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Bayport Flower Houses, Inc.940 Montauk Highway, Bayport NY 11705631-472-0014 Open 7 Days a Week

# Summer 2013 **Summer 2013** 1932~2013 Celebrating Over Eighty Years of Bloomin' Joy!

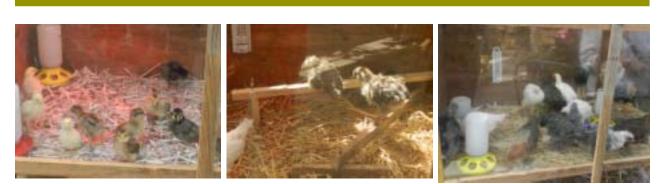


"Spring is the time of year when it is summer in the sun and winter in the shade." -Charles Dickens, Great Expectations

Well this spring has certainly covered both extremes...it's all good though, a cool spring makes for wonderful days in the garden. As summer approaches and the pace slows, mornings in the garden are a great time to garden. We are all so enthusiastic to garden in the spring but remember to keep going throughout the summer into fall.

From watering to fertilizing and planting to harvesting, it is important to tend to your garden to get the best results. We are here to help...any question you might have we can help with...with the improved varieties and techniques, summer planting is a great time

to design your gardens for season long color.



"Boys, I may not know much, but I know chicken poop from chicken salad." - Lyndon B. Johnson

We do too, now that we are immersed in our daughter's (Elizabeth and Audrey) journey into backyard homesteading. Our baby Chicks arrived in April and I think they are doubling in size every week... They are heading out to their new coop out near Berryville (that's where our fruit, berry and nut plants are in the yard). Our girls (no not the hens, our daughters) are banking on producing eggs to eat and manure to fertilize the gardens to produce food for us and the chickens. Come on down and see the chickens...they are quite beautiful, many different varieties. The ladies (no, not our daughters) should start laying by late summer...

June 15 & 16 HYDRANGEA Weekend Buy 2, Get 1 FREE All Hydranga Shrubs\*



Saturday, June 15 at 10 am - *No Charge* Garden Talks: **Bloomin' SUCCESS** with Hydrangeas



Friday, June 28<sup>th</sup> and Saturday, June 29<sup>th</sup> at 9 am With a twist of the tropical! Be sure to BE SPOTTED at the annual release of the ladybugs for children of all ages! \$5 suggested family donation to benefit the Cornell Cooperative Extension and their work in protecting the environment. **Registration** 

Required by June 20th - 631.472.0014

## Grow This Summer Pre-registration for classes is required at 631.472.0014

## June

#### Saturday, June 8 at 10 am (\$40 pp) CLFPP **Flowering Porch Pots...** Vibrant colors, cascading beauty, striking foliage. With our guidance, create a beautiful container sure to elicit ooohs and aaahhhs....

Saturday, June 15 at 10 am - *No Charge* 

#### Garden Talks: Bloomin' SUCCESS

#### with Hydrangeas

Saturday, June 15 at 10 am (\$15 pp)

#### **Plant A BBQ Garden For Dad**

Oh, he'll love this one! Rosemary, Basil, Tomatoes and Peppers. Plus a great BBQ recipe or two - the PERFECT Handmade Father's Day Gift!

Friday, June 28th and Saturday, June 29th at 9 am

#### Ladybug Breakfast Luau...

**NEW!** With a twist of the tropical! Be sure to BE SPOT-TED at the annual release of the ladybugs for children of all ages! \$5 suggested family donation to benefit the Cornell Cooperative Extension and their work in protecting the environment. Registration **Required by June** 

20th - 631.472.0014

# July

Saturday, July 13 at 10 am - *No Charge* Garden Talks: **OH DEAR**,

**The Deer!** Bambi has arrived on the Sourth Shore! And the North Shore! And the East End! And Your Backyard! Learn how to co-exist with these creatures without resorting to "extreme" measures.

Saturday, July 27 at 10 am **(\$40 pp) Succulent Candle Ring** A beautiful, living succulent planting for placement around a candle.

#### Saturday, July 27 at 3 pm (\$15 pp)

**Garden of Little Water** A sweet succulent planting and a lesson on how we can all conserve the precious water we have on this great earth.





