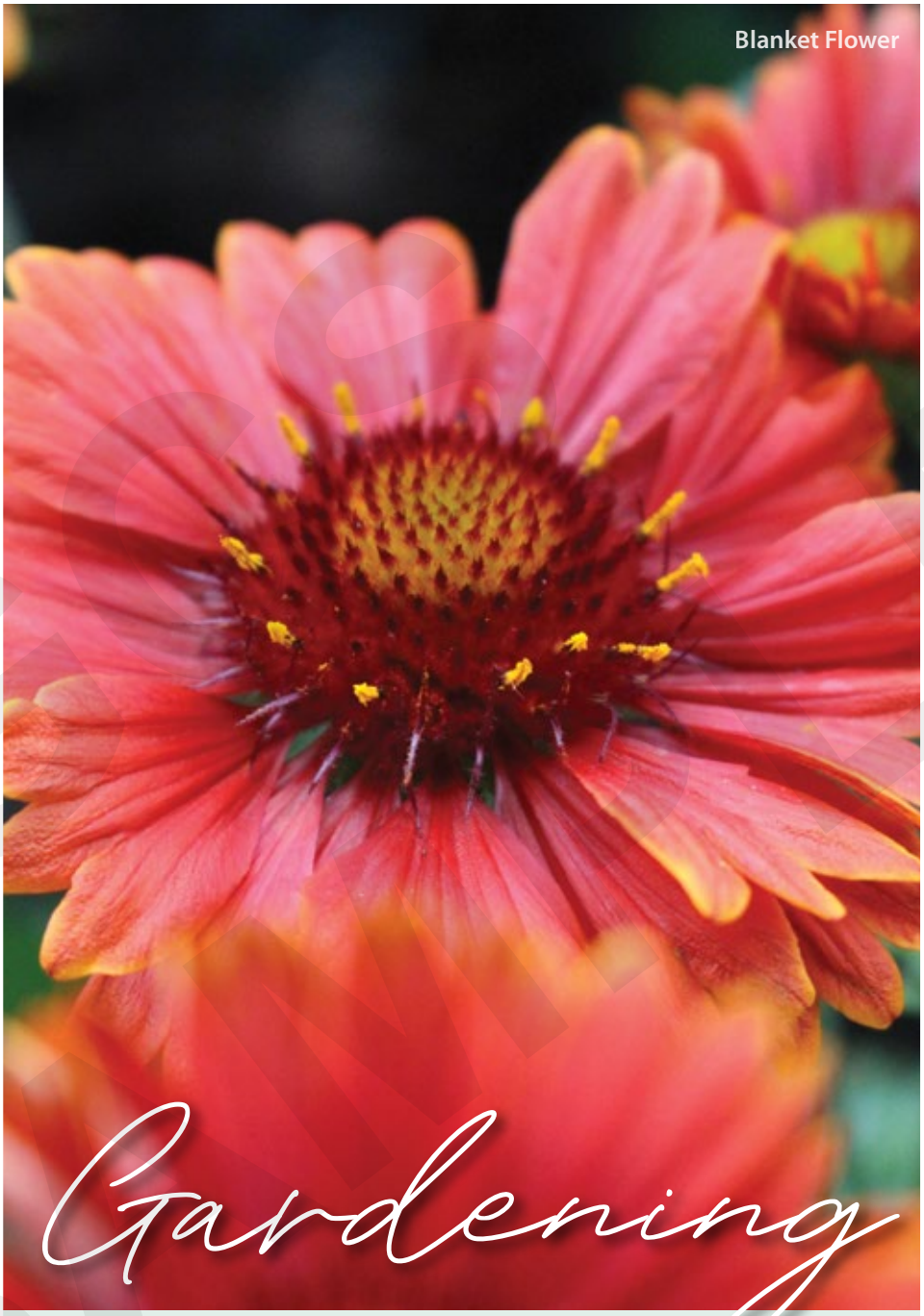
Greenhouse
Garden Center & Gift Shop
Gardeners Helping Gardeners Succeed



Gardening

IDEA BOOK 2023

TIPS & IDEAS TO INSPIRE THE GARDEN OF YOUR DREAMS

CELEBRATING 49 YEARS!

Zinnia

Greenhouse
Garden Center & Gift Shop
Gardeners Helping Gardeners Succeed

2450 S. Curry Street, Carson City, NV 89703
greenhousegardencenter.com

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Life is too short not to make it a little more beautiful.

Petunia

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!

SAMPLE

Zinnia

Bringing Butterflies TO THE BACKYARD

In spring, female butterflies will be mostly concerned with finding their species' specific host plants on which to lay fertilized eggs. Instinctively, they know they must find plants to ensure that their caterpillars will have appropriate food for survival after hatching.

