



*Jerry Baker*  
America's Master Gardener®

**SPECIAL  
REPORT**

# 10 STEPS TO GARDEN GLORY

**AMAZING TIPS, TRICKS & TONICS!**

## TURF GRASSES AT A GLANCE

Kind	Days to Germinate	Seeding (lbs.) Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Life	Texture	For Shaded Areas	For Heavy Wear	For Quick Cover	For Slopes & Terraces
ANNUAL RYEGRASS	8	10	1 Yr.	Coarse	No	Fair	Best	No
BARON	28	2	Permanent	Fair	No	Good	No	Good
CLOVER	10	6	Permanent	None	Fair	Best	Good	No
DELTA	28	3	Permanent	Fine	Poor	Good	No	Good
FESCUE	8	8	Permanent	Fine	Fair	Fair	Best	No
PARK	28	3	Permanent	Fine	Best	Fair	No	Fair
HIGHLAND BENT	28	3	Permanent	Fine	Poor	Good	No	Fair
KENTUCKY BLUE	28	3	Permanent	Fair	Poor	Good	No	Good
KENTUCKY 31	10	10	Permanent	Coarse	Fair	Best	Fair	Fair
MANHATTEN RYE	8	10	Permanent	Fine	Fair	Fair	Best	No
MERION BLUE	28	3	Permanent	Fine	No	Best	No	Good
NEWPORT	28	3	Permanent	Fine	Poor	Good	No	Good
NUGGET	28	3	Permanent	Fine	Poor	Good	No	Good
PENNCROSS BENT	28	4	Permanent	Very Fine	Poor	Good	No	Good
PERENNIAL RYE	8	10	3 Yrs.	Coarse	Fair	Fair	Best	No
RED TOP	6	3	3 Yrs.	Very Fine	No	Fair	Good	No

## FRUIT TREE PRUNING

Tree	When To Prune	How To Prune
Catalpa	While dormant	Repair when necessary
Flowering cherries, peaches, etc.	After blooming	Shape and thin occasionally
Flowering dogwood	After blooming	Repair when necessary
Fringe tree	After blooming	Repair when necessary
Golden-rain tree	Early spring	Repair when necessary
Hawthorn	After blooming	Repair when necessary
Jacaranda	Whenever necessary	Repair when necessary
Japanese pagoda tree	Should not be pruned	
Laburnums	After blooming	Repair when necessary
Linden	Should not be pruned	
Redbud	After blooming	Shape when young
Royal poinciana	After heaviest blooming	Repair when necessary
Serviceberry	After blooming	Repair when necessary
Silverbell tree	After blooming	Repair when necessary
Smoke tree	Early spring	Cut out 2-yr. wood; thin 1-yr. wood
Sorrel tree	After blooming	Repair when necessary
Stewartia	While dormant	Repair when necessary
Tulip tree	Should not be pruned	
Yellowwood	After blooming	Repair when necessary

## ANNUAL FACTS

Plant	Height (In.)	Best Use	Spacing (In.)	Exposure
Ageratum	6-20	Edging	6-10 or full sun	Semishade
Baby's breath	12-18	Borders	10-12	Sun
Balsam	20-28	Bedding	12-14	Sun
Candytuft	9-12 bedding	Edging	8-12	Shade or sun
Coleus	20-24	Bedding	10-12 partial shade	Sun or
Dahlias	18-40 edging	Bedding	12-14	Sun
Forget-me-not	8-12 borders	Bedding	10-12	Partial shade
Four-o'clock	20-24	Bedding	12-14	Sun
Larkspur	18-48	Screen	6-8	Sun
Marigold	6-30 borders	Bedding	10-14	Sun
Morning glory	8-12 ft. vine	Screen	24-36	Sun
Nasturtium	12 edging	Bedding	8-12	Sun
Pansy	6-10 edging	Bedding	6-8	Sun or shade
Petunia	8-24	Bedding	10-14	Sun
Phlox	6-12	Bedding	6-8	Sun
Pink	6-16 borders	Edging	8-12	Sun
Poppy	12-16	Borders	6-10	Sun
Portulaca	6-9 edging	Bedding	10-12	Sun
Snapdragon	10-36	Bedding	6-10	Sun
Sunflower	48-84	Screen	12-14	Sun
Sweet alyssum	6-10 border	Edging	10-12	Sun
Sweetpea	4-8 ft. vine	Screen	6-8	Sun
Verbena	9-12	Edging	6-10	Sun
Zinnia	18-36	Bedding	8-12	Sun