## 25% Off All Pottery

Not to be combined with any other offer. Not valid on past purchases. In-stock items only. Expires 6/30/13 code: NLJ136 Bayport Flower Houses, Inc.



# <u>Garden</u> Fresh

### Tomatoes - Ripe and tasty, the hearty

tomato is America's most popular home-grown vegetable, and with good reason. They're easy, prolific, and useful. Modern varieties are almost foolproof and bear loads of delicious fruit starting in July. And they come in forms, flavors and colors that match every global cuisine imaginable.

Remember to plant your tomatoes deep. Leave just the growing tip and a few leaves showing. Then water thoroughly and keep the plants watered regularly. It's best to water thoroughly, then let the soil dry slightly for 2-3 days before watering again.

How far apart you plant your tomato plant depends on the type - bush type of stake type. Bush type tomatoes produce lots of fruit at one time. They grow best when caged and should be planted about 3 feet apart. Stake type tomatoes grow tall and need to be staked. They set fruit throughout the season. You can plant these closer together, about 2 ft apart, since they grow more upright.

To train the vine of a staked tomato, remove the side shoots or "suckers" that form at each leaf joint. Just snap them off, the plant won't mind. Your stake should be about 6 feet tall for maximum production and the plant should be tied with twine or plastic tape.

Common problems for tomatoes include blossom end rot and tomato hornworms. Blossom end rot often results from excessive water and lack of calcium. Once your tomatoes have it there is no cure, just discard damaged fruit. Tomato hornworms can be identified by large bites missing from fruit and tell-tale black droppings. Pick the worms off by hand.

Pick your tomatoes when they're nearly ripe! What a wonderful feeling to have fresh vegetables in your home! Slightly green tomatoes will ripen in your windowsill, just don't let them overripen and go to waste! And be sure to share your harvest with friends, family and neighbors! **TIP**: Refrigeration of tomatoes temporarily reduces the strength of their fragrance chemical. Let it come up to room temperature before serving for maximum

### **Peppers** - With such a variety from which to choose,

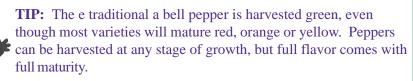
peppers are a must-have in any vegetable garden. There are as many recipes as there are types, so it's best to pick the peppers you use the most. Sweet peppers and bell peppers are versatile in the kitchen, and hot peppers add spice to any meal. Plant them in your vegetable garden or patio containers and expect a big harvest later in the summer and into the fall.

Choose a sunny location that gets six or more hours of sun each day and dig a hole about two times as wide as the pot that holds your pepper plant. Place your plant in the soil a little bit deeper than it was in the pot. Refill the space around your plant with soil and press lightly to compact the dirt You can stake peppers for more stability as they grow.

Water immediately to settle the soil. Most gardeners fertilize with a slowrelease or natural fertilizer when planting. You can follow up with liquid feed throughout the season. Your pepper plants should be spaced 18-24 inches apart in the garden.

Peppers are thirsty plants! They need a moderate supply of water from the moment you plant them until the end of the season. However, they won't tolerate saturated soil that waterlogs their roots! The soil must drain well yet hold enough moisture to keep the plants in production. To maintain a proper balance, work some organic matter such as compost into the soil when planting to enhance moisture retention. Use mulch to prevent excessive evaporation during dry summer months. Don't overfertilize! This tends to make the plants develop lush foliage at the expense of fruit production. Generally, peppers are problem-free. However, you should avoid working in your garden after a rain so diseases don't spread among wet pepper plants. And pepper plants are

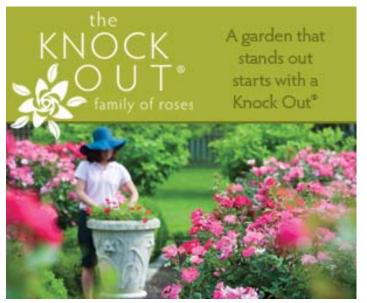
easily damaged when laden with fruit. For support, loosely tie the plants to stakes using rubber bands to allow expansion when growing - don't use twine or twist ties.



Courtesy of Burpee Home Gardens. For more vegetable gardening information and recipes, visit *www.burpeehomegardens.com* 







**The Knock Out® Family of Roses** are **easy to grow** and do not require special care. They are the most disease resistant rose on the market. They have stunning flower power with a generous bloom cycle (about every 5-6 weeks) that will continue until the first hard frost. All of the Knock Out® Roses are self-cleaning so there is no need to deadhead.