Both male and female butterflies will be looking for flowers with nectar for their own survival. They will also be searching for shelter from rainy or windy weather, a sunny place for basking, and a source of water. Because many natural butterfly habitats in North America are disappearing at an alarming rate, it is becoming increasingly difficult for butterflies to find these necessities of life.

That's why if you want to lure butterflies to your yard, planting the flowers they sip nectar from isn't enough. You also need to plant the species of plants that they will lay their eggs on. If the butterflies in your yard do not find these larval host plants, they will go elsewhere.

Coneflower

But if you pair nectar-plants for butterflies with host plants for their larvae, you are creating a buffet for the life stages of the butterflies you love best. Many larval host plants are trees and shrubs. Some are flowers and herbs. Many are weeds. Make a spot in your yard for larval host plants whose butterflies you want to attract. Providing host plants for caterpillars to feed on, will allow you to watch the metamorphosis from caterpillar to chrysalis to butterfly. So, do not discourage caterpillars. They may make your garden plants look bad but it's usually only temporary.

Most important – do not use pesticides! You may be killing off the very insects you made the garden for. You don't need a large area to get a response. Just a few select plants will spur some action.

Choose the sunniest spot possible for your butterfly garden. It could be any size or shape; even a short border will work. A combination of woody shrubs, perennials and annual flowers works best, but using just a couple of plants can still yield results. Planting a section of wildflowers is an easy way to cover a problem area and lure some butterflies to your yard. If you don't have the room for a garden, hanging baskets with fuchsia, petunia or impatiens will attract butterflies as well as hummingbirds.

GCSAMPLE

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PLANTS THAT ATTRACT BUTTERFLIES AND WHETHER THEY ARE CATERPILLAR FOOD (C) OR BUTTERFLY NECTAR (B)

WOODY SHRUBS

Butterfly Bush *(Buddleia)*	B
Bluebeard *(Caryopteris)*	B
Broom *(Cytisus)*	B
Currant *(Ribes)*	B
Dogwood *(Cornus)*	C
Deutzia *(Deutzia)*	B
Elderberry *(Sambucus)*	C
Privet *(Ligustrum)*	B
Lilac *(Syringa)*	B
Ninebark *(Physocarpus)*	B
Spirea *(Spiraea)*	B
Viburnum sp.	B

TREES

Chokecherry *(Prunus)*	C
Aspen *(Populus)*	C
Hawthorn *(Crataegus)*	C

ANNUALS

Allysum *(Lobularia)*	B
Impatiens *(Balsam)*	B
Cosmos *(Cosmos)*	B
Fuchsia *(Fuchsia)*	B
Geranium *(Pelargonium)*	B
Heliotrope *(Heliotropium)*	B
Lantana *(Lantana)*	B
Marigold *(Tagetes)*	B
Petunia *(Petunia)*	B
Salvia *(Salvia)*	B
Snapdragon *(Antirrhinum)*	B
Zinnia *(Zinnia)*	B

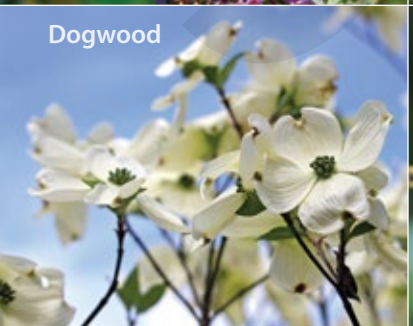
VINES

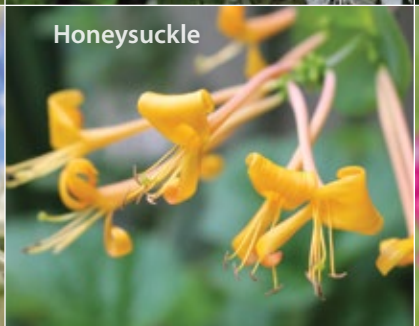
Honeysuckle *(Lonicera)*	C
Trumpet Vine *(Campsis)*	C

