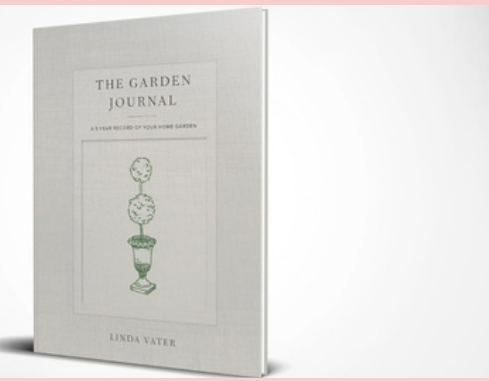
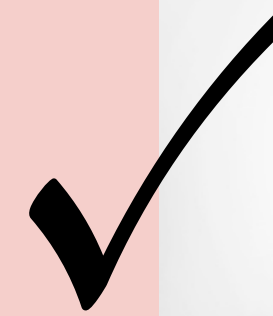


GARDEN CHECKLIST:

September



LAWN CARE

Scalp, then overseed fescue or annual or perennial rye.

Apply fertilizer to warm season lawns before they go dormant.

Adjust mowing height appropriately.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Plant Fall Crops:

Direct sow spinach, lettuce, kale, radishes, and carrots for a fall harvest.

Harvest Summer Crops

Continue harvesting peppers, tomatoes, and okra before the first frost.

Prepare for Frost

Get row covers or cold frames ready for when temperatures drop.

PLANT TREES & SHRUBS

The cooler temperatures and upcoming rains make fall the best time to plant.

Prune Dead or Diseased Branches:

Avoid major pruning, but remove any damaged limbs.

Deep Watering:

Ensure trees get one last deep watering before winter dormancy.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTALS

Plant Fall Flowers

Add mums, pansies, and ornamental kale for autumn color.

Divide Perennials

Lift and divide crowded perennials like daylilies and irises.

*** Remove

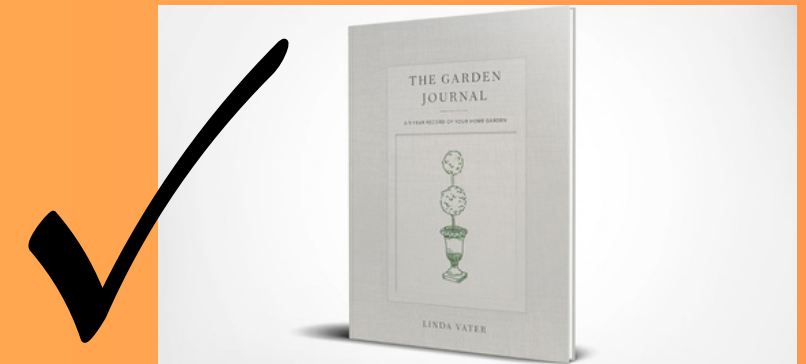
Summer Annuals:

Pull out spent flowers and add compost to refresh soil.



GARDEN CHECKLIST:

October



Lawn Care

Fertilize Cool-Season Grass:

If you have fescue or ryegrass, apply a fall fertilizer to promote strong root growth.

Overseed Thin Areas:

This is the last chance to overseed cool-season lawns before winter.

Mow One Last Time:

Keep grass at around 2.5–3 inches before winter dormancy.

Flower Beds & Ornamentals

Plant Spring-Blooming Bulbs:

Get tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, and alliums in the ground before it freezes.

Cut Back Perennials:

Trim back dead foliage on plants like coneflowers and daylilies, but leave some seed heads for wildlife.

Add Fall Flowers:

Mums, pansies, violas, and ornamental cabbage thrive in the cool weather.

Trees & Shrubs

Plant New Trees & Shrubs:

Fall planting gives roots time to establish before summer heat returns.

Mulch Around Trees:

A fresh layer of mulch insulates roots and helps retain moisture.

Water Deeply Before First Freeze:

Ensure newly planted trees and shrubs are well-hydrated before dormancy.