The Knock Out® Family of Roses are **winter hardy** to USDA Zone 5 and **heat tolerant** throughout the entire U.S. They thrive in almost every area of the country. In the coldest regions, they will need winter protection.

If unpruned, The Knock Out® Family of Roses can easily grow to be more than 3-4' wide x 3-4' tall. A once a year cut (to about 12" above the ground) in early spring (after the last hard frost) is also recommended for maximum performance.

The Knock Out® Family of Roses can **fit into any landscape**. Plant them individually among shrubs, annuals and perennials in mixed beds and borders. Plant them in large groups to create a colorful hedge. Plant them along a foundation to provide a bright border.

## **Crape Myrtles**

No yard or landscape should be without a crape myrtle, or two, or three, or... many! How wonderful to have something that blooms so profusely during that time of year when most other plants are looking tired and worn from the summer heat and drought. Crape myrtles blooms in late summer and can be found in flower colors of pinks, lilac, white, reds and purples. Requiring very little maintenance once established, crape myrtles need a full sun location to thrive and they do not like wet feet. Keep these needs in mind when selecting a site to plant them. They will require some supplemental watering for the first year or so to get off to a good start. Crape myrtles are also pretty much pest free, except for a run in with aphids on occasion and these are easily controlled with an insecticidal soap spray. Some varieties are more susceptible to powdery mildew than others but most of the newer varieties are more resistant to this fungus problem.



Although tolerant of a wide range of soils, crape myrtles grow poorly in wet locations so be sure to select a planting site that is well drained. Late spring to early summer is the best time to select and plant your new crape myrtles while they are actively growing. Plant at or slightly above ground level, spreading the roots out slightly. They do prefer a slightly acid soil.

Crape myrtles can be found in shrub, multi-stem tree and single trunk tree forms. For best results select a cultivar whose growth characteristics and ultimate size fit your intended use. Planting a shrub- or tree-like crape myrtle in an area of limited space will require yearly pruning to keep it from outgrowing its place. Single- or multi-stemmed tree-form crape myrtles are ideal as flowering specimen trees or as small, flowering shade trees near patios, walkways, and entrances. Shrub forms make an excellent accent in a shrub border when planted in groups. Dwarf plants are effective as large groundcovers, perennial bedding plants, or container plants providing vivid, summer-flowering interest.

If adequate room is provided, little pruning is required except to maintain shape or remove any dead or crossing branches. Remove any suckers or water sprouts to maintain tree forms. Blossoms are produced on new growth so you can prune anytime the plants are dormant through the winter.

#### For this article and many more on gardening, visit our website at www.bayportflower.com









And during June, we've got a table with paper and crayons where kids can create a personal thank-you picture to attach to their gift at no extra charge!

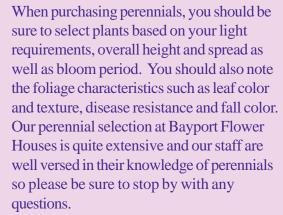






Flowering perennials are typically herbaceous (non-woody) plants that die to the ground in fall and come up again in spring. and live three years or longer. In contrast, an annual is a non-woody plant that only lives for one growing season and has to be replanted each spring. Perennials can be planted alone in beds and borders or combined with annuals and woody plants in areas such as foundation plantings. Certain low-growing perennials make effective ground covers in your landscape and a wide array of perennials are of value for cut flowers, both fresh and dried.







Not only do flowers feed the soul, they connect us to nature in a way that makes us more human. Flowers represent joy and because they are only fleeting they call our attention as they can't be taken for granted, for they might not be there tomorrow. So when you need a connection, either to the earth or to a friend...think of flowers...you will be glad you did, their smile will say it all!

## **Uh oh...** Where'd all the Impatiens go?

Impatiens are under attack by a disease called Impatiens downy mildew. Downy mildew kills standard bedding and double Impatiens (Impatiens walleriana). On a happy note, other garden plants are safe from this disease, including New Guinea Impatiens.





### Yikes! What should I plant in the shade instead?



Begonias



New Guinea Impatiens Don't worry... we're not affected by Impatiens Downy Mildew!