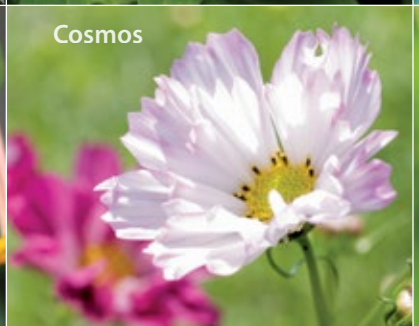
PERENNIALS

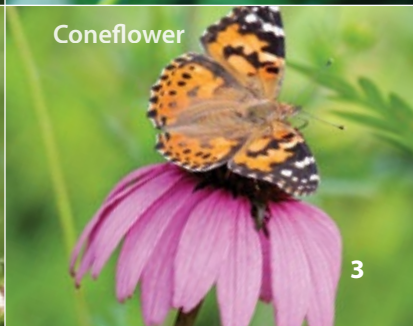
Agastache *(Hyssop)*	B
Columbine *(Aquilegia)*	B
Aster *(Aster)*	B
Butterfly Weed *(Asclepias)*	C
Carnation *(Dianthus)*	C
Catmint *(Nepeta)*	B
Coneflower *(Echinacea)*	B
Delphinium *(Delphinium)*	B
False Sunflower *(Heliopsis)*	B
Joe-Pye weed *(Eupatorium)*	B
Lavender *(Lavandula)*	B
Phlox *(Phlox)*	B
Shasta Daisy *(Leucanthemum)*	B
Valerian *(Centranthus)*	B
Yarrow *(Achillea)*	B

SAMPLE









WORKING WITH YOUR SANDY OR GRANITE-LIKE *Soil*

Sandy soil may seem like a gardener's nightmare, but in many desert regions this loose, well-draining soil is common and widespread. Fortunately, working with your sandy soil doesn't have to be hopeless. With the right preparation, plant selection, and care, even the sandiest soil can still be nourishing for your landscape and garden.

ABOUT SANDY SOIL

Sandy soil is composed of relatively large, coarse particles ranging from .05-2 millimeters in size. This type of soil is typically rich in silica and quartz, may be high in salts, and often has a neutral pH. Many organic nutrients, however, wash out of the soil quickly with rain or irrigation because it is extremely porous and holds water poorly. Sandy soil dries out quickly and can be prone to erosion.

On the other hand, there are very positive characteristics of sandy soil. It is typically lighter and easier to work than heavy clay soils, and it strongly resists compaction that can stunt root growth. This type of soil warms up quickly in the spring, allowing gardeners to extend the growing season.

To determine if you have sandy soil, take a handful of dirt and squeeze it into a ball. If the ball will not hold at all or falls apart very quickly, the soil has a high percentage of sand. If the soil shifts underneath your feet with simply walking across it, it is also very sandy.

Check out our newly designed website: GreenhouseGardenCenter.com

ENRICHING SANDY SOIL

Because sandy soil has very little organic material, it needs enriching by adding appropriate organic nutrients to nourish and support plants. Furthermore, adding organic material to sandy soil will help improve its water retention so it will not dry out as quickly and nutrients will not leach out as rapidly. There are several easy ways to enrich sandy soil…

- Add 3-4 inches of well-aged manure or finished compost and till it into the top 6-8 inches of the planting area before initial planting.
- Use 3-4 inches of organic mulch such as bark, shredded leaves, or dry lawn clippings around established plants to protect the plants and gradually add more nutrients to the top of the soil.
- Choose slow-release fertilizer formulas for regular applications throughout the growing season, opting for blends specially suited to the plant types you grow.
- Addition of humic acid – many organic fertilizers have this material – allows the soil biome and microbes to flourish thus naturally enhancing the trees, shrubs, and flowers to be healthier.

Over time, the soil's composition will improve and its nutrient supplements may need adjusting. Regularly testing the soil will help keep it nutritionally balanced so it continues to help every plant thrive.

WATERING IN SANDY SOIL

Sandy soil is very loose and porous, and water can run through it very quickly – so spread your watering out over a large area to moisten the most area as possible. Smart watering is essential when you are working with sandy soil.

- Water deep and long, but at infrequent intervals to encourage plants to develop broad, deep root systems that will reach out for as much water as possible.
- Apply 2-3 inches of mulch reaching to the dripline of the plant canopy to help curb evaporation and keep moisture available.
- Consider using soaker hoses, drip systems, or other slow watering systems rather than a quick application all at once.

With care, it is possible to thoroughly water plants even in sandy soil or drought-ridden areas. Being water-wise can help gardeners best manage their sandy soil without making any plants go thirsty.

SAMPLE

Black-Eyed Susan

MORE TIPS FOR YOUR SANDY SOIL

No matter what you plant, there are other ways to make the most of every square inch of sandy soil in your yard, landscape, or garden.

- Test your soil to monitor its pH, microbe activity, and other characteristics in addition to the soil's structure. The more intimate knowledge you have about your soil, the better you will be able to work with it.
- Dig and work with soil in the cooler temperatures of late fall and/or early spring when it may be a bit more moist and will hold the soil structure slightly better. This will also give any organic material you've added extra time to break down so plants can take it up more easily.
- Water new plants more frequently and slower until they become established, as they will not yet have deeper roots, but do water efficiently so they are encouraged to grow.
- Select drought tolerant plants.
- Use stakes or other supports to bolster young trees or any larger plantings until they become established and are firmly set in the sandy soil. Depending on the plant's growth rate, the plant may need support several months.