## BULB FLOWERING TIMES

### Early Spring

FLOWERING TIME	PLANTING DEPTHS	SPACING	FLOWERING HEIGHT*
Snowdrops	5"	3"	VL
Winter Aconite	5"	3"	VL
Iris Reticulata	5"	3"	VL
Crocus	5"	3"	VL
Glory of the Snow	5"	3"	VL
Anemone blanda	5"	3"	VL
Tulipa turkestanica	8"	6"	L
Kaufmanniana Tulips	8"	6"	VL
Muscari	5"	3"	VL
Fosteriana Tulips	8"	6"	L
Single Early Tulips	8"	6"	L
Double Early Tulips	8"	6"	L
Miniature Daffodils	8"	4"	L
Hyacinths	8"	6"	ML
Trumpet Daffodils	8"	6"	MH

### Mid-Spring

Triumph Tulips	8"	5"	MH
Daffodils	8"	6"	MH
Darwin Hybrid Tulips	8"	6"	H
Greigli Tulips	8"	6"	L/MH
Fritillaria imperialis	8"	12"	VH

### Late Spring

Parrot Tulips	8"	6"	MH
Double Late Tulips	8"	6"	MH
Lily-flowered Tulips	8"	6"	H
Darwin Tulips	8"	6"	H/VH
Cottage Tulips	8"	6"	H/VH
Rembrandt Tulips	8"	6"	H
Spanish Bluebells	5"	6"	L
Dutch Iris	8"	4"	MH
Allium giganteum	8"	8"	VH

\*Code VL = Very Low (up to 6"), L = Low (6" to 12"),  
 MH = Medium High (12" to 20"), H = High (20" to 28"),  
 VH = Very High (over 28")

## PERENNIAL PLANNING CHART

NAME	HEIGHT (IN.)	COLORS	FLOWERING	SPACING (IN.)	LIGHT
Aster	12-36	LAV,B,R,W	July-Nov	36	Sun
Astilbe	24-36	W,PK,PR	June-Aug	18-24	Sun-pt. shade
Baby's breath	6-36+	W,PK	June-Oct	48	Sun
Balloon flower	24-36	B,PK,W	Summer	12-18	Sun-pt. shade
Bellflower	24-36	B,PPK,W	Spring-midsummer	15	Pt. shade
Bleeding heart	12-36	PK,R,W	Spring,summer	6	Sun
California poppy	12-24	O,Y,R,PK	Spring, summer	12-18	Sun
Carnation	12-30	W,PK,R,Y	June-Sept	18-24	Sun
Coneflower	36	BR,W	July-Oct	18	Sun-pt. shade
Columbine	18-36	Pastel shades	Mid-late-spring	15	Sun
Coreopsis	24-36	YO	Summer	24	Sun
Daisy	24-48	W	June-Oct	18-24	Sun
Daylily	15-48	O,Y,PK,R	Spring-frost	18-24	Sun
Delphinium	36-84	W,PK,B	June-Aug	9-12	Pt. shade
Forget-me-not	6-12	B,PK,W	July-Sept	15-18	Sun-pt. shade
Foxglove	48	W,Y,PK,R,P	Early summer	18-24	Sun
Globe thistle	36-60	B	July-Sept	10-12	Sun-pt. shade
Globeflower	12-24	YO	May-Sept	18-24	Sun
Hollyhock	36-60	B,PPK,R,S,W	June-Aug	12-15	Sun-pt. shade
Hostas	10-24	W,B,LAV	July-Aug	12	Sun-pt. shade
Iberis-Candytuft	6-8	PK,W	May-June	18	Pt. shade
Jacob's ladder	18-30	B,W	May-Aug	12-18	Sun
Lamb's ears	12-18	PPK	July-Oct	15-18	Sun-pt. shade
Lavender	18-36	P	July-Sept	24	Sun-pt. shade
Mum	12-48	PPK,BR,W,YR	Aug-Nov	24	Sun-pt. shade
Phlox	24-48	L,W,PK,R,B,P	June-Sept	10	Pt. shade
Primrose	6-8	W,Y,PK,R,B,P	Feb-June	12-15	Sun-pt. shade
Rudbeckia	24-36	YO	July-Oct	12-24	Sun-pt. shade
Sedum	6-18	Y,R,W,PK,P	June-Sept	36	Sun-pt. shade
Wormwood-Silver	12-36	W, silver tol	Aug	12	Sun
Verbena	6-20	R,PK,PB,W	Summer	12-15	Sun
Veronica-Speedwell	4-24	B,LAV,W,PL	Summer	12-18	Sun
Yarrow	30-60	YW	June-Sept	12-15	Sun

