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Maple

GREENHOUSE GARDEN CENTER & GIFT SHOP

At Greenhouse Garden Center our company slogan is "Gardeners Helping Gardeners Succeed". Our purpose is to add beauty into the lives of our customers and community. Whether it is through our unique product selection, awe inspiring displays or our knowledge of how to bring spectacular beauty into any home or garden, our mission is clear: life is too short not to make it a little more beautiful.



AUTUMN: WHY PLANT NOW?

Although many gardeners plant trees and shrubs in the spring, knowledgeable gardeners plant in the fall to take advantage of all this fabulous season has to offer. But why is fall planting better than spring planting?

STRESS REDUCTION

Transplanting causes stress as plants are removed from containers, balls or established locations and changed to new locations. Planting in the fall, when a plant is entering dormancy and is generally hardier and sturdier, reduces this stress so the plant can thrive.

ESTABLISHES STRONG ROOTS

Fall planting "establishes" trees and shrubs by encouraging root growth. Because the soil is still warm, the roots continue to develop until freezing, though the upper parts of the plant are already dormant.

They are then better able to withstand the rigors of the next summer's heat and dry conditions. This is especially critical in dry climates or areas prone to drought or irregular rainfall.

FASTER MATURITY

The "head-start" of fall planting results in a larger plant in less time, helping create a mature landscape without waiting for smaller plants to catch up. This can be especially critical when replacing dead or damaged plants in a mature landscape to avoid a gap or uneven look.





WATER CONSERVATION

Planting in the fall saves watering time and promotes conservation by eliminating daily watering. Cooler temperatures with the addition of both morning and evening dew contribute greatly to soil moisture availability in fall without as much supplemental watering.

COLOR CONFIRMATION

Fall is the best time to see a plant's autumnal color. Planting in the fall eliminates the surprise of the wrong color or unexpected shades that may not coordinate with nearby plants. By planting in autumn, you'll know exactly what you're purchasing and planting, and you will be able to match better with your existing landscape.

TREES IN PARTICULAR

- Stabilize the soil, minimizing erosion
- Creates oxygen: one tree can produce enough oxygen for 10 humans for one year!
- Filters and cools the air: a large tree can release as much as 400 gallons of moisture from its leaves daily
- Reduces utility bills: planted on the south and southwest will shade during hot summer months, reducing air conditioning. When leaves fall, sun will warm the structure, reducing heating bills.

Autumn can be the ideal time to plant trees and shrubs, whether you are adding to your landscape, replacing plants or starting a whole new look. If you plant in autumn, you'll be amazed at how lovely your landscape will look next spring.





TREES FOR AUTUMN COLOR

RED FALL COLOR	
HORNBEAM	Native Flame
MAPLE	Autumn Blaze Autumn Flame Brandywine Flame Red Rocket Ruby Sunset Somersett Sun Valley Urban Sunset Vine
SERVICEBERRY	Autumn Brilliance Princess Diana
OAK	Red Scarlet Pin Crimson Spire
TUPELO	Firestarter
ZELKOVA	Wireless

REDDISH-PURPLE FALL COLOR	
ASH	Autumn Purple
CHOKEBERRY	
FLOWERING CHERRY	
MAPLE	Burgundy Belle
PEAR	Redspire Chanticleer

YELLOW/ORANGE/RED FALL COLOR	
CRABAPPLE	Brandywine Bechtel
HAWTHORN	Washington
MAPLE	Apollo Fall Fiesta Firefall Green Mountain Rocky Mountain Glow
MOUNTAIN ASH	
PEAR	Chastity
QUAKING ASPEN	
SERVICEBERRY	Spring Flurry

YELLOW FALL COLOR	
ASH	Golden Desert Patmore Marshall
BIRCH	
GINKGO	
HACKBERRY	
HONEYLOCUST	
LINDEN	
MAPLE	Emerald Queen
ОАК	American Dream Skinny Genes