Columbine

Sandy soil is no better or worse than any other type of soil. The better you understand it, the better you will be able to work with sandy soil so your lawn, garden, flowerbeds, trees and overall landscape look their very best and every plant will thrive.

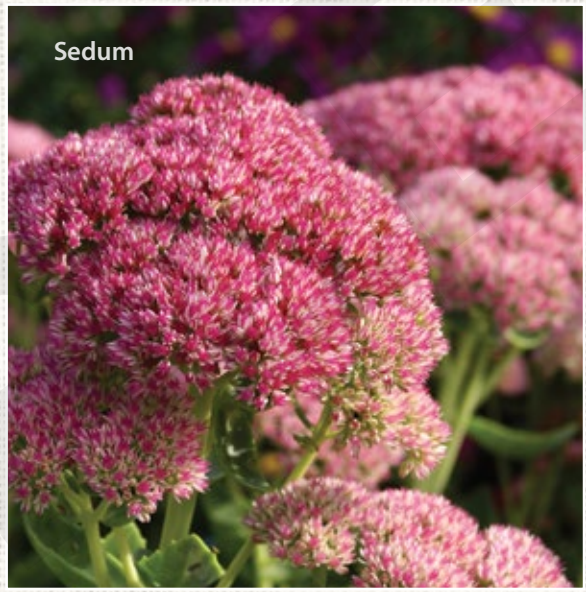
PLANTS THAT THRIVE IN SAND

Choosing the best plants to grow in sandy soil can be a challenge. The plants that do best in sandy areas will have fast-growing roots and a sturdy structure. They are often drought-tolerant and easy to grow. There are flowers, trees, herbs, and even fruits and vegetables that can all do well in sandy soil, including…

- Black-eyed Susan
- Blanket Flower
- Columbine
- Cosmos
- Daylily
- Hosta
- Lavender
- Phlox
- Russian Sage
- Salvia
- Sedum
- Yarrow

- Apache Plume
- Butterfly Bush
- Caryopteris
- Mountain Mahogany
- Siberian Pea
- Bur Oak
- Emerald Green Arborvitae
- Purple Robe Locust
- Red Oak
- Red Cedar
- Scotch Pine
- White Pine

These plants are just a few that can grow well in sandy soil, and it is best to visit the garden center for more recommendations specifically for your area. The plants that will do best in any particular sandy patch also depends on more than just the quality and condition of the soil. Examine light levels, consider USDA hardiness recommendations, available moisture, and the length of the growing season to choose the very best plants to take advantage of your sandy soil's natural qualities.




Dogwood

LATE SPRING & SUMMER *Blooming Trees*

When choosing flowering trees for the landscape, we often tend to make our selections from the long list of flashy spring blooming trees that are all so common and familiar in every yard. At the same time, we tend to overlook the more reserved, yet exceptionally elegant, summer blooming trees that can add so much drama and beauty to every space. Check out this selection and consider one or two to round out the seasons when considering your next landscape addition.


Fringe Tree


Japanese Tree Lilac

MAY & JUNE BLOOMERS

FRINGE TREE *(Chionanthus virginicus)*
18’ x 20’, masses of fragrant and feathery blooms; adaptable to varied soils and climates

HAWTHORN *(Crataegus)*

Crimson Cloud – 25’ x 18’, bright red flowers with white center; bright red fruit

Toba – 20’ x 20’, fragrant flowers double white, fading to pink; red fruit

Thornless Cockspur – 25’ x 25’, small white in clusters; dark red persistent fruit; deep green leathery leaves turn orange to rusty orange in fall

Washington – 25’ x 20’, white flowers; bright, glossy red persistent fruit; very glossy deep green leaves turn orange to scarlet and reddish purple in fall

Winter King – 20’ x 25’, white flowers; bright red fruit; yellow fall color

JAPANESE TREE LILAC *(Syringa reticulata)*

Ivory Silk – 20’ x 15’, creamy white panicles – fragrant

Snowdance – 18’ x 20’, large, fragrant, creamy white flower clusters; lustrous dark green foliage

KOREAN DOGWOOD *(Cornus kousa)* Showy bracts sit atop tree foliage for weeks

Heart Throb – 20’ x 20’, large, rose pink bracts; red berries

Satomi – 20’ x 20’, rose pink bracts

Summer Fun – 18’ x 15’, white bracts; white & green variegated leaves

Summer Gold – 15’ x 15’, white bracts; yellow & green variegated leaves

SAMPLE

MAY & JUNE BLOOMERS

(Continued)