Compost & Soil Health

Turn the Compost Pile:

Keep it aerated to speed up decomposition.

Rake & Collect Leaves:

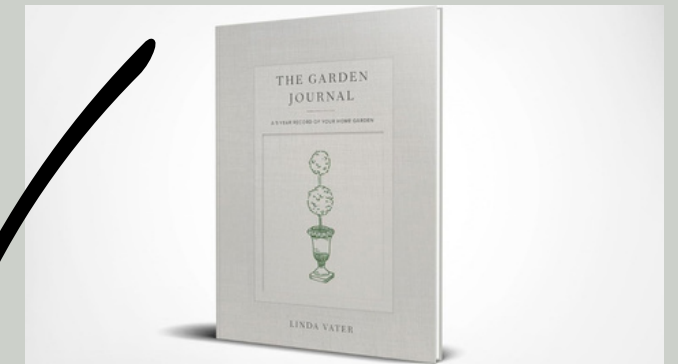
Shred them for compost or use as mulch around plants.

Test Soil & Amend as Needed:

Fall is a great time to add lime, sulfur, or organic matter.



GARDEN CHECKLIST: *November*



Compost & Soil Health

Turn & Cover Compost Pile:

Keep it aerated and cover with a tarp if heavy rain is expected.

Apply Organic Matter:

Spread compost, aged manure, or mulch to enrich the soil over winter.

Test Soil for Spring:

Send off a soil sample to know what amendments will be needed.

Mulching & Weed Control

Pull Winter Weeds: Remove any persistent weeds before they go dormant.

Use Leaves as Mulch: Shred leaves and apply them around plants to insulate roots.

Trees & Shrubs

Water Before First Hard Freeze:

Give trees and shrubs a deep watering if the soil is dry.

Wrap Young Trees:

Use burlap or tree wrap to protect newly planted trees from winter sunscald.

Plant Bare-Root Trees:

Late fall is an excellent time to plant dormant fruit and shade trees.

Flower Beds & Ornamentals

Plant Spring-Blooming Bulbs:

This is your last chance to plant tulips, daffodils, and hyacinths before the ground freezes.

Cut Back Perennials:

Trim down dead growth, leaving some for birds and beneficial insects.

Add Winter Interest Plants:

Consider adding ornamental grasses or evergreen shrubs for structure.

WHAT LOOKS GOOD NOW!



RECOMMENDED TREES

Large Trees (50+ ft):

Shumard Oak
Bur Oak
Pecan
American Sycamore
Bald Cypress
River Birch
Autumn Blaze Maple
Caddo Maple
October Glory Maple

Medium(30-50ft):

Black Gum
Chinese Pistache
Kentucky Coffeetree
American Elm
Rockford Road Planetree

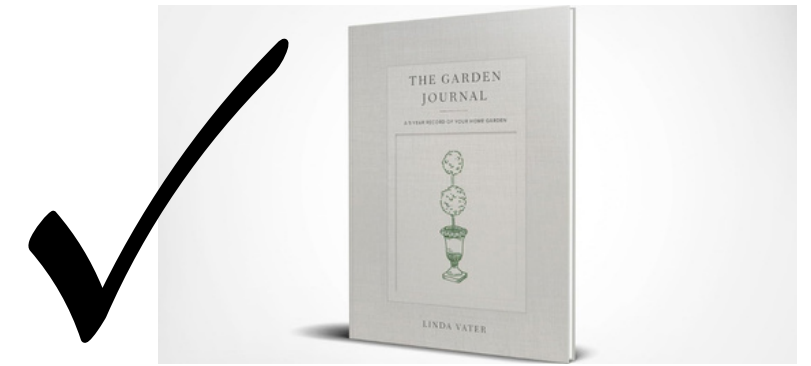
Small Trees (Under 30ft):

Redbud
Oklahoma Redbud
Rising Sun Redbud
Dogwood
Japanese Maple
Desert Willow



GARDEN CHECKLIST:

September



Compost & Soil Health

Turn the Compost Pile:

Stir the pile to speed up decomposition and prevent odors.