SHRUBS & VINES FOR AUTUMN COLOR

REDDISH-PURPLE FALL COLOR	
CISTENA PLUM	
MISS KIM LILAC	
OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA	
SMOKEBUSH	
VIBURNUM	Nannyberry Double-file
YELLOW FALL COLOR	_
Siberian Pea	
Witch Hazel	

RED FALL COLOR	
BARBERRY	
BURNING BUSH	
CHOKEBERRY	Red or Black
COTONEASTER	
NANDINA	
RED TWIG DOGWOOD	
SPIRAEA	Goldflame
SUMAC	
VINES • RED FALL COLOR	
Boston lvy	
Virginia Creeper	



PLANTS WITH WINTER INTEREST

RED FALL COLOR	
CONTORTED FILBERT	Contorted branching
CORALBERRY	Pinkish berries
COTONEASTER	Red berries
DOGWOOD	Red or yellow stems
HEAVENLY BAMBOO	Red berries
HOLLY	Red berries
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES	Dried seed heads fall through winter
PYRACANTHA	Orange berries
ROSA RUGOSA	Rose hips
SNOWBERRY	White berries





FALL GARDENER'S CALENDAR • SEPTEMBER

- Spruce up the landscape by planting fall pansies, flowering cabbage & kale, garden mums, fallblooming perennials as well as trees and shrubs.
- If you live in Tahoe, test your lawn pH to determine if you need to apply lime this season. A 50 lb. bag of Lime will raise the pH about a half a point per 1000 square feet of turf.
- Pick up your **spring flowering bulbs** like tulips, daffodils, crocus, hyacinths, snowdrops and more! An **auger** for the drill will also help make planting easier.
- Plant cool-season salad greens (arugula, lettuce, radishes and spinach) in cold frames.
- Apply Superphosphate now to coax stubborn plants into bloom next year.
- Aerate, re-seed and apply fall lawn food to the lawn. Keep grass seed damp; water every day if necessary. You will also want to check for grubs. Increased activities of skunks, raccoons and moles as well as brown patches that peel back easily are an indication of grub activity. Apply granular Sevin to control the grubs as well as chinch bugs and sod webworm.
- Treat houseplants with Systemic Granules or Insect Killing Soap now to get rid of any insects before bringing them into the house prior to the first frost.
- Clean out garden ponds and pools. Cover with **pond netting** before the leaves start falling.
- Spray Bonide All-Season Spray on hemlocks to control woolly adelgid.





FALL GARDENER'S CALENDAR • OCTOBER

- Plant bulbs. Fertilize with bulb food and water in well.
- Divide daylilies and spring-blooming perennials, including iris and peonies. Don't be tempted to prune your spring flowering shrubs like forsythia, azaleas, holly, lilac, rhododendron, spirea or viburnum or you will destroy next year's flower buds.
- Rake leaves from the lawn and lower the mower blade. Check your compost pile. Now is a good time to add **Bio Activator** to help break down brown leaves and lawn clippings. A pound of nitrogen fertilizer should be added to each 6 inches of material.
- Dig up summer-flowering bulbs, such as dahlias, cannas, tuberous begonias, caladiums and gladiolus after the frost kills the top growth. Treat them with copper dust, pack them in peat moss or vermiculite and store them in a cool, ventilated area for winter.
- Fertilize your trees with Jobe's Tree Spikes after the leaves fall. Fertilize azaleas, rhododendron, and evergreens with Bumper Crop Rhody, Azalea
 and Holly (4-5-2) food and other shrubs with Bumper Crop Fruit and Citrus (8-4-2) food. Spray hemlock again with Bonide All-Season Spray Oil.
- Set up bird feeders. Clean out birdbaths, refill and purchase heaters for the winter.
- Clean up debris surrounding shrubs and perennials, and destroy any diseased leaves. Mound 10-12 inches of Protect or shredded bark around roses to
 protect the bud graft from winter damage.
- Remove annuals, roots and all, and add to your compost pile, but do not add any diseased material to it. Corn, potatoes and tomatoes are not recommended.
- Cut back perennials, unless they feature ornamental seed heads, and fertilize. Prune 2yr old raspberry canes to the ground. Clean up your beds and gardens to avoid harboring insects and diseases over the winter.
- Pot hardy spring bulbs (crocus, daffodil, hyacinth and tulip) and place in a cold frame or cool garage (40 degrees) or sink into the ground and mulch. Keep evenly moist.
- Update garden records, noting successes and failures, gaps in planting, future planting and landscape changes.
- Water all landscape plants well and mulch before the winter cold sets in.
- Spray evergreens, azaleas, rhododendron, boxwood and rose canes with Wilt Pruf for protection against wind and cold weather.



