

# ACTON GARDEN CLUB

## HORTICULTURE HINTS

### November, 2025

DECIDE WHICH PLANTS TO DONATE TO THE CLUB'S PLANT SALE IN MAY OF 2026, MARK THOSE PLANTS FOR DIVIDING AND DIGGING.

#### SUGGESTION

- NUMBER " MARKING FLAGS" (PURCHASED AT A HARDWARE STORE).
- PLACE A FLAG NEXT TO THE PLANT TO BE DIVIDED.
- RECORD THE NAME OF THE PLANT WITH THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER.

November is your last opportunity for planting spring flowering bulbs.

Fall is **not** the time to prune woody plants other than pruning-out diseased or dead branches. Wait until early spring to prune Rhododendrons, Forsythias, Azaleas, and Lilacs. If spring flowering plants are pruned now, the flower buds for next year will be cut off. Prune these shrubs after flowering next spring.

Clean out and remove debris, diseased and dead plants from vegetable gardens and herbaceous borders. Insect and disease infected plants should be removed as these insect and disease pests often over-winter in plant debris. Try to balance how much you take out of the garden to support pollinators and wildlife which overwinter in fallen leaves, brush piles and un-mowed areas.

Continue to water trees & shrubs until the ground freezes. Drain irrigation systems, hoses, and any other watering equipment. Clean the leaves from the gutters. Empty or move containers under cover to prevent them from cracking when the soil freezes.

Early November is a good time to fertilize your lawns, especially if you didn't do it in September. Fertilizing in late fall promotes the development of deep root systems without an excess of shoot growth. With this late fall application, early spring fertilizing will not be necessary.

Don't bag and remove the fallen leaves. They contain a wealth of nutrients. Chop or run over them with a lawn mower and distribute them around trees and shrubs. This valuable plant material improves the soil structure. Once the ground freezes apply 2-3 inches of this organic mulch around woody plants keeping it a few inches from stems and trunks of trees.

Don't mulch roses and herbaceous perennials for winter protection until the ground freezes to at least a ¼ inch depth. The purpose of mulching is to keep the soil temperature as uniform as possible to help prevent freezing and thawing. A 3 to 4 inch layer of mulch is all that's needed. Pine needles, pine boughs, straw, salt marsh hay or shredded oak leaves can be used. Avoid the use of hay which may contain seeds.

Apply anti-desiccant late in month to protect vulnerable broadleaf evergreens against winter damage.

Apply deer repellent to favored shrubs such as yew, holly and rhododendron to discourage winter browsing.

Avoid storing firewood indoors, as it may be a source of insects through the winter. Most would not be injurious to your home but may be a nuisance as they crawl or fly about.

Be sure to winterize all the power tools after the gardening chores are finished this fall. Clean and sharpen hand tools. This assures proper winter storage and you can avoid the spring rush.

Now is a great time to decide what worked well in the garden and what didn't. Take notes for next year for transplanting, dividing, and new projects.

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