

NOVEMBER GARDEN JOBS.

- [ ] Plant out all remaining Spring bulbs including tulips
- [ ] Cover tender bedding for winter warmth
- [ ] Cover shallow pond for winter to deter pond herons
- [ ] Plant bare-root whole roses out now to allow them time to establish before the cold weather arrives
- [ ] Check plants for rot, mould and damaged roots, and cut back to healthy growth
- [ ] Label any plants that disappear underground over winter, mark the positions of your bulbs so that you do not accidentally disturb them when dormant
- [ ] Lift all dahlias after their first blackened by frost. Remove loose soil and leaves, and let the damage to any fibrous roots to dry a little first, then place in wooden trays, cardboard boxes, or another suitable dry medium
- [ ] Store all tender potted plants over winter like pelargoniums, cannas, cordyline and delicate specimen trees. Move tender plants to the greenhouse, conservatory or sheltered spot. Cover tender plants in the ground that won't move, or mulch around the base
- [ ] Wrap the leaves of tender roses and shrubs in fleece if you live in a particularly cold or exposed place

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OCTOBER GARDEN JOBS.

- [ ] Plant new daffodils, crocuses, hyacinths, alliums, anemones, and wildflowers. Order all your tulips until November
- [ ] Give a final feed to your roses (water-feeds are preferable to granular feeds) to help them to recover, and rebuild reserves
- [ ] Strengthen your autumn-sown biennials to their final flowering positions as they are overwintered, once before the ground freezes
- [ ] Lay mulches in the garden, whether to plant beds, tree roses, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials, while the soil is warm and still moist
- [ ] Divide and move perennials as you wish, now that frosts are not expected
- [ ] Use the last of your garden flowers for drying before the first hard frosts hit
- [ ] Collect, label, and store seeds in paper bags in a cool and dry place
- [ ] Wrap the leaves of tender roses and shrubs in fleece if you live in a particularly cold or exposed place
- [ ] Store or garden leaves and pile them into a wire cage or store them in garden sacks/bags to create one-year mulch for all beautiful, well-conditioning

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SEPTEMBER GARDEN JOBS.

- [ ] Water your lovely container for well-flowering over your Keep the soil moist but not soggy
- [ ] Clear dead material, annuals as they finish, and add them to the compost heap
- [ ] Look for self-sown seedlings of hardy annuals and biennials and transplant them if they are overcrowded, spacing them out as you go
- [ ] Prepare a wildflower patch by sowing either seeds of an annual wildflower compilation plant that enhances the vigour and competition of grasses
- [ ] Divide and move perennials as you wish, now that frosts are not expected
- [ ] Later in the month, bring tender potted plants and pelargoniums inside such as pelargoniums or cannas, to be overwintered indoors
- [ ] Harvest flowers for drying
- [ ] Sow flowering spring bulbs like narcissi, hyacinths, crocuses, anemones, ranunculus, fritillary, crocus, and scented tulips. Wait for November/December for tulips
- [ ] The garden is still in active growth. Keep deadheading and watering
- [ ] Collect, label, and store seeds in paper bags in a cool and dry place

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NOTES & PLANS.

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