MAGNOLIA *(Magnolia grandiflora)*

Bracken's Brown Beauty – 25' x 20', large creamy white flowers; glossy, dark green foliage with rusty-brown undersides; evergreen

Edith Bogue – 30' x 15', large creamy white flowers; dark green, glossy foliage; evergreen

MOUNTAIN ASH *(Sorbus aucuparia)*

European – 35' x 24', small white flowers in clusters; orange-red fruit; rusty-orange fall color

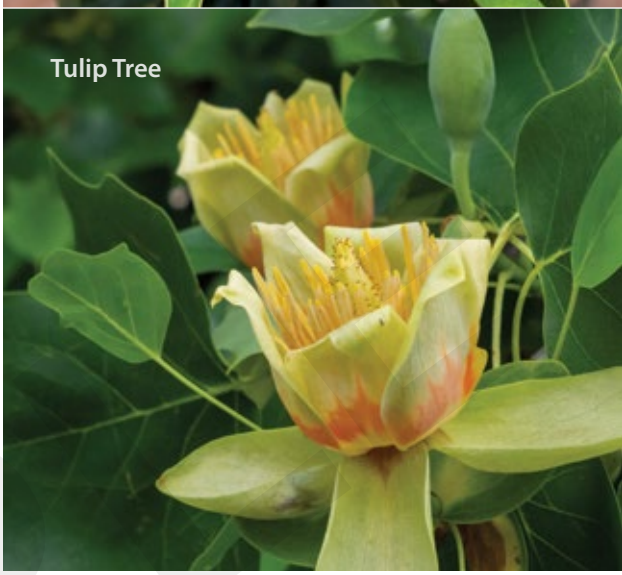
Cardinal Royal – 35' x 20', small white flowers in clusters; bright red fruit; rust fall color

NORTHERN CATALPA *(Catalpa speciosa)*
50' x 35', large clusters of orchid-like white flowers; tolerant of tough conditions; presents a bold, rugged appearance

SEVEN-SON FLOWER *(Heptacodium miconiodes)*
15' x 15', fragrant white flower clusters, calyxes turn red through fall, exfoliating bark

TULIP TREE *(Liriodendron tulipifera)*
60' x 30', large & showy, yellow to greenish-yellow flowers with an orange center with the shape of that of a tulip


Magnolia


Tulip Tree


Linden

JUNE & JULY BLOOMERS

GOLDEN RAIN *(Koelreuteria paniculata)*
30' x 30', footlong sprays of yellow flowers, followed by lantern shaped pods, brilliant yellow fall color

LINDEN *(Tilia)*
Linden flowers are small, fragrant yellowish-white with a whitish-green leaf bract attached. A small, round nut-like fruit hangs from within the bract. Fall color is beautiful yellow

Greenspire – 40' x 30', small, dark green, heart-shaped leaves

Redmond – 35' x 25', large, dark green, heart-shaped leaves

Sterling – 45' x 35', leaves are green with silver-gray undersurface

Any of these beauties can be a dramatic and welcome addition to summer landscaping, reaching their peak just at the time when spring blooms are fading and autumn flowers and foliage are weeks away from brilliance!

RECOGNIZING *Tree Decline*

Tree decline is a difficult term to define because so many factors can cause it to occur. Some of the most common symptoms include stunted growth, premature leaf drop, late spring leaf development, sparse foliage, leaves that are light green or yellow, and twig and branch dieback.

Once in decline, trees often never recover – this is because **the most visible signs of decline only become apparent after two or three years of stress.** By this time, the tree has used up much of its reserves trying to survive.

Helping trees avoid the perils of decline requires the landscape manager or homeowner to recognize what environmental conditions, both man-made and natural, cause the stress responses that lead to decline.

POOR GROWING CONDITIONS

Many species of trees have specific site requirements, such as soil texture and pH, nutrient levels, and drainage that must exist for the tree to thrive and overcome other stresses. Urban landscapes create many other problems, such as poor soil quality and proximity of buildings, sidewalks, streets, utility pipelines, and other trees.

DISEASES AND INSECTS

Most trees are able to withstand some leaf loss, but several years of it due to insects and diseases can lead to decline. Many pests cannot survive in a healthy tree. Once a tree becomes weakened from drought, pests invade rapidly.

LOW-TEMPERATURE INJURY

There are three primary ways low temperatures can affect trees. Winter desiccation, especially in evergreens, is caused by dry, freezing winter winds as the frozen ground prevents the tree from taking up water from the soil.

Freeze damage can occur when late or early hard freezes hit before a tree has gone dormant or after a tree has come out of dormancy. Trees that are marginally hardy for colder zones are especially susceptible.