Fresh vegetables don't have to end as the days grow shorter – fall is a great time to plant an autumn garden to extend the growing season. Many vegetables such as broccoli or cauliflower are of a higher quality when grown in the fall, while others, like kale, develop better flavor after a frost. Spinach, chard, kale, collards, peas, radish, carrots and mustard all grow rapidly and flourish at the end of the season, ideal for autumn gardening. Loose-leaf lettuces do well, too.

Come on in to Greenhouse and get a head start on your fall vegetable garden with 6pks, 4" or gallons of many of your favorites.

To prepare your bed for seeds, immediately pull out whatever plants have finished producing. Spade or till the soil to a depth of 6-8 inches, rake the area lightly and work in a light application of compost and 5-10-10 tomato vegetable fertilizer to provide adequate nutrition for rapid-growing fall veggies.

Broadcast a mixture of the seeds or combine seeds of several types of lettuce to allow you to harvest your salad already mixed. It works best to plant greens in blocks or wide rows, because they're easier to harvest and you'll have fewer weeds. If you plant blocks each time a new space opens up, you'll have staggered plantings that can produce over a longer time.











Some autumn vegetable varieties will tolerate cold better than others. Read seed packets before you purchase them to determine what will be best in your area, but don't be put off by such notations as chard's taking 60 days to mature. The greens are good when they're younger, too.

Water seeds after sowing and keep the ground evenly moist until the seedlings are up and growing. Seedlings may also need to be sheltered from extreme heat. Protect plants by shading them from the sun with Harvest Guard until they are established.

Although insects tend to be less bothersome in late fall, some vegetables in the cabbage family, including mustard, kale and collards, may attract cabbageworms or aphids. Apply Pyrethrin sprays for an organic method of control. Harvest Guard also helps keep insect populations down. As the plants begin to fill out, thin them enough to allow air to circulate and dry off moisture. This helps prevent insect problems too.

Right up through our Indian Summer plants will thrive. Harvest your fall vegetables as soon as the plants reach edible size. Even after the first frosts, you'll be able to keep harvesting to enjoy the yield of your extended-season garden.



TOP FALL VEGETABLES

- Broccoli
- Brussels Sprouts*
- Cabbage
- Carrots
- Cauliflower
- Swiss Chard
- Collards
- Kale
- Lettuce, Leaf
- Mustard
- Peas
- Radish
- Spinach
- * will take longer for harvest





FORCING BULBS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND BEYOND

Blooming baskets and pots of brightly colored forced bulbs make a fabulous holiday or winter gift for others and ourselves. What better way to dress up the holiday home or cheer up a long, cold winter, reminding us of impending spring?

The forcing process should begin in September or early October if you want the bulbs to be blooming when given in late November or December.

