



ADA STORE  
0395 S.R. 235 – 2½ miles North of Ada  
419-634-0351

Visit our website at:  
[www.newleafgardencenter.com](http://www.newleafgardencenter.com)

KENTON STORE  
927 E. Columbus, Rt. 67 by Shopping Plaza  
419-675-2718

August hours for both stores: M-F 9-6, Sat. 9-4, Sun. 12-3

Find us on  
 Facebook

## Plant in August for Fall Harvest!

Fall is a great time to grow and harvest vegetables. The weather is cooler, the bugs not as bad, good sunlight, and rains more regular than summer. To have a fall vegetable harvest you need to do a little planning to time your harvest to the frost date. Our average 1<sup>st</sup> frost date is around the middle of October, so you need to count back from October 15, the number of days your particular vegetable takes from seed to harvest to get the date you need to plant the seed. That means you can still grow a lot of great veggies, but you will need to get the seeds and get planting! This year we got in a **NEW** panel of **Cool Season Vegetable Seeds** just for the purpose of planting a fall vegetable garden. These are the vegetable seeds that we have now that you can still plant and expect to get a harvest from before a frost / freeze:

**Arugula**, 4 varieties of **Beets**, 2 varieties of **Broccoli**, **Broccoli Raab**, **Brussels Sprouts**, 2 varieties of **Cabbage**, 6 varieties of **Carrots**, **Cauliflower**, **Collards**, **Mache Corn Salad**, 3 varieties of **Kale**, **Kohlrabi**, **Leeks**, 6 varieties of **Lettuce**, **Mustard Greens**, **Scallions**, 2 varieties of **Chinese Cabbage**, 7 varieties of **Peas** (shelling, snow and sugar snap), 5 varieties of **Radish**, 2 varieties of **Spinach**, 3 varieties of **Swiss Chard** and **Turnip**.

Here are some planting tips for specific vegetables:

**Cabbage and Kale** - Start seeds inside 8 weeks before your frost date. Kale actually tastes sweeter after being exposed to frost. Be on the lookout for cabbage loopers that voraciously consume the leaves of cabbages.

**Lettuce** - Approximately 4-6 weeks before the frost date, sow seeds by placing them on top of the garden soil, as lettuce needs light to germinate. Baby greens can be harvested at week 3 or 4. Leaf lettuce can be harvested one leaf at a time. When head lettuce is full size, harvest by cutting at the soil level. Lettuce prefers loamy, well-drained soil with lots of compost.

**Peas** - Seeds should be planted 6 to 8 weeks before the frost date. Sow seeds 1-2" deep and about 1" apart. After they sprout, thin out every other seedling, leaving them approximately 2" apart. Peas thrive in rich organic garden soil. The plant tendrils of vining peas need something to latch onto - trellis, string, wire fencing, or small tree branches.

**Beets** - Soak beet seeds in warm water for about 24 hours before sowing to aid germination. Plant in loose, rich, well-drained soil. Thin seedlings to about 4 inches apart. The removed leaves can be eaten as greens.

**Carrots and Radishes** - Radishes should be thinned to 1 inch apart, while carrots should be thinned to about 3 inches apart. Radishes should be harvested when the root is ½ to 1 ½ inches across. Carrots can be harvested as small "babies" or "grown-ups" as large as 2 inches across. Soil should be loose, well-drained, and rich in compost.

**Spinach** - Soil should be fertile and well-drained. Spinach grows best in full sun. Thin the crowded seedlings by pinching or snipping at the base; save these to use in salads.

**More Tips** - Be prepared: a hard freeze will kill seedlings. Tablecloths, bed sheets and blankets can be used to protect plants from frost. Never use plastic sheeting to protect plants from frost because the plastic can act as conductor of cold air.

In addition to planting the seeds listed above, we have the following vegetable plants started and ready for sale:

**Broccoli      Cabbage      Cauliflower      Kohlrabi**

Garlic can also be planted in the garden around the first of October and stay in your garden ALL WINTER for next year's harvest!

**Winter Rye** - After all the vegetables are harvested, you can do your garden and yourself a favor by planting a cover crop such a winter rye. Winter rye is a very popular cover crop because it is fast growing, sprouting quickly from seed to form a thick mat that blankets soil. This living ground cover smothers cool-season weeds and also helps prevent soil erosion over winter and loss of nutrients from exposed soil. It quickly sends roots deep into soil, making it an excellent choice for clay or heavy soils that need additional breaking up. It also absorbs nitrogen and minerals from far below the soil surface and brings them upward into the leaf blades. When you cut down winter rye in spring and till it under, the plant residues break down quickly adding organic matter and nutrients to the soil and improves soil structure and drainage.

Mid-October is the time to sow winter rye seeds for a green cover crop. After the harvest of all your garden crops, rake the garden smooth and then broadcast winter rye seeds at the rate of 2 lbs. per 1,000 square-feet. Water the newly planted rye grass immediately after planting, making sure the soil is wet, but not over-watered & muddy. You'll need to water the area again 2 to 3 times over the course of the fall as the rye begins to germinate. Time the watering according to rainfall and general observation--if the soil is bone dry, give it some water. Generally, watering 2-3 times is enough to germinate and establish rye. By spring, winter rye will be 6-12" high. Before planting in the spring, mow winter rye to chop into small pieces, and then till it under.



## What's Bugging You? Pests in your Garden

**Insects:** Cucumber Beetles, Cabbage Worms and Squash

Bugs affect all of the vining vegetables in the garden. Row covers can provide protection from the moths laying the eggs up till blossoms appear, then the row cover must be removed to allow for pollination. Spray plants as soon as you see the moths that lay the eggs. For Squash Bugs, lay a piece of cardboard near the plants. The bugs will congregate on the bottom. Remove and destroy. Use soil insecticides to help prevent insects that emerge from underground. Use **Bonide Eight Insect Control** in liquid or granular. A natural control is **Bonide Captain Jack's Dead Bug Brew**.