Sunscald is common in thin-barked trees. Injury occurs one of two ways – either the living bark tissues suffer dehydration following exposure to winter sunlight, or tissues in the bark are killed due to rapid temperature changes after sundown in winter.

SAMPLE

CHEMICAL INJURY

Herbicides used in the lawn may have an adverse effect on trees, as can the improper use of insecticides and fungicides. De-icing salts can also be harmful to trees, especially sensitive species such as crabapples and white pines. Using soil sterilants over rock or mulched areas can cause small deformed yellow and red colored leaves in deciduous trees and twisted needles on evergreens.

PHYSICAL INJURY

Adding or removing soil around trees can also cause stress to the root system, as well as the compacting effect of heavy equipment operated on top of the root zone. Other equipment that injures bark, such as a string trimmer or mower, may allow for insect and disease infestation. Animals can cause physical damage by stripping the bark from the branches of the plant. Deer can cause considerable damage, including death, when they 'rake' the tree with their antlers.

GIRDLING ROOTS

Occasionally, a root will grow around the circumference of a tree at or slightly below the surface of the soil, restricting water flow and strangling the plant. Digging down to cut and remove the offending portion surrounding the trunk will offer a healthy tree in the future.

DROUGHT

Short-term damage caused by one dry spell includes wilting, leaf scorch, and some defoliation. Long-term damage happens over a period of years and includes stunted growth, branch dieback, and possible death. Many woody plants can take up to three years after a drought to display negative long-term effects.

What To Do?

HERE ARE SOME GUIDELINES FOR AVOIDING A DECLINING SITUATION:

- **Start out right**. Plant trees that match the site and consider the limitations of existing hardscapes and other vegetation on the new trees.
- **Avoid damage.** Mechanical damage can be avoided by mulching a 4-foot diameter circle around the trunk 2 to 6 inches thick. The mulch also mimics the natural nutrient recycling process that occurs in wooded areas.
- **Incorporate organic matter** into your soil.
- **Water well.** Water infrequently but deeply with soaker hoses or drip irrigation. Once-a-week waterings are usually adequate, when plants are established for at least a year, but it makes sense to check the soil moisture level with a soil probe to ensure this is working.
- **Fertilization.** Proper fertilization helps the tree get the nutrients it needs, especially in problem soil. A soil test is the best way to determine what the tree does and doesn't have available. Fall and winter fertilizer should be applied at or beyond the drip line at the proper rates. Spring fertilization should be right where the plant gets its weekly water. The fertilizer must have regular water to push nutrients into the soil and for the plant to absorb it.
- When the tree is too tall to spray with an insecticide, try **using a soil drench** (ANNUAL Tree and Shrub) to kill the boring insects and the leaf and stem-feeding insects.

SAMPLE

Protecting Trees FROM SUMMER DROUGHT STRESS

Summer can be the most stressful time of year for landscape plants with heat and drought being the main offenders. When not receiving sufficient moisture, plants are much more susceptible to insect and disease damage. Trees are the most valuable landscape plants and can be the most difficult to replace, so it is sensible that they should be given priority during periods of drought.

IDENTIFY DROUGHT TROUBLE

Lack of water is not a clear indication of a drought when it comes to trees. Many trees have deep, active roots that can easily survive short periods without rain or moisture, but it is important to notice when they are starting to become drought stressed. Wilting and curling leaves will appear on drought-stressed deciduous trees. Leaf edges will eventually turn brown and crispy and may drop prematurely. Evergreen needles will begin to turn brown at the tips. As the drought continues, the entire needle will turn brown.

PRIORITIZE WHICH TREES TO HELP

Generally, the trees most at risk are those that are newly planted or transplanted, as well as any younger trees. The root system of these plants is underdeveloped or has been damaged by the planting.

Trees that are growing in a restricted area should also be of greater concern. This includes trees planted in containers, the narrow grass strip between the street and sidewalk, and trees grown adjacent to your house or driveway where they suffer more from reflected heat and have less underground space to spread their roots to collect sufficient moisture.

Drought-sensitive plants like birches, beeches, dogwoods, Japanese maples and magnolias should also be given priority during drought conditions.

GCSAA

WATERING DURING A DROUGHT

It is best to begin good watering practices before the tree succumbs to summer drought stress.

