



# HORTICULTURE TIPS



Division of Agricultural Sciences & Natural Resources \* Oklahoma State University

SEPTEMBER 2014

## GARDEN TIPS FOR SEPTEMBER!

*David Hillock*

Last nitrogen fertilizer application of the year on warm-season grasses should be applied no later than September 15. ([HLA-6420](#)) Landscape

- Watch for fall specials at garden centers and nurseries since fall is a great time for planting many ornamentals.
- Choose spring flowering bulbs as soon as available.
- Plant cool-season annuals like pansies, ornamental cabbage or kale, snapdragons and dusty miller when temperatures begin to cool.
- Watch for and control any late infestations of tree webworms.
- Twig girdler insects should be controlled if large numbers of small branches of elms, pecans or persimmons are uniformly girdled from the tree and fall to the ground.
- Begin to reduce the amount of light on outside tropical houseplants by placing them under shade trees before bringing them indoors for the winter.

### Vegetables

- You have all of September to plant cool-season vegetables like spinach, leaf lettuce, mustard and radishes, and until the middle of September to plant rutabagas, Swiss chard, garlic and turnips.

### Lawn

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- Winter broadleaf weeds like dandelion will begin to emerge in late September, which is also the best time to control them with a 2, 4-D type herbicide.
- If pre-emergent control of winter-annual weeds (henbit, chickweed, annual bluegrass, etc.) is desired in lawns, the application should be completed by the second week of September. *Note: Do not treat areas that will be seeded in the fall.*
- Continue bermudagrass spray program with glyphosate products for areas being converted over to tall fescue this fall.
- Plan to seed bluegrass, fescue or ryegrass as needed in shady areas in mid- to late-September. Fall is the best time to establish cool-season lawns ([HLA-6419](#)).
- White grub damage can become visible this month. Apply appropriate soil insecticide if white grubs are a problem ([EPP-7306](#)). Water product into soil.

## Late Summer Color

*David Hillock*

As we near the end of summer many plants in the landscape are tired, but in spite of the heat there are several landscape plants putting on quite the show. Below are just a few annuals and perennials growing at The Botanic Garden at OSU.



*Gomphrena haageana* 'Strawberry Field'



*Gaura lindheimeri* 'Rosie Jane'



*Perovskia atriplicifolia*



*Aronia melanocarpa*



*Salvia, Zinnia, and Catharanthus*



*Vernonia lettermannii*

## **Natural Air Filters**

*David Hillock*

As a society, more and more of us spend many hours indoors due to work, family etc. Because we spend so much time indoors, we often want to make our living/work spaces more pleasant and attractive. One of the first things we turn to are plants. However, indoor plants provide us with more than just decoration, they act as air filters purifying the air round the clock.

Today there are many chemicals in the air around us that we can't even see, but may be affecting our health. They come from things like carpeting, paint, finishes or glues, furniture and plastic. Many of these products contain chemicals like benzene, formaldehyde and trichloroethylene or TCE.

Many indoor plants have been tested by NASA researchers for their air purifying abilities. NASA has found that many houseplants actually absorb these chemicals from the air leaving it cleaner for us to breathe. Living plants can make a big difference in our interior environment. All it takes is about eight to fifteen plants in an average size home.

NASA has also found that some plants are better air filters than others. The Chinese evergreen, English ivy, Mother-in-law's tongue and *Dracaena marginata* are just a few. The corn plant is another excellent example of one that will clean our air. All of these plants made NASA's top ten list. Here's the entire list:

NASA's Top Ten Plants Most Effective in Removing  
Formaldehyde, Benzene and Carbon Monoxide from the Air

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bamboo Palm	<i>Chamaedorea seifritzii</i>
Chinese Evergreen	<i>Aglaonema modestum</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Gerbera Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Janet Craig	<i>Dracaena 'Janet Craig'</i>
Marginata	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>
Mass cane/Corn Plant	<i>Dracaena massangeana</i>
Mother-in-Law's Tongue	<i>Sansevieria laurentii</i>
Pot Mum	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>
Peace Lily	<i>Spathiphyllum 'Mauna Loa'</i>
Warnecki	<i>Dracaena 'Warneckei'</i>

### Moving Plants Indoors for Winter

*David Hillock*

If you brought houseplants out into the summer sunshine, you want to start thinking about preparing them for their return journey indoors late this month. As a general rule, you will want to move houseplants indoors around the time that the outside temperature is about the same as the indoor temperature. This will give plants a chance to adjust to the indoor climate before you turn on the heat and avoid unnecessary cold damage to tropicals.

Moving a plant directly from its perch on the sunny patio to its winter home in the dark living room is not advisable. You will shock the plant with the drastic change in light conditions. Instead, acclimate the plant or slowly adjust it to lower light levels. Do this by moving plants to more and more heavily shaded areas over the course of a week before finally bringing it inside.

Be sure to inspect plants for insects and diseases and treat accordingly before moving indoors. Spraying leaves and stems with a steady stream of water will help get rid of many insects. You can also wipe stems and leaves down with a soft, damp cloth. Constant drenching of the soil in the pot will also help drive out insects that have taken up residence in the soil. If the pot is small enough, you might also remove the plant from the pot to look for insects and simply remove them by hand. Plants can also be repotted to make sure there are no unwanted pests. Insecticidal soaps are safe and can be used on many houseplants; if persistent pests are suspected spray with an insecticidal soap. More than one application may be necessary. Read and follow all label directions!

## Upcoming Horticulture Events

### GardenFest

September 20, 2014; 10 AM – 4 PM

The Botanic Garden at OSU – Stillwater, OK

The Botanic Garden's Annual GardenFest brings together individuals from across the state with a common interest in gardening and sustainable living for a day of educational workshops, tours and activities for the whole family. It is also a wonderful opportunity to view the beautiful landscapes and innovative demonstrations throughout The Botanic Garden at OSU while experts are on hand to answer questions. Live music and vendors will be featured along with our educational programming.

For more information visit <http://botanicgarden.okstate.edu/events/gardenfest>.

### Global Horticulture Conference

November 6, 2014

Wes Watkins Center – Stillwater, OK

Lecturers will discuss various horticultural projects conducted across the world. While an emphasis will be placed on edible and/or ornamental crops, related agricultural topics may also be reviewed. Anyone who enjoys horticulture and/or travel would benefit from this event.

For more information visit <http://www.hortla.okstate.edu/events/global-horticulture-conference>.

For more information about upcoming events, please contact Stephanie Larimer at 405-744-5404 or [stephanie.larimer@okstate.edu](mailto:stephanie.larimer@okstate.edu).



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This newsletter is one way of communicating horticultural information to those interested.

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