FAVORITE BULBS FOR FORCING

BULB	COLD TREATMENT (DAYS)	WEEKS TO BLOOM
Amaryllis	None	6 - 8
Crocus	15	2 - 3
Hyacinth	Prepared 10 - 12 Unprepared 11- 14	2 - 3 2 - 3
Iris Reticulata	15	2 - 3
Muscari	13 - 15	2 - 3
Narcissus (Daffodil)	5 - 17	4 - 5
Paperwhites	None	3 - 5
Tulip	14 - 20	4 - 5



FORCING BULBS IN 10 EASY STEPS

- 1. **Count** backwards from the desired bloom date the number of weeks required for bloom plus the number of weeks required for cooling. This is the planting date. To use your forced bulbs as a blooming Christmas gift, you will have to plant in September.
- **2. Select** a container that has drainage holes and is at least twice as tall as the unplanted bulb. There is an exception for paperwhites that you plan to grow in stone. These should be placed in a container without drainage holes.
- **3. Mix** a good bulb fertilizer into your potting soil according to directions on the package.
- 4. Fill enough of your container with potting soil so that when the bulb is placed on top of the soil the tip of the bulb sits slightly above the lip.
- **5. Place** your bulbs on top of the soil. Keep them close without touching each other or the container.
- 6. **Continue** to fill the area between the bulbs with soil. Fill until slightly below the lip.
- 7. Water the soil gently, allowing excess to drain.
- 8. **Refrigerate** potted bulbs for the appropriate amount of time. Check frequently and water as necessary to keep the soil moist.
- **9. Gradually** acclimate planted bulbs to a warm, bright location when their required cooling time has been completed. Move back out of direct sun and into a cooler location when the bulbs finally flower to prolong the blooms.
- 10. Rotate container frequently to produce straight stems.

Paperwhites



ALL ABOUT WINTER WATERING

Autumn has arrived. Often, unknowing gardeners turn their irrigation systems off with the first freeze. Although it seems logical, this practice is not good for the health of your plants. Weather patterns in the fall vary from occasional freezes, particularly at night, to 60s and 70s in the daytime. Rarely do we have significant precipitation in October that soaks the ground, and it is a good deep soaking that is best for plants. Even though the temperature has dropped, the humidity is extremely low, the wind still blows and the sun is warm during the day. Plants continue to require water.

To suddenly stop watering will cause stress. A better technique is to harden off trees, shrubs, perennials and lawn. Hardening off means to gradually reduce the amount of water provided to your plants and lengthening the time between watering.

Since our weather systems often do not provide enough moisture, it will be necessary for you to water at least once per month through the fall and winter months. As the temperatures drop and remain at freezing, turn off and drain your irrigation system. To provide monthly irrigation, water with hoses and sprinklers. Turn on the system and drain again when finished. Turning on your drip system is not recommended.



Lawns require approximately 1 inch of water per month, according to the Western Regional Climate Center at the Desert Research Institute in Reno. Water plants, 5yrs or younger, out to the drip line; 5yrs or older, outside the drip line (the drip line is the outer reach of the branches all the way around the plant) - to a depth of 18 inches. Do this slowly so that water does not run off.

The Greenhouse Garden Center staff is available to assist you with any questions or concerns, so please feel free to come to the nursery or call us at 775-882-8600.



WINTERIZING BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

The effects of winterkill are often slow to appear. A plant will seem to come through the winter unscathed, but as spring develops the edges of leaves turn brown, the bark may split, and eventually a branch may be lost, sometimes the entire plant. The plant goes largely dormant, neither taking in moisture nor transpiring it (i.e. venting through the leaves). But on warm, sunny days in midwinter, such as during the traditional February thaw, the leaves may begin to transpire. The roots, however, buried in the still-frozen ground, are unable to replace the lost water. If there is a brisk wind the effects are accelerated and the plant becomes desiccated. All broadleaf evergreens are prone to this calamity but rhododendrons are especially vulnerable as their leaves tend to be bigger than those of other evergreens.

Luckily there are ways to prevent, or at least to minimize, the effects of winterkill. Part of the remedy is to make sure your plants go into the winter in a healthy state. The other is to protect their exposed surfaces once cold weather sets in by coating them with an anti-desiccant spray. Experts like to say that a good way to get a plant through the winter is to take care of it the previous summer, and this is certainly true of rhododendrons. Summer droughts weaken plants, so make sure they are adequately watered during the hot months and into the fall. Be sure to maintain your vigilance during the autumn — a lovely dry Indian Summer stretch can prove to be damaging. Replenish the mulch around plants and take care of insect or disease problems.