**COLORS: B (blue), LAV (lavender), O (orange), P (purple), PK (pink), R (red), S (salmon), W (white), Y (yellow).**

## VEGETABLE GARDEN HEALTH UPDATE

MINERAL OR VITAMIN	SOURCES
<b>Calcium:</b> For strong bones and maintaining blood pH balance	Parsley, Broccoli, Looseleaf lettuce, Celery, Green beans, Cauliflower
<b>Copper:</b> For elasticity of blood vessels, strength of connective tissues, health of cardiovascular system	Most vegetables if grown in a properly mineralized soil
<b>Iron:</b> Carries oxygen to cells	Parsley, Spinach, Butterhead lettuce, Green peas, Broccoli, Green beans, Tomatoes
<b>Magnesium:</b> Essential for nervous system	Spinach, Beet greens, Broccoli, Parsley, Summer squash, Celery, Cucumber, Green beans, Looseleaf lettuce, Tomatoes, Sweet peppers
<b>Manganese:</b> Needed to metabolize proteins and fats	Beans, Peas, Lentils
<b>Potassium:</b> Maintains proper fluid level in cells	Spinach, Celery, Romaine lettuce, Parsley, Zucchini, Radishes, Looseleaf lettuce, Cauliflower, Winter and Summer squash, Tomato, Cucumber, Eggplant, Green beans, Sweet pepper, Carrots, Broccoli
<b>Selenium:</b> A major anti-oxidant(protects cells from harmful oxidation by free radicals), strengthens immunity	Corn, Legumes, vegetables, when grown in a proper soil
<b>Vitamin A:</b> Anti-oxidant, strengthens immune system	Carrots, Spinach, Red sweet pepper, Butternut squash, Romaine lettuce, Parsley, Looseleaf lettuce, Green pepper, Zucchini
<b>Vitamin B-6:</b> Needed to metabolize protein	Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet pepper, Parsley, Zucchini, Tomato, Summer squash, Romaine lettuce, Beans, Eggplant
<b>Vitamin C:</b> Anti-oxidant, protects against cancer, cardiovascular disease, strengthens immune functions	Red sweet pepper, Green pepper, Parsley, Cauliflower, Broccoli, regular Cabbage, Romaine lettuce, Brussels sprouts, Spinach, Tomatoes, Celery, Watermelon, Green Beans
<b>Vitamin E:</b> Major Anti-oxidant	Legumes, some leafy green vegetables
<b>Zinc:</b> For DNA synthesis, cell division, growth, healing, etc.	Spinach, Parsley, Romaine lettuce, Summer squash, Loose-leaf lettuce, Beans in general

