



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

Visit our website at:
www.newleafgardencenter.com

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

June hours for both Stores: M-F 9-6, Sat. 9-4, Sunday 12-4

Find us on
 Facebook

Pests! Next on our List of Things to Fight!

First it was rainy weather, then cold, freezing temperatures and COVID-19, and now it's PESTS that we have to fight! Here are the pests that you need to look for in June, July & August and what you can do to combat them:

Pear Sawfly - This sawfly, whose larva emerge in June, prefer Sand Cherry, cotoneaster, pear and plum leaves. The small, green worm feeds on the leaf surface leaving only the veins, causing leaves to turn brown and drop. Spray with **Captain Jack's Deadbug**, or most any other insecticide.



Japanese Beetles - This insect can cause damage in the grub stage as well as adults. The grubs can damage lawns and other seedlings. The adults later emerge and cause damage to the leaves and buds of many plants. Know their life cycle for best chemical treatment. Around the last week of June, the grubs, now adult beetles, emerge from the soil about the time the Littleleaf Linden trees bloom (970 GDD [Growing Degree Days]). The adults are a brilliant metallic green. The first beetles begin to feed and release a congregation pheromone (odor) which is attractive to adults that emerge later. This causes a large mass of adults to gather. The adults eat, mate, lay eggs and repeat until the female has laid 40-60 eggs in

the soil usually through mid-August. The eggs hatch and start feeding until the soil temps gets cold. They then dig deeper in the soil until the spring when the grubs come to the surface of the soil and starts to feed again. Since the grubs require moist soil to pupate, we see less Japanese Beetles in years with dry Springs than during years with wet Springs. **Control** - By applying control to lawn areas you can prevent damage to your lawn as well as prevent the grubs from maturing into adults. Timing is important! Apply a granular product, such as **Bonide Grub Beater**, mid-May until early August. For best results treat in early August. This controls the population for the next season. Once adults have emerged, they are easy to kill! There are many insecticidal sprays that will work, we carry **Bonide Eight** and **Bonide Japanese Beetle Killer**. Monitor your plants and hand pick the early ones as you see them. This help prevent others from coming. Spray as needed or use our **Bonide Japanese Beetle Traps**. Be sure that you place them as far away from your prize plants as possible since the traps will attract the Beetles to the trap. If you have a plant that attracts Beetles every year, use **Bonide Systemic Insect** spray which will stay in the system of the plant.

Vegetable Garden Pests in June - By now you have plants growing in your garden. Aphids, Japanese Beetles and many more insects will be ready to attack! Here are some Bonide products to keep on hand.

Eight Flower and Veg. Soil Insect Granules works great for attacks from the soil, Weevils, Wireworms, Earwigs and more. Help protect your squash, melons and other crops that lay on the ground.

Eight Garden and Home works on over 130 Insects and lasts up to 30 days.

Mancozeb or **Fung-onil** fungicides work on Downey Mildew, Blights and other diseases caused by wet, cool temperatures. Some products have Insecticides and Fungicides combined like **Dragoon Dust** and **Tomato & Vegetable 3-in-1**.

For more organic products use **Captain Jack's Deadbug Brew** or **Insecticidal Soap** or **Super Soap** for insects, for diseases use **Copper Fungicide** and for a combination insect and disease product use **Neem Oil** or **Bon-neem**.

BAGWORMS - START TO SPRAY LATE JUNE THROUGH MID- JULY! This worm is found mainly on evergreen trees, but can also be found on deciduous trees and shrubs. The bags are made from the plant foliage and tend to look like pinecones, they are sometimes overlooked. The Bagworms life cycle is short. The eggs begin to hatch in late June. Some of these will form a silk thread which allows them to blow in the wind landing on other host plants. The rest will stay and feed on that plant till there is nothing left to eat and then move on to the next closest plant. They begin construction of their bag immediately. At first, they only look like specs of dirt on a plant and are hard to find. As they feed and grow, you can find small bags containing the worms which continue to grow as you get to the end of July into August. The larger the bag gets, the harder they are to control since the bag protects the worm. At the end of their life cycle in August, the males develop wings and fly to mate with the females. The females stay in their bags and retain the eggs in her body. The eggs will start to hatch, the following June, approx. 500 - 1000 eggs per bag, over a period of several weeks. **Control** - Check evergreens and trees during the year. If you find a bag, pick it off and destroy it. If they are too high to reach, mark on your calendar that you need to spray to protect the tree. When the Bagworms are still small you can use sprays such as **Bt Thuricide**, or **Captain Jack's Deadbug Brew** (Spinosad) which are less harmful to beneficial insects. After the bags are bigger, the worms are harder to kill. The best solution is to use **Bonide Systemic Insect Control, Eight** or **Fruit Tree Spray**.



Tent Caterpillar and Fall Webworm - These two worms get mistaken for each other. The Tent Caterpillar forms its web nests in the forks of the trees and hatch in late spring and again in late summer. Fall Webworm forms its web nests on the ends of branches late July and August. Both feed on the tree's leaves. Control by removing branches and nests and spray with

Bonide Caterpillar Killer, Eight or **Captain Jack's**.

Pests in your Garden in July & August:

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** in liquid or granular. For organic gardening use **Captain Jack's** or **Tomato & Vegetable 3-in-1**.

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 night is the only time, water at the base of the plants, not the foliage. You cannot control wind, rain or high humidity, but these are also factors. **Bonide Fung-onil, Mancozeb** and **Copper Fungicides** are all great products. **Dragoon Dust** contains Copper for control of disease plus an insecticide. Start early as the greatest damage is done after fruit set.

