straight after preparing the list |
| 11. | Prepare list for intercropping | Order seeds straight after preparing the list |
| 12. | Order plant labels or make your own | Buy ready-made labels or get creative by repurposing what you already have in your household |
| 13. | Fix raised beds | |

| Landscaping | | | | |
|----------------|--|---|--|--|
| 1. | Continue with landscaping jobs | Improve drainage, prepare new paths, build new raised beds and borders, fix garden features and structures | | |
| Planted contai | Planted containers | | | |
| 1. | Remove any dead plants and last year's bedding plants remaining | It will not only make your garden look neet but help to assess how many new bedding plants you need for upcoming season | | |
| 2. | Plant summer bulbs in containers | Plant Alliums, Ranunculus, Lilies and Anemones | | |
| 3. | Apply organic fertiliser | Organic fertilisers slowly release nutrients, so they will be available to plants when growing season starts | | |
| 4. | Top dress containers or exchange soil | After top dressing you can add horticulture grit or fine gravel on top | | |
| 5. | Order spring bedding plants | | | |