1. When in doubt, wait to pull it out. 
new growth could be a native plant

2. Cut old dried stems.

3. Use dried twigs and leaves as mulch. 
birds like it!

4. Check the soil moisture. 
if the soil feels dry, then it’s time to water

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**container gardens**

- Use fresh potting soil and a clean container for new plants.
- Use a container that is deeper than the rooting depth of the plant.
- Leave a small space between the top of the soil and the rim of the pot. ½ inch for small containers and up to 2 inches for large containers.
- Use a container with plentiful drainage.
- Smaller containers and clay pots need water more often.
- On the roof, consider setting up a wind-break, such as a lattice, that won’t cast shade.

**plants in the ground**

- Prune summer and fall-blooming woody plants, as needed.
- When ground has thawed, plant trees, shrubs, and perennials.
- Re-plant trees, shrubs, and perennials, that have “heaved” out of the ground.
- Mulch with leaf litter, twigs, and dead perennial stems.
- Check soil moisture 1-2” down. If the soil feels dry, then it’s time to water.
- Apply compost, compost tea or other slow-release organic fertilizers as needed.

**happy spring!**
how to Nurture Your Garden in summer

1. Get to know plant names.
keep a running list of plants in your garden

2. Prevent weeds from outcompeting natives.
pull them by the root or clip them at the crown to avoid disturbing the soil

3. Install a rain barrel!

container gardens
- Move pots to shade when it’s hot.
- Smaller containers and clay pots need water more often.
- Drip irrigation kits are great for containers. Avoid standing water to prevent mosquito outbreaks!
- On the roof, set up a wind-break, such as a lattice, that won’t cast shade.

plants in the ground
- Dead-head, prune, and transplant as needed.
- If a plant wilts in the daytime, but recovers in the evening, watering is not necessary.
- Apply compost, compost tea, or other slow-release organic fertilizers as needed.

happy summer!