Add Fall Leaves:

Start collecting leaves for mulch and compost.

Test Your Soil:

Get a soil test to prepare for amendments before spring.

Mulching & Weed Control

Apply Fresh Mulch:

Add a 2–3 inch layer of mulch around plants to retain moisture and regulate temperature.

Pull Weeds:

Remove weeds before they go to seed and spread further.

Use Cover Crops:

Plant cover crops like clover or rye in empty garden beds to improve soil health.

Pest & Disease Management

Check for Fall Pests:

Watch for aphids, cabbage worms, and fall armyworms.

Remove Diseased Plants:

Don't compost diseased foliage—dispose of it.

Apply Organic Sprays:

Use neem oil or insecticidal soap for any lingering infestations.

Garden Tools & Equipment

Clean & Store Summer Tools:

Clean, sharpen, and oil tools before storing.

Drain & Store Hoses:

Prevent freeze damage by draining and coiling garden hoses.

Inspect Irrigation Systems:

Check for leaks or clogged drip lines before winter.

Best Ways to Deter Squirrels from Eating Pumpkins

1

DIY Squirrel Repellents:

- Cayenne Pepper Spray
- Hot Sauce and Vinegar Spray
- Garlic & Black Pepper Spray
- Essential Oil Spray
 - *peppermint and eucalyptus

2

Physical barriers & Other Deterrents:

- Hairspray or Clear Acrylic Spray
- Petroleum Jelly or Vicks VapoRub
- Cayenne or Black Pepper

3

Garden Protection for Growing Pumpkins:

- Squirrel-Repellent Sprays
 - *Use commercial repellents with garlic and capsaicin
- Netting or Row Covers

Best Practices for Bringing Outdoor Plants Indoors to Overwinter:

1

Choose Suitable Plants:

Bring in tender perennials, tropical plants and herbs before the first frost.

2

Inspect for Pests & Diseases:

Check leaves, stems and soil for insects and diseases. Treat with insecticidal soap or neem oil if needed.

3

Use Well-Draining Potting Mix:

Avoid using garden soil, which compacts easily and harbors pests. Use a lightweight, aerated potting mix for better drainage. Use a container with drainage holes

4

Acclimate Plants Gradually:

Reduce outdoor sun exposure over a few days before moving indoors. Place in a shaded area first, then bring inside.

5

Provide Adequate Light:

Place plants near a bright, southern facing window. If light is insufficient, use full-spectrum grow lights.



WHAT LOOKS GOOD NOW!

Blooming Perennials:

Coneflower
Coreopsis
New England Aster
Goldenrod
Maximilian Sunflower
Autumn Sage
Liatris
Black-eyed Susan
Sedum 'Autumn Joy'
Lantana
Russian Sage

Ornamental Grasses:

Swithgrass
Little Bluestem
Big Bluestem
Mexican Feather Grass
Pink Muhly
Purple Fountain *annual
Prairie Dropseed
Miscanthus
Pampas Grass
Blonde Ambition Blue Grama

Flowering shrubs:

Oakleaf Hydrangea
Virginia Sweetspire
Hardy Mums
Abelia
Chokeberry
Crape Myrtle
Burning Bush
American Beautyberry
Viburnum
Smokebush
Ninebark



8 Native Oklahoma Plants for stunning fall color

***Sumac &
Fragrant
Sumac:***

Red, orange and
purple fall color.

Aromatic Aster:
Purple-blue
blooms into late
fall.

Switchgrass:
Golden-bronze
seed heads.

Possumhaw:
Red berries
lasting into
winter.

**Black-eyed
Susan**
(Rudbeckia):
Bright golden-
yellow flowers.

**Big Bluestem &
Little Bluestem
Grass:**
Red, copper and
bronze fall color.

**Maximilian
Sunflower:**
Tall golden
blooms into fall.

Goldenrod:
Vibrant yellow
flower spikes.

These native plants thrive in Oklahoma and provide vibrant fall interest.
They offer low maintenance beauty and support local wildlife.