

How To Use Your Pocket Guide:

- 1 Turn off page scaling in print dialogue box
- 2 Cut along outer black line
- 3 Fold along dashed horizontal center line
- 4 Fold along dashed vertical lines, creating a small booklet
- 5 Carry it in your wallet for easy reference

Weed Reduction	Healthy Lawn Care	Phipps Top 10 Sustainable Plants for 2010	<h1 style="text-align: center;">PHIPPS</h1>  <h2 style="text-align: center;">Pocket Green Garden Guide</h2>
<p style="text-align: center;">In the Store</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untreated, un-dyed mulch helps prevent weeds, retain water and enrich soil over time. Use compost as an alternative to shredded bark to supply nutrients necessary for plant growth. Taproot weeders, hoes, forks and soil cultivators provide efficient assistance for manual weed removal. Avoid weed and feed products that can overfertilize and overtreat a garden. <p style="text-align: center;">In the Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a layer of newspaper, 4 to 6 sheets thick, under a top-dressing of mulch; avoid glossy or colored pages. Hand-pull weeds before they go to seed instead of using a chemical weed killer. Instead of bagging your leaves in fall, shred or mow them and apply a layer to garden beds. Plant groundcover or perennials in bare spots to shade out weeds before they have a chance to grow. 	<p style="text-align: center;">In the Store</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose endophyte-enhanced grass seed (fescue or ryegrass) tolerant of drought and pests. <p style="text-align: center;">In the Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut grass to 3.5" or longer to promote deep, drought tolerant roots and shade out weeds. Use a mulching mower - clippings are a rich source of nutrients. Keep mower blades sharp to reduce the risk of disease. Water deeply and infrequently, if at all, to encourage deep root growth. Seed all bare spots of soil immediately, followed by a top-dressing of compost. Apply compost to lawn in fall to enrich soil and reduce thatch. Conduct a soil test before applying soil amendments or fertilizers. Learn to tolerate some weeds and hand-pull others. Clover can benefit your lawn by adding nitrogen. Control grubs with an August application of nematodes, if needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-invasive habits Minimal watering and fertilizer needs Disease and pest resistant <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> Japanese Falsecypress <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Gold Map'</i> Threadleaf Tickseed <i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> Panicle Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea paniculata 'Chantilly Lace'</i> Dawn Redwood <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> Autumn Joy Stonecrop (Sedum) <i>Hylotelephium telephium 'Herbstfreude'</i> Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica 'Grow-Low'</i> Foam Flower <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i> Lady's Mantle <i>Alchemilla mollis</i>  <p style="text-align: center;">Look for the Project Green Heart tag at local nurseries www.phipps.conservatory.org</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainability: "meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">In the Store</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a last resort, use these to spot treat: Horticultural Soaps and Oils, Bacillus Thuringiensis (Bt), Iron Phosphate, Neem Oil <p style="text-align: center;">In the Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only about 0.1% of garden bugs are problematic pests. Inspect your garden regularly for pests to catch problems early. Many pests can be controlled without pesticides - squirt them off with water; remove them by hand, or trap them. Good bugs keep pests in check, so stay on the look-out for your helpers! Correct pest and disease diagnosis is important; consult a professional before resorting to controls. Plant nectar and pollen-producing plants to attract good bugs. Disinfect tools with alcohol to avoid spreading disease. Pesticides kill good bugs too. Only spray the problem areas. 	<p style="text-align: center;">In the Store</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good pruner, shovel, trowel and rake will take care of most garden needs. Use manual tools first, then electric; use gas-powered tools only as a last resort. Bypass pruners cut more cleanly than anvil pruners. A soaker hose or drip irrigation system is more efficient than a hose and nozzle, watering wand, or sprinkler. A compost bin placed near the garden will keep yard and organic kitchen waste contained as they decompose. Permeable paving for patios and sidewalks reduces water runoff. Choose Forest Stewardship Council-certified (FSC) and untreated wood. Install a rain barrel to capture and harvest rainwater for garden irrigation. Composted yard waste and food scraps are garden gold. Keep tools sharp and oiled. <p style="text-align: center;">In the Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a soil test before buying or applying soil amendments or fertilizers. Soil amendments release nutrients and promote long-term plant resistance to disease and pests. Organic fertilizers provide a short-term nutrient boost for plants. Use fertilizers sparingly, if at all; excessive use can result in pest problems and environmental pollution. 	<p style="text-align: center;">In the Store</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose organic, OMRI listed and plant-based products. Look for these soil amendments: Compost, Worm Castings, Compost Tea, Leaf Mulch, Mushroom Manure, Animal Manure, Gypsum Look for these organic fertilizers: Liquid Seaweed, Kelp Meal, Fish Emulsion or Fish Meal, Feather Meal, Bone Meal, Blood Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Sulfate of Potash Magnesia <p style="text-align: center;">In the Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a soil test before buying or applying soil amendments or fertilizers. Soil amendments release nutrients and promote long-term plant resistance to disease and pests. Organic fertilizers provide a short-term nutrient boost for plants. Use fertilizers sparingly, if at all; excessive use can result in pest problems and environmental pollution. 	<p style="text-align: center;">How Green is Your Garden?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardens are complex ecosystems where soil microbes, insects, plants and other elements work together to promote a natural balance. Pest control and fertilizer needs should be minimal in a naturally balanced garden supported by good gardening practices. Pesticides and fertilizers may disrupt the balance of the natural ecosystem by killing beneficial insects and microbes, stressing plants, and reducing disease and pest resistance. Sustainable and native plants suited to the region's climate reduce the need for irrigation, fertilizer and disease and pest maintenance. Find Phipps-recommended sustainable plants at local nurseries. Avoid invasive plants that can take over your garden and natural areas. Find a list of PA invasive plants at: www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/wildplant Have a green gardening question? Dr. Phipps' Greenline may help. Submit a question online or call: 412/665-2364 <p style="text-align: right;">* Printed on 50% recycled paper</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pest Control</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tools & Equipment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Soil and Plant Health</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">How Green is Your Garden?</p>