## VEGETABLE GARDENING

VEGETABLE	SEEDS	PLANTS	25 FT. ROWS	SPACING OF ROWS	PLANTING TIME	THIN ROW TO	HARVESTING TIME	FOR WINTER STORES ADD
Beans, Lima	1/4 lb.	—	2	30-36"	May 20	8"	Sept.	Freezing 6-10 rows
Snap	1/4 lb.	—	2	30-36"	May 20 & June 20	6-8"	Mid July to Sept.	Freezing 3-5 rows
Beets	1 pkt.	—	1	30"	May 1	1"	Aug.-Oct.	Freezing 1 row
Brazil Sprouts	1 pkt.	(or 10)	1	36"	Plants May 20	—	Sept.	Freezing 20 plants
Cabbage	1 pkt.	(or 25)	2 to 3	36"	Plants May 20	24-36"	Sept.-Oct.	Dry Storage 25 plants
Carrots	1 pkt.	—	1	30"	Apr. 20	1"	Aug.-Oct.	Freezing 1 row
Chard	1 pkt.	—	1	30"	May 10	4"	July-Sept.	Freezing No extra
Corn, Sweet	1/4 lb.	—	4	36"	2 May 20, 2 June 20	10"	Aug.-Sept.	Freezing 6-10 rows
Cucumbers	1 pkt.	—	1	6 ft.	May 20	Hill of 3 at 4 ft.	July-Aug.	Pickling 2 rows
Eggplants	—	10	1 or less	36"	June 1	—	Aug.-Sept.	—
Kohlrabi	1 pkt.	—	1	30"	May 20	4"	Aug.-Sept.	Freezing 1 row

VEGETABLE	SEEDS	PLANTS	25 FT. ROWS	SPACING OF ROWS	PLANTING TIME	THIN ROW TO	HARVESTING TIME	FOR WINTER STORES ADD
Lettuce	1 pkt.	—	1 or less	24"	Apr. 20	3"	Late May & June	—
Melons	1 pkt.	(or 10)	2	6 ft.	Plants June 1	Hill of 3 at 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.	Freezing No extra
Onions	1 pkt.	—	1	24"	Apr. 20	1"	Aug.-Sept. 1 Row	Dry Storage
Onions, Sets	1/2 lb.	—	1 or less	24"	Apr. 20	—	May	—
Parsnips	1 pkt.	—	1	36"	Apr. 20	1"	Nov.-Apr.	Freezing or Fresh
Peas, Wrinkled	1 lb.	—	4 double	36"	Apr. 10-20	1 1/2-2"	Late June	Freezing 8-10 dbl rRows
Peppers, Sweet	—	10	1 or less	36"	June 1	—	Aug.-Sept.	—
Radishes	1 pkt.	—	1	24"	Apr. 20 May 1-10	—	May-June	—
Squash, Acorn, Summer	1 pkt.	—	1	8 ft.	June 1	Hill of 3 at 6-8 ft.	Sept.	Dry Storage 1 row
Tomatoes	1 pkt.	(or 30)	3 or 4	4 ft.	Plants June 1	3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.	Canning or Juicing 30 plants
Zucchini	1 pkt.	—	1 or less	4 ft.	May 20	3-4 ft.	July-Sept.	Freezing No extra

