



COLOR BURST™ LANDSCAPES



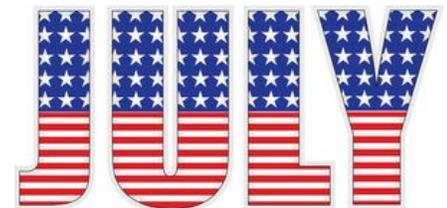
PARTNERING WITH YOU TO PROTECT
YOUR LANDSCAPE INVESTMENT...
GUARANTEED

July can bring the scorching sun, high humidity, and a monsoon of rain, but caring for your plants should not be forgotten. Taking care of your flowers, shrubs, and even vegetables can be as simple as watering twice a day and cleaning them up.

1. Give plants a mid-season feeding to keep the plants healthy. This will help ensure that your plants will thrive until autumn.
2. Keep track of the rain. If no rain has occurred in two days then you should water your garden once in the morning and once in the late afternoon.
3. Keep your lawn at about 4", to protect from the sun and heat of summer.
4. Check your vegetables and berries daily, for they should be harvested before birds eat them, or the sun dries them out.
5. Make sure to prune dead flowers and leaves from your plants. This will keep them healthy and green.
6. Plant vegetables like broccoli carrots, turnips, lettuce and radishes now to enjoy a nice fall garden.
7. Give some support to your larger plants. Stake and tie, top heavy plants such as foxgloves and delphiniums.
8. Remember; do not start new lawn from seed now. The young grass will not survive the summer heat. If you have a new lawn you can add another application of seed, six months later to increase the turf density.
9. To keep your lawn looking picture perfect feed lawn and outdoor potted plants with slow release



"That beautiful season the Summer!
Filled was the air with a dreamy and
magical light;
And the landscape
Lay as if new created in all the
freshness of childhood."
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



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It takes a lot of work to go from seedling to slicing tomato, but the job gets even tougher when you've got tomatoes affected by nematodes. Tomato root knot nematode is one of the most common tomato problems in the garden, but you can still get great yields if you catch it early and implement a tomato nematode prevention program for future plantings.

Everybody knows about plant diseases and the bugs that can become serious pests, but fewer gardeners are familiar with plant parasitic nematodes in tomatoes. Unlike other diseases and pests, root knot nematodes survive by feeding directly off of the nutrients pumped through the tomato roots. They form galls that can reach up to an inch wide where they hide and reproduce, causing a number of symptoms that point to problems in infected plants' transport systems.

Yellowing plants, stunted growth and general decline are early symptoms, but unless your bed is heavily infected with nematodes, a large tomato planting will only show these symptoms in a relative few plants. They typically appear in soils where tomatoes and other root knot nematode host plants have been grown in the last three to five years, and populations increase the longer the area is used.

If you suspect your tomato plants have nematodes, start by digging up a particularly weak plant. Roots that have a lot of unusual knobby growths are infected with these parasites. You can choose to pull those plants right away or attempt to limp them through the rest of the season. With great care and supplemental water and fertilizer, you can still harvest plenty of tomatoes from a lightly infested plant, and even a serious infestation may yield some fruit if the nematodes attacked late in the plant's life cycle.

Once your harvest is complete, you'll have to decide what to do about the infected bed. Crop rotation is a popular cure for many plant diseases, but because root knot nematode is so flexible, you may not find a vegetable you'd like to grow that isn't troubled by it. Many gardeners choose to rotate with French marigolds planted no more than 7 inches apart across the bed. If you decide to go this way, keep in mind nematodes will still try to feed on grass and weeds, so it's important to keep everything but the marigolds out of the bed. You can turn the marigolds under after two months and replant with tomatoes if you'd like.

Other options include adding valuable organic matter that helps support your tomatoes, using soil solarization to kill the nematodes with heat of fallowing the garden and rototilling it every two weeks to prevent weed establishment.

After a bout with nematodes, you should choose nematode resistant tomatoes to improve your chances of a heavy harvest. Popular varieties that are able to withstand attacks from these garden pests include:

Carnival	Lemon Boy
Celebrity	President
Early Girl	Quick Pick

