Overwintering Tender Plants Indoors

BY BRITTNAY HAAG

Plants can either be overwintered by digging up the entire plant or propagating the original plant. Whichever method, it must be done before the threat of the first frost.

Plants that are small enough, or you have ample room, the entire plant can be dug up and planted in a container of fresh potting soil. Make sure you water it as much as the garden varieties. Place the container in bright, indirect light and keep the temperature above 50°F. Water as needed and bring the plant indoors before the temperature drops below 50°F. To increase the humidity around the plants, place a shallow pan of gravel and water under the pots. To start the plants indoors, fill a planter with a clear plastic bag to keep the moisture level high around the plant. Place the container in bright, indirect light. Root shoot should be in the temperature, where you can remove the plant. Cose.

Tips for overwintering plants indoors:
1. Look each plant carefully for signs of pests and diseases. If there is any danger, they will soon die off quickly. Depending on the severity of the problem, you may need to see your local pest control service.
2. Doffing the entire plant will take days as described above.
3. Place plust in a sunny spot. Supplemental light from a source of natural light is necessary for the health of the tree. This is called inner needle drop or third-year needle drop.
4. No harm is done to the tree by the loss of this foliage. The amount dropped depends somewhat on the condition of the tree and the preceding growing season. The needles fall quickly. Sometimes, this natural occurrence is hardly noticed.
5. “What is happening is commonly called inner needle drop or third-year needle drop.”

Fall Browning of Evergreen Folage

BY NATALIE J. FORSEY

Fall is the time when gardeners start thinking about overwintering tender plants indoors. One of the challenges of this process is determining whether a plant is ready to be moved inside. Here are a few tips to help you decide:

1. Carefully examine the plant. Does it appear healthy and vibrant? Does the color seem to be consistent throughout the plant?
2. Check for signs of pests such as aphids, slugs, or diseases such as rust or powdery mildew. If you see any of these issues, it is a good idea to treat the plant before bringing it inside. You can consult a local nursery or garden center for recommendations on effective treatments.
3. Assess the plant’s growth rate. If it has grown significantly since the last time you brought it inside, it might be time to consider bringing it back outside.
4. Evaluate the plant’s overall condition. If it looks unhealthy or lacks energy, it is probably not ready to be moved indoors.

Fall Seeding of Lawns

BY BRITTNAY HAAG

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#### Top Perennials for a Fall Cutting Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perennial</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia - Black-eyed Susan</td>
<td>September - October</td>
<td>Large poppy-shaped pink or white flowers on tall stems at the end of the season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenium - Helen's Flower</td>
<td>September - October</td>
<td>These bright and cheery yellow flowers hold up beautifully as a cut flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis - Sweet Autumn Clematis</td>
<td>September - October</td>
<td>Large poppy-shaped pink or white flowers on tall stems at the end of the season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone - Japanese Anemone</td>
<td>September - October</td>
<td>Large poppy-shaped pink or white flowers on tall stems at the end of the season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agastache - Anise Hyssop</td>
<td>September - October</td>
<td>Lightly fragrant licorice-scented flowers.</td>
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#### Five Valuable Tips for Fall Lawn Care

1. **Mow the Lawn**: Mow the lawn late in the fall, or in early October. This allows the grass to rest over the winter and helps to prepare it for the spring. It also helps to prevent the spread of disease and insects. Mow the lawn at a height that is best for your particular type of grass. Generally, the taller the grass, the more healthy it is. Mowing too short can cause the grass to become spindly and weak.

2. **Aerate the Lawn**: Aerate the lawn in the fall to improve water penetration and prevent lawn diseases. Aerate the lawn before seeding to ensure the seed contacts the soil. Aerate the lawn after seeding to help the seed sprout. Aerate the lawn in the spring as well to help the seed sprout. Aerate the lawn in the spring as well.

3. **Fertilize**: Fertilize the lawn in the fall with a slow-release fertilizer. This will help to keep the lawn green and healthy through the winter. It is important to fertilize the lawn in the fall to ensure that the grass has enough nutrients to survive the winter.

4. **Mulch**: Mulch the lawn in the fall to help retain moisture and reduce the amount of weeds. Mulch also helps to keep the soil warm and prevent the grass from freezing. Mulch should be applied to a depth of 2-3 inches.

5. **Control Weeds**: Control weeds in the fall to prevent them from spreading into the lawn. This can be done by mowing the lawn regularly, applying a pre-emergent herbicide, or using a weed killer. It is important to control weeds in the fall to prevent them from spreading into the lawn.

These tips will help to ensure a healthy and beautiful lawn throughout the winter and into the spring.