## PLANTING COMPANIONS

PLANT	COMPANIONS
Asparagus	Tomatoes, parsley, basil.
Beans	Potatoes, carrots, corn, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, most other vegetables and herbs.
Borage	Tomatoes (attracts bees, deters tomato worm, improves growth and flavor), squash, strawberries.
Cabbage Family	
Cauliflower	Potatoes, celery, dill, chamomile, sage, thyme, mint, rosemary, lavender, beets, onions.
Broccoli	Aromatic plants deter cabbage worms.
Brussels Sprouts	
Carrots	Peas, lettuce, chives, onions, leeks, rosemary, sage, tomatoes.
Catnip	Plant in borders: protects against flea beetles.
Celery	Leeks, tomatoes, bush beans, cabbage, cauliflower.
Chives	Carrots; at base of fruit trees to discourage insects from climbing.
Corn	Potatoes, peas, beans, cucumbers, pumpkin, squash.
Cucumbers	Beans, corn, peas, radishes, sunflowers.
Dill	Cabbage (improves growth and health), carrots.
Eggplant	Beans
Fennel	Most plants are supposed to dislike it.
Garlic	Roses and raspberries (deters Japanese beetle where present); with herbs to enhance their production of essential oils; plant liberally throughout garden to deter pests.
Horseradish	Potatoes (deters potato beetle); under plum trees to discourage curculios.
Lettuce	Carrots and radishes, strawberries, cucumbers.

Marigolds	Discourages insects, slugs. Interplant freely.
Mint	Cabbage family, tomatoes; deters cabbage moth.
Nasturtium	Tomatoes, radishes, cabbage, cucumbers; plant under fruit trees. Deters aphids and pests of fruit tree.
Onion	Beets, strawberries, tomato, lettuce (protects against slugs), beans (against ants), summer savory.
Parsley	Tomatoes, asparagus.
Peas	Grow well with almost any vegetable, adds nitrogen to soil.
Petunia	Protects beans; beneficial throughout.
Pigweed	Brings nutrients to topsoil; beneficial with potatoes, onions and corn if kept well trimmed.
Potato	Horseradish (as trap crop for beetle), beans, corn, cabbage, marigold, limas, eggplant.
Pumpkin	Corn
Radish	Peas, nasturtium, lettuce, cucumbers; general aid to repelling insects.
Rosemary	Carrots, beans, cabbage, sage, deters cabbage moth, bean beetles, carrot fly.
Sage	Rosemary, carrots, cabbage, peas, beans, deters some insects.
Spinach	Strawberries.
Squash	Nasturtium, corn.
Strawberries	Bush beans, spinach, borage lettuce.
Summer Savory	Beans, onions; deters bean beetles.
Tomato	Parsley, asparagus, marigold, nasturtium, carrots, limas.
Yarrow	Plant along border; enhances essential oil production in herbs.

## DIAGNOSING PLANT PROBLEMS

FOLIAGE SYMPTOMS	DEFICIENCY	REMEDIES IN HOUSE	REMEDIES IN GARDEN
Paling to yellow of entire leaf surface; severe dwarfing or stunting follows. (Lush or spindly growth, few flowers shows excess of N).	Nitrogen (N)	1 oz. Ammonium sulphate in 2 gallons of water; use once a week for regular watering. Or use fish emulsion for foliage plants.	Used primarily in spring when active growth begins on all woody cane plants; not later than June 10th. On lawns, several regular applications, heaviest in early spring. On vegetables and flowers, before planting and as needed.
Margins of leaves turn yellow, tips and edges brown and dry, leaves fall. Sometimes purplish cast.	Phosphorus (P)	1 cup bone meal per bushel of potting soil, or 1 tbsp. Superphosphate per qt. of water around base of plant.	Superphosphate spread in the spring, often as starter fertilizer in bare-root plantings. Use also to correct deficiency noted the previous summer. Promotes flowers.
Leaves spotted or mottled yellow; yellowing at edges, margins browning. Purplish along veins into entire leaf.	Potash (K)	1 tbsp. potassium sulphate scattered on soil around plant, watered in.	Muriate of Potash or Potassium Sulphate distributed in spring. Wood ashes, 50 lbs. over 30 x 50 ft. area. (Excess sterilizes soil).
Leaf tissue from base outward darkens and dies due to death of feeding roots.	Calcium (Ca)	1/2 cup of Dolomitic lime per qt. of water, per plant.	Dusting of soil with builders lime; or use Dolomitic where Magnesium is needed.

