November Monthly Reminders



Planting

- As leafy and root vegetables are harvested, replace them with new seedings of radish, lettuce, spinach, chard, and other fast-maturing winter vegetables. Protect young seedlings from cutworms by placing a ring cut from a paper or styrofoam cup around the transplant at the soil line to protect the stem.
- Sow seeds for beets, endive, kale, peas, and turnips.
- It is not too late to sow wildflower seeds if done by mid-month; keep the area moist until seeds germinate.
- Plant flowering perennials such as gaura and angelita daisy. Set out rain lily bulbs.
- This is a good month to transplant trees, shrubs, ground covers, vines, herbs, and winter vegetable plants purchased from nurseries.

Fertilizing

- Fertilize winter lawns monthly to retain good color. Lawn fertilizers containing nitrate sources of nitrogen work best in cooler weather.
- Add small amounts of ammonium nitrate to winter vegetables every month.
- Do not fertilize citrus, roses, or frost-tender plants, as this may encourage tender new growth susceptible to freezing.

Watering

- Reduce watering to help plants become dormant and protect them from freezing.
- Irrigate citrus trees deeply, to three feet, about once every three weeks.
- Water fall wildflowers.
- If you see fungus or mushrooms, cut back on watering in that area.

Maintenance

- The first frost sometimes occurs in November. Prepare by obtaining sheets, blankets, frost cloth, utility lights or large Christmas lights (not miniatures or LED).
- Do general garden cleanup. Pull weeds. Remove dead or dying plants, and rake up fallen leaves to compost.
- If prickly pear cactus have a cottony substance on them known as cochineal scale, a strong spray of water from a garden hose will remove most of it. Heavily infested pads should be cut off at the joint and discarded.
- Snip petunias to encourage them to branch and spread. Remove spent blooms of other flowers to increase flower production.