YOU STILL HAVE TIME TO PLANT!

Although most people prefer to get their garden planted by the end of May, you still have enough growing days to plant your whole garden.

You can sow these seed up till:

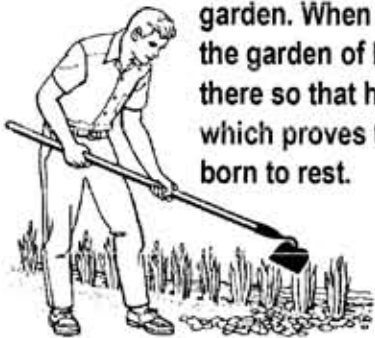
- Beans - August 1
- Carrots - August 1
- Corn - July 1
- Lettuce August 15
- Pumpkin - July 15
- Squash - July 1
- Beets - August 15
- Cucumber - August 15
- Kohlrabi - August - 15
- Peas - August 15
- Spinach - Sept. 1
- Turnip - Sept. 1



Don't give up on your garden yet!!!

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

We must cultivate our own garden. When man was put in the garden of Eden, he was put there so that he should work, which proves that man was not born to rest. Voltaire



Garden To Do List

June



Garden:

- Plant warm season veggies! Plant cucumber, squash, beans and corn every 2 weeks up until July 4th for a steady supply through fall.
- Dust potatoes to prevent potato beetles.
- Apply Preen for weed prevention as long as it's been at least 8 weeks since you last applied.
- Continue to spray fruit trees per spray schedule. Thin out small fruits of apple, peach and plum to one every 6" on the branch.
- Use Neem Oil for an organic insect control on veggies, herbs and ornamentals & to control black spot on roses.
- Mulch vegetable and flower gardens to conserve moisture.

Perennials

- June is Perennial Gardening Month.... so plant some!
- Check roses for pests and diseases which usually start appearing in June. Treat as necessary and maintain a regular schedule over the course of the summer.
- Dig, divide and replant Lycoris bulbs (surprise lilies) after the foliage turns yellow.
- About every 3 years divide bearded irises. After blooming they become semi-dormant and it's the best time to replant them.
- Cut back fall blooming mums by 1/3 to coax bigger blooms and fuller plants.

Landscape

- Start checking for bagworms at the end of June. Don't spray until you see them.
- Don't trim evergreens until after July 4th when new growth has hardened off and it won't leave brown stubs.
- Deadhead all spring flowering plants after blooms fade to direct energy to next years blooms. Later trimming will cut off flower buds for next year as buds form in summer. Keep newly planted trees and shrubs watered as we head into the dry summer months. They need at least 1" of rainfall or equivalent of watering each week.
- Prune hedges on a slight bevel so that the bottom sticks out farther than the top so the whole shrub gets light.
- Fertilize flowering planters and hanging baskets continually to keep them looking healthy and lush. We recommend Jack's Blossom Booster for lots of flowers. Dead-head annual flowers regularly to keep them blooming.

Lawn

- Start increasing the mowing height of your mower to 2.5" to 3" to avoid summer stress.
- Toward the end of June apply Grub Control to prevent the grubs of Japanese Beetles.
- Broadleaf weed control can be done in early June as long as weeds are actively growing.

Summer Workshop

Demonstrations on How to Plant Succulent Planters & Fairy Gardens

Saturday, June 27, 2020

Ada store 10:00 am – Kenton store 1:00 pm



After the demonstration you can create your own Succulent planter or Fairy garden!

Bring your own pot or container or purchase one here. We'll provide the soil and selected supplies & you purchase the plants and accessories you like.

Space is limited, so call either store to reserve a spot.



Adults & children* welcome. *Children must be accompanied by an adult!

We Carry Sanygen

Swimming Pool Chemicals

- Liquid Chlorine
- pH Up & Down
- Water Conditioners
- Water Test Strips
- Pool Filter Sand
- Algaecides
- & other Pool Supplies



New Plants Arriving Every Week! Large Selection of:

- Perennials - Roses
- Flowering Shrubs
- Trees & Evergreens

On SALE Now:

- Annual flowers
- Geraniums
- Flowering Hanging Baskets
- Combo Planters

FATHER'S DAY Gift Ideas

Don't Forget - June 21st

- Bird Houses, Bird Baths & Feeders
- Trees & Shrubs
- Fruit Trees & Plants
- Rose Bushes
- Garden Tools
- Rain Gauges
- Decorative Solar Lights
- Gift Certificates



JUNE
Perennial Favorites is
Perennial Month

We have Hardin County's largest Selection!

We carry many different sizes: Quarts and Gallon size. We'll continue to get new perennials in ALL MONTH! So why not add some color to your garden this month? Use the coupon below!!

VALUABLE COUPON!

4 1/2" round potted Perennials

Reg. \$ 5.99
\$ 3.99 ea.

No Limit with Coupon
Good thru 6-30-2020

CLIP 'N SAVE!

Just in time for Father's Day!

25% off One Tree

Pot Grown: Flowering or Shade
Limit 1 offer per Coupon - Discount off Reg. Price
Cash & Carry ONLY! Good thru 6-30-2020

CLIP 'N SAVE!

RED, WHITE & BLOOM SALE

July 3th - 5th

Stop by and check out all our SPECIALS!

OPEN July 4th

Sat., July 4th 9 am - 3 pm