We Recommend

FOR A TREE WITH A 5 FT CANOPY (25 SQ. FT.)
16 gallons of water per week: *(4) 2gph emitters – 2 hours/ week*

FOR A TREE WITH A 10 FT CANOPY (100 SQ. FT.)
64 gallons of water per week: *(6) 2gph emitters – 5 hours/week*

FOR A TREE WITH A 20 FT CANOPY (400 SQ. FT.)
250 gallons of water per week: *(16) 2gph emitters – 4 hours/week*
or (8) 2gph emitters – 8 hours/week

Keep in mind that trees that live where other plants are being watered will also benefit from that watering. And trees that live in the neighbor's yard are also 'stealing' water from your tree. Our trees could be in a perpetual state of stress because most homeowners don't have the ability or are not willing to keep them properly hydrated since we live in a high desert environment where there is limited soil moisture and very little humidity.

It is best for the tree if the required water is applied all at one time to the soil, slowly and deeply. Trees in a restricted area are best watered with a slow dripping hose placed at the base of the tree and moved frequently for even distribution. For larger trees, a soaker hose laid in a spiral pattern, radiating from the tree trunk out to the drip line works well.

If your community has watering restrictions during drought conditions, take care to follow approved practices to maintain your trees without risking fines or fees from illegal watering.

TIPS FOR HELPING SUMMER DROUGHT-STRESSED TREES

- Always water the soil and not the leaves or needles of the tree.
- 2-4 inches of mulch placed over the soil under the tree, from the trunk to just beyond the drip line, will help conserve soil moisture. Do not mound mulch against the tree trunk which can encourage insects and disease.
- Water early in the morning or in the evening. Evaporation is slower during these times and more water will soak down to the roots.
- Synthetic fertilizer can injure tree roots during times of limited soil moisture. When amendments are necessary, choose compost or other gentle options instead of synthetic fertilizers.

With a little thoughtful care, you can help your trees resist summer drought conditions so they will continue to thrive and provide shade and beauty in your landscape.

COPY

BATTLING THE BUGS OF *Summer*

In the summer months, insects can take their toll on your plants if you are not on the alert for problems. When the right product is used at the right time, pesticides can be reduced to a minimum and your plants will be well-protected.

ORGANIC PRODUCTS

Apply organic products early in the morning when bugs are eating. Spraying early in the morning helps in two ways.

1. Many bees need the warmth to actively fly, so this effort helps bypass spraying them.
2. The plants' leaves are full of water and most turgid or stand out from the stalk of the plant, so you come into contact with more insects.

To stop insect damage, the spray must be applied to the insect itself or sometimes to where the bug is eating. The entire plant must often be sprayed to keep the pests from moving onto untreated areas. Organic controls include insecticidal soap, All Season Spray (horticultural oil), Captain Jack's Dead Bug Brew (spinosad), bacillus thuringiensis (Bt), and pyrethrin sprays.

CONTACT PRODUCTS

Inorganic in composition, these insecticides must be applied either to the insect or the leaf where the pest is feeding. Apply in the morning for best results, and as with the organic controls, soak the entire plant so the insects do not find a safer spot to nibble. Contact pesticides include Sevin and Eight. Whenever possible, use these products just as the sun is coming up.

SYSTEMIC PRODUCTS

Systemic insecticides circulate to all parts of the plant. Therefore, if you are only able to spray part of a shrub, the product will move to all leaves within 24 hours to control feeding insects for about two weeks.

Systemics are best applied in the morning when there is no chance of rain or wind and sprinklers will not be used. The product will be absorbed only as long as the leaf stays wet. When the leaf dries by mid-morning, the product is then moved through the entire plant when the insects resume feeding. Systemic insecticides available to the homeowner include Systemic Insect Spray, Systemic Insecticide, Season-Long Tree & Shrub, and Rose and Flower granules.

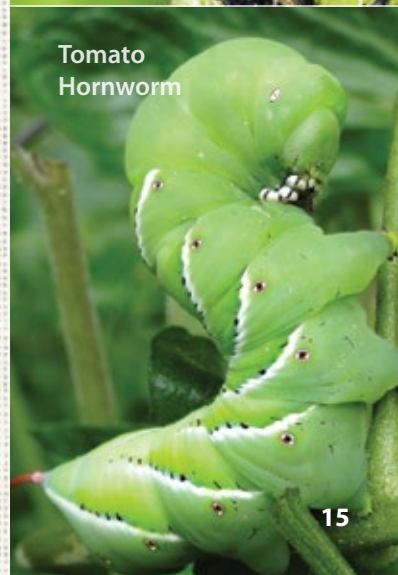
SAMPLE

Not sure how to deal with your pests and unwanted insects? This handy chart can help!