**Diseases** are usually caused by too much moisture, too cool of nights or spores spread through wind and water. Powdery and Downy Mildew are usually weather related. Early Blight comes from spores in the soil left over in debris from the previous year. Late Blight spores are airborne. It is easier to prevent these than cure. Water your plants during the morning to allow the leaves to dry. If nighttime is your only option, water at the base of the plants, not on the foliage. You can't control wind, rain or high humidity, but these are also contributing factors. **Bonide Fung-Onil** and **Copper Fungicide** are great products. **Dragoon Dust** contains copper for control of disease plus the insecticide Carbaryl (which is the same active ingredient in Sevin). Start treating the plants early as the greatest damage is done after fruit set.

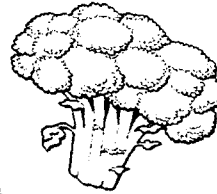
## \*Information from ODA About Mystery Seeds

Several Ohio residents have received unsolicited packages containing seeds that appear to have come from China or other Asian countries. The types of seeds are currently unknown. The packages were sent by mail and may have Chinese writing on them. The USDA-APHIS and ODA are asking Ohioans who have received these unsolicited packages not to open, plant, or throw them away. Instead, citizens should report receiving seeds and then submit the packages to USDA using one of the following methods:

1. If possible, place the materials including the seeds, original packaging material and your contact information in a resealable plastic bag and mail them to USDA-APHIS at the following address:

Attn: USDA -SITC  
8995 E. Main St, Building 23  
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

2. Place the materials including the seeds, original packaging material and your contact information in a resealable plastic bag and drop them off at your county's OSU Extension Office during business hours. Unsolicited seeds could be invasive species, contain noxious weeds, could introduce diseases to local plants, or could be harmful to livestock. Invasive species and noxious weeds can displace native plants and increase costs of food production. ODA and APHIS work hard to prevent the introduction of invasive species and protect Ohio agriculture.



RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

## Garden To Do List

### August



#### Garden:

- ☞ Sow vegetable seeds or plant small plants of fall vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower and kohlrabi which we have for sale again this year.
- ☞ As vegetables are harvested, sow winter rye as a cover crop. Sow seed, lightly cover & keep soil moist. Allow to grow till spring, then turn under to add organic matter and nutrients and improve soil structure and drainage. We carry winter rye seed at both stores.

#### Perennials & Annuals:

- ☞ Divide & transplant peonies now. Replant with "eyes" 1-2" below the soil. Water well into fall to establish roots.
- ☞ Divide and transplant bearded iris, discarding any diseased rhizomes. Replant immediately with soil halfway up the rhizome and roots spread. Water well.
- ☞ Daylilies may be dug and divided this month. Each division should have at least 3 stems with roots attached and foliage cut back to 6".
- ☞ Divide any perennial where the center of the plant has died out; the plant is no longer flowering profusely, or the plant is growing into the space of other plants.
- ☞ After Oriental and Asiatic lilies bloom, cut off top of stalk taking no more than 1/3 of the stem.
- ☞ Continue to deadhead perennials and annuals to keep the blooms coming. Keep fertilizing, also.
- ☞ Remove worn-out annuals and replace with mums.
- ☞ Gradually move houseplants into shadier locations to prepare for lower light levels. Be sure to check for bugs before bringing indoors. Treat if necessary.

#### Landscape:

- ☞ Deep water trees and shrubs if rainfall is sparse. Plants need 1" of rain or equivalent per week.
- ☞ Mulch beds to conserve moisture. Put down a second application of weed preventer to prevent a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation of weeds and crabgrass in your beds.
- ☞ Prune suckers on fruit trees and ornamentals so they don't slow the plants growth or come back readily. Also prune water sprouts on apples and crabapples.

#### Lawn:

- ☞ In the dry days of August, you may want to let your lawn go thirsty. Most varieties of grass will go dormant but recover when it rains. Don't abruptly stop watering your lawn if you have been, instead gradually cut back to minimize stress.
- ☞ Late summer and early fall is the time to treat your lawn for grubs, which mature into Japanese beetles and attract digging animals such as moles and raccoons.

## Garage Sale

continues and will wrap up at the...

### Lincoln Highway BUY-WAY Yard Sale

August 13-14-15, 2020

Visit the 500-mile Lincoln Hwy. Yard Sale and stop at New Leaf's Garage Sale along the way! Our FINAL MARK-DOWNS will be made & EVERYTHING MUST GO!



### Red Tag Clearance Sale Continues!

We are making room for NEW plants coming in so Selected, One-of-a-kind & Overstock TREES - SHRUBS - EVERGREENS

**25-50% OFF**

Check out our \$1.00, \$5.00 and 10.00 areas, too!



### ARRIVING mid-AUGUST into SEPTEMBER!

Fall Mums & Asters

Fall Veggie Plants:

Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower & Kohlrabi

Fall Bulbs for spring blooms

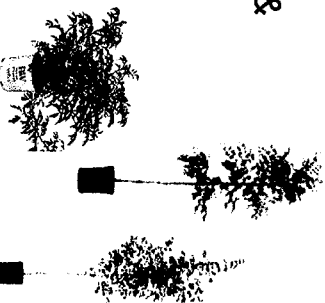


### REMEMBER -

You can plant container grown & balled & burpup plants.....

**ALL SUMMER LONG!!!**

We will continue to get in NEW shipments of Trees, Shrubs & Perennials for Fall Planting



## Open LABOR DAY

Sept. 7 9-2