Water thoroughly before the ground freezes. Even if there has been normal rainfall during November, the single most important thing you can do for broadleaf evergreens is give them an adequate water supply before the ground freezes. Once every two weeks water the soil around your plants to a depth of 18 inches. Keep this up until the ground freezes. Not only does this provide an insurance supply of moisture that the plants may need later, it also slows the actual freezing of the soil, as water must give off heat in order to freeze. Check to see that your mulch is adequate: a two to three inch layer of shredded bark mulch will keep the soil from freezing too abruptly.

Apply an anti-desiccant. Before the ground freezes, spray your broadleaf evergreens with an anti-desiccant. These substances are available as ready-to-use sprays or as a concentrate that can be mixed with water and applied with a standard sprayer. Choose a day when the temperature is above 40 degrees, so that the mixture can dry properly, and be sure to coat both sides of the leaves. The mixture acts as a sealant, preventing excessive amounts of moisture from escaping.

Shield exposed plants. Plants of questionable hardiness or those especially exposed to bitter winter winds may need additional protection. A simple screen will break the force of the wind without reducing proper air flow. Screens can be made of burlap nailed to wooden stakes or of lath fencing that is sold in rolls. However, do not wrap plants in plastic. This cuts off air circulation and on a sunny day it can act as an oven.

Renew the anti-desiccant. Most sprays rarely last through the winter. Apply in October and reapply each month through March, making sure that all surfaces, top and bottom, are coated. Water your plants again when the ground thaws and be careful about brushing snow off plants. They are extremely brittle and easily damaged.



CHRISTMAS MUSINGS

As a young boy I would get so excited when the Sears catalog would arrive, because Christmas was soon to be making my heart sing. When I got older, I realized that I got more clothes and necessities over toys and Lionel trains. After college, I enjoyed Christmas with the friends, family and decorations, more clothes, and some tools, but now I started getting my own Christmas decorations for my own tree.

Bells, blown glass, and stuffed animals started becoming treasures that would allow me to remember those individuals who had meant so much to me, places that I had been, and hobbies and activities that I enjoyed.

My tree has been a tree of wonder, love, and treasured memories for years and now I am starting my sons' Christmas trees with items of remembrance.

Over the last 40 plus years of offering décor and ornaments of like kind, I enjoy watching our customers' eyes brighten and smiles widen as they find a new treasure, a new gift, or a friend. Hundreds of thousands of Christmas shoppers have enjoyed our ever changing displays, selections, and themes as the Christmas season hurriedly arrives bringing a new rush.

Out, with old plain glass and plastic colored balls and in, with frosted pinecones, snowflakes, berries, birds, bears and hundreds of other fun and wonderful ornaments. Did I mention sports, music, travel, outdoor, gnomes, baked goods, and religions?

Now that you have a better notion of some of the items we offer, enjoy the delightful decorating that invokes pleasant times past, present, and possibly those to come.

~ <mark>David</mark> Ruf (Owner)

DECORATING FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Whether you prefer a single candle in each window or a 12-foot tree covered with glittering decorations, our ideas will help you create a special home, from the simple to the dramatic! Try some new and stunning decorations this holiday season, including...

GARLANDS AND SWAGS

Graceful drapes of greeneries and ribbons are the perfect choice for mantles, doorways, arches and railings. Weave two coordinating ribbons around a swag for a stunning contrast, or attach cones, berries or dried or silk flowers with a dab of hot glue for a colorful burst. You might also weave a bead strand or a battery-operated string of lights into a garland or swag for extra glamour.

WREATHS

Classic wreaths can be stunning on doors, over mantles or on windows. They can be completed with a single bow or festooned with berries, trumpets, cones or other decorations to match your décor. Whimsical wreaths may be made of candy or faux cookies, or you might tuck small gift boxes or other accents into the design.