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CONTROLS FOR COMMON GARDEN PESTS

PEST TYPE	CONTROL METHODS
ANTS & COCKROACHES	Concern Home Pest Control, Diatomaceous Earth, Bonide Eight, Captain Jack's Spray & Dust
APHIDS	Insecticidal Soap, Pyrethrin, Bonide All-Season Spray, Bonide Eight, Hot Pepper Wax, Neem Oil, Garlic Barrier **Predator:** Ladybugs, Praying Mantis
CATERPILLARS (TOMATO HORNWORM, CABBAGE LOOPER, ETC.)	Captain Jack's Dead Bug Brew, Bt (Bacillus Thuringiensis), Dipel Dust, Bonide Eight, Neem Oil **Predator:** Praying Mantids
FLEAS	Diatomaceous Earth, Concern Home Pest Control, Bonide Eight
LACEBUGS	Hot Pepper Wax, Insecticidal Soap
MEALY BUGS	Insecticidal Soap, Pyrethrin, Bonide All-Season Spray, Bonide Eight **Predator:** Green lacewing
MITES	Insecticidal Soap, All-Season Spray, Pyrethrin, Hot Pepper Wax, Garlic Barrier, Neem Oil
MOSQUITOES	Pyrethrin, Mosquito Bits, Mosquito Dunks (pond control)
SCALE	Hot Pepper Wax, All-Season Spray, Insecticidal Soap, Bonide Eight **Predator:** Green lacewing
THRIPS	Captain Jack's Dead Bug Brew, Insecticidal Soap, All-Season Spray, Pyrethrin, Hot Pepper Wax, Garlic Barrier, Neem Oil
WHITEFLIES	Insecticidal Soap, Pyrethrin, Safer or Tanglefoot Sticky Whitefly Trap, Bonide Eight, Garlic Barrier **Predators:** Ladybugs, Lacewings
SQUASH BUG	Diatomaceous Earth, All-Season Spray, Neem, Pyrethrin
BORERS AND PITCH MOTH	Annual Tree & Shrub Insect Control

Ladybugs with Aphids



Tomato Hornworm

SAMPLE

GIFT SHOP NEWS & PRODUCTS

With Katy

Photo courtesy of lizsoto.com/collections

Photo courtesy of marlenevanbeek.com

Hello, it's Katy from the Gift Shop… here to tell you about what the gift shop has in store for you this year! We have another handbag line called *Liz Soto*, and we are continuing to stock *Marlene VanBeek* jewelry. I also thought I'd tell you a bit about Hall's Honey. All three of these lines contribute to our fantastic gift selection here at Greenhouse Garden Center.

Liz Soto is a new vendor for us. It is a woman-owned business from Santa Monica, California. Liz believes in a luxury handbag without the high price and we really appreciate that! The fabric is Vegan Leather, the colors are vibrant, and the styles are simply elegant.

We started carrying *Marlene VanBeek* jewelry just a few years ago and we really like this line! Marlene has been making jewelry for over 25 years. She hand-crafts her necklaces, bracelets and earrings in Washington state. Her beads come from Italy and the Czech Republic. Please come by to see her newest colors and styles!

We have carried *Hall's Honey* for many years and it has become a staple for us and our customers. Hall's Honey is a fabulous local honey that is produced and packaged in Smith Valley, Nevada. They began making their honey in 1918. We love the bottle shapes and their newest Lavender Honey as well.

I hope you and yours will come by the Gift Shop and let us know what you think of the many gifts we have to offer! Thank you for shopping at GGC!

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Gardeners Helping Gardeners Succeed

SAVE 20%

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FOR THE MONTH OF
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Offer valid March 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023.
Must present coupon at time of purchase. Cannot be combined with any other offers. Excludes landscaping, planting and delivery services, soils, sod and gift card purchases.

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STRAWBERRIES & TOMATOES

BUY ONE 6 PACK &
GET THE SECOND
1/2 OFF

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Cannot be combined with any other offers.

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15% OFF

YOUR PURCHASE OF
$40 OR MORE ON
GIFT SHOP ITEMS

Offer expires June 30, 2023.
Must present coupon at time of purchase.
Cannot be combined with any other offers. Excludes gift card purchases.

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49% OFF

ONE TREE OR SHRUB


Offer expires June 30, 2023.
Must present coupon at time of purchase.
Cannot be combined with any other offers.

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SAVE $10

WHEN YOU SPEND $75 ON
OUTDOOR PLANT MATERIAL OR
SAVE $40

WHEN YOU SPEND $250 ON
OUTDOOR PLANT MATERIAL

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Must present coupon at time of purchase. Cannot be combined with any other offers.
Excludes landscaping, planting and delivery services, soils, sod and gift card purchases.

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BUY ANY BUMPER CROP® FERTILIZER OR SOIL &
SAVE 15%

(LIMIT 8 - MIX & MATCH)

Offer expires June 30, 2023.
Must present coupon at time of purchase. Cannot be combined with any other offers.

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