FOLIAGE SYMPTOMS	DEFICIENCY	REMEDIES IN HOUSE	REMEDIES IN GARDEN
Leaves turn yellow between veins; veins remain green or finally yellow.	Iron (Fe)	1 tbsp. of Iron Sulphate per qt. of water per plant; or use Chelated iron.	PH Chlorosis. Soil over-limed.
Yellowing or reddening of leaf centers, usually older ones first; dead spots appear between veins.	Magnesium (Mg)	1/2 dozen Epsom Salts tablets, dissolved in water, per plant.	Available in mixtures containing trace elements.
Top leaves yellow in centers, between the veins; no redding.	Manganese (Mn)	1/2 tbsp. of Manganese sulphate per qt. of water, per plant.	Available in mixtures containing trace elements.
Leaves at top, thick and brittle; terminal bud dies.	Boron	1/4 tbsp. of Borax or boracic acid per qt. of water, per plant.	Available in mixtures containing trace elements.
Leaf veins lighter in color than tissue between.	Sulphur (S)	Sulphur dust as used for fungicide, worked into soil.	Seldom a problem except on mucklands; Agricultural sulphur.

## PLANTS FOR BIRDS

### Trees

KINDS	CHIEF VALUE	BIRDS ESPECIALLY ATTRACTED
Birch, Gray	Food-winter seeds, aphids in summer	Goldfinch, siskin, titmouse, warblers, vireos
Cedar, Red	Berries, shelter, some nesting	Bluebird, cardinal, cedar waxwing, chipping sparrow, mockingbird, robin
Dogwood, Flowering	Berries, some nesting	Brown thrasher, purple finch, robin, towhee, vireos
Hawthorns	Berries, some nesting	Hermit thrush, purple finch, robin, various others
Holly, American	Berries, some nesting	Cedar waxwing, flicker, hermit thrush, robin
Pine, Austrian & white	Shelter, some nesting	Blue jay, various finches, hermit thrush, mourning dove
Sassafras	Berries	Catbird, flicker, robin, towhee, vireos
Shadbush	Berries	Blue jay, cardinal, catbird, flickers, thrushes, vireos

### Shrubs

Barberry, Japanese	Protection, nesting, berries	Catbird, chipping sparrow, hermit thrush, junco, song sparrow, tree sparrow
Bayberry	Berries, nesting	Bluebird, catbird, flicker, hermit thrush, myrtle warbler, tree swallow

### Shrubs

KINDS	CHIEF VALUE	BIRDS ESPECIALLY ATTRACTED
Blueberry	Berries	Bluebird, brown thrasher, catbird, thrushes, towhee
Dogwood	Berries	Bluebird, brown thrasher, cardinal, catbird, flicker, robin, thrushes, towhee
Elder	Berries	Bluebird, catbird, flicker, mockingbird, robin, thrushes, towhee, vireos
Euonymus, Winged	Berries, protection nesting	Catbird, brown thrasher, cardinal, finches, towhee
Honeysuckle	Berries, nesting	Catbird, brown thrasher, robin, thrushes, towhee
Sumac	Berries	Bluebird, various finches, robin
Viburnum	Berries, some shelter, nesting	Bluebird, cedar waxwing, flicker, purple finch, robin, thrushes
Winterberry	Berries	Bluebird, brown thrasher, catbird, cedar waxwing, hermit thrush, purple finch

### Vines

Honeysuckle	Berries, nesting, shelter	Bluebird, chipping sparrow, goldfinch, song sparrow
Virginia Creeper	Berries, shelter	Flicker, mockingbird, purple finch, robin, many others

For more information on Jerry Baker's amazing lawn and garden tips, tricks and tonics using common, everyday products, please write to The YardenCare Company, P.O. Box 6047, Wixom, MI 48393 or call (810) 960-3993.