FRESH CUT GREENS

Pine boughs and holly sprigs look and smell great, whether they are scattered on the mantle, tucked behind pictures or brimming from vases and baskets. Tie a bunch together with a big bow for a delightful, simple door decoration. When using in a vase, make a fresh cut at the base of greens before arranging and check the water often the first few days to keep them plump and fragrant.

ROPING

Simple ropes of pine, cedar and fir look great along a fence, railing or light post. Add large, bold bows along the railing or fence with even larger bows at the base of the gateposts for an easy decoration and to bring the look together.

ORNAMENTS

Ornaments don't just belong on trees anymore! Fill a tall, clear vase or glass pillar with colorful ornaments to display them elegantly, no tree required. For a more elegant look, use ornaments of just 1-2 colors, or ornaments only in coordinating shades and similar hues. You can also display ornaments in a broad open dish, around the base of a pillar candle or worked into a wreath or swag.

TREATS

Your favorite holiday treats can also be elegant decorations. String candy canes along a garland or arrange them in a vase for a sweet decoration. A gingerbread house can be a beautiful centerpiece, or fragrant gingerbread cookies can be attached to a garland or swag. You can even add a dish of bright peppermints as a candle base or ribbon candies to a wreath.

No matter what your decorating style, there are creative and unusual ways you can add festive elegance to your home to celebrate the season.



STUFF A GARDENER'S STOCKING

Stocking stuffers don't have to be useless, jokey items that are quickly forgotten after the holidays. Instead, choose the appropriate stocking stuffers with a gardening twist, and even the smallest stocking will be filled with gardening fun for that special gardener in your life. No matter what type of gardener you want to buy for, we've got the right stocking stuffers for their green thumb!



ALL GARDENERS LOVE:

- Weather stations, rain gauges and hygrometers
- Window thermometers or barometers
- Hand tools such as bulb diggers, trowels, pruners, foldable saws and cultivators
- Whetstone for sharpening blades
- A soil pH reader
- Velcro support tape
- Holsters for pruners
- Hand lotion to prevent chapping
- Watering cans or wands
- Kneeling pads
- Subscriptions to their favorite gardening magazines
- Garden-themed ornaments or trinkets
- Amaryllis and Paperwhite bulbs

SEED SOWERS APPRECIATE:

- Seed packets, especially heirloom or unique varieties
- Soil thermometers
- Warming mats (just roll them up to put into the stocking)
- Plant labels including metal with an embossing pen or write on styles
- Small envelopes for storing seeds

FLOWERBED AFICIONADOS WILL APPRECIATE:

- A wildflower guide
- Floral-themed garden accessories
- Delicate bud vases for bringing flowers indoors
- Spray bottle for pesticide or fungus care

FASHIONISTA GARDENERS CAN FEEL GLAMOROUS WITH:

- Stylish sun hats and sunglasses
- Gardening aprons or belts
- Garden clogs
- Garden-themed jewelry
- Gloves in chic colors or patterns

QUIRKY GARDENERS WILL ENJOY:

- Whimsical wind chimes
- Fairy garden accessories
- Crazy types of plants and new cultivar seeds
- Kitschy décor, like plastic pink flamingos
- Garden gnomes and accessories
- Themed stepping stones or create-your-own kits

URBAN HOMESTEADERS CAN ALWAYS USE:

- How-to guides for canning and preserving food
- Filters for a kitchen compost bucket
- Treats and toys for chickens, goats or other livestock
- Indoor herb garden accessories
- Microgreen kits

WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY GARDENERS WILL APPRECIATE:

- Bird feeders
- Bird, butterfly and bat houses
- Bird foods such as suet cakes or hummingbird nectar
- A squirrel corn cob feeder
- Local wildlife identification guides
- Critter-resistant seeds and bulbs

No matter what type of gardener is on your shopping list this holiday season, there are plenty of stocking stuffer options to meet their gardening style. Stop in and finish off that shopping list today!

SPECIAL SAVINGS & OFFERS







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