



Fall Gardening with Flowers & Vegetables





Fall Blooming Flowers

- Chrysanthemum
- Asters
- Pansies
- Goldenrod
- Hardy Begonia
- Autumn Joy Sedum
- Impatiens
- Joe Pye Weed
- Ornamental Cabbage
- Ornamental Grasses



Chrysanthemums “Hardy Mums”

- Mums develop best where they receive full sun all day.
- Plants grown in shade or semi-shady locations tend to grow tall and leggy, develop weaker stems, produce smaller flowers, and bloom later in the fall.
- Mums have shallow root systems and need regular watering.
- Complete pinching by of flower buds by July 4th to assure flowering prior to first frost.
- Plants can be divided in the spring as new growth emerges.
- Stronger shoots are usually on the outside of the clump.
- Mums should be planted in the spring, as fall planting lessens the chance of winter survival.

Chrysanthemums “Hardy Mums”

- The type of flowering chrysanthemums sold in the fall are often called hardy mums, which are covered with flowers that will last four to six weeks.



Asters

- Aster produce large clusters of delicate daisy-like flowers in white, purple, lavender, pink or red.





Asters

- Asters produce large clusters of delicate daisy-like flowers in white, purple, lavender, pink or red.
- Pinch back the tops by 6-8 inches at least once during the summer, to create a bushier plant and to prolong the fall bloom.
- This pinching must be done before mid-July, or it will have an opposite effect, and blooming will be reduced.
- If growing well, asters may need to be divided every two to three years.
- Like all plants, asters will reward you with bigger blooms and a healthier plant if you add plenty of compost.

Pansies

- Pansies grow best in a location that receives morning sun and has rich, well-draining organic soil.





Pansies

- Pansies have an extremely wide color range including red, purple, blue, bronze, pink, black, yellow, white, lavender, mahogany, apricot and orange.
- Some pansies have a sweet scent. They are most fragrant at early morning and dusk.
- Pansies grow best in a location that receives morning sun and has rich, well-draining organic soil.
- Do not over-water pansies as they may get a root rot disease.
- Remove faded flowers for continuous blooms.
- Pansies are viola hybrids.
- Johnny Jump-Ups are also viola hybrids.

Goldenrod

- Unlike many tall flowers, goldenrod grows sturdy and upright, thus requiring no stakes.
- Goldenrod is often mistaken for ragweed, which is a major cause of fall hay fever.





Goldenrod

- Goldenrods are not fussy.
- They prefer full sun and will grow in almost any soil, although they do better in good garden loam with adequate drainage.
- Another plus is that most goldenrods are drought-resistant and need little supplemental watering once established.
- To propagate, divide in spring or fall, every few years.
- To prevent goldenrod flowers from reseeding, cut off the flower heads before the seeds develop.
- Goldenrods are actually in the aster plant family.
- Goldenrod is a late season food source for many butterflies and bee pollinators.

Hardy Begonia

- A true perennial begonia bearing nodding pink blooms from late spring to fall and prefers light shade to morning sun.





Hardy Begonia

- This is the only frost-hardy begonia.
- The hardy begonia reaches 2 to 3 feet in height.
- Small, pink flowers bloom in drooping clusters above the leaves in late summer.
- This plant prefers full to partial shade and does best in slightly moist soil.
- Spreads naturally by rhizomes.
- Hardy begonia will need extra watering in the hot summer.
- In the winter it will freeze to the ground and leave no visible signs that it was ever there.

Autumn Joy Sedum

- Sedum 'Autumn Joy' needs to be planted in full sun in well-drained soil. It is drought resistant is also a great butterfly attractor.





Autumn Joy Sedum

- Autumn Joy Sedum will tolerate most soil types and is drought resistant.
- ‘Autumn Joy’ is a great choice for beds and borders and excellent as cut flowers.
- It is also a great butterfly and bee attractor and is disease resistant.
- Sedum needs to be divided when the center of the clump no longer has stems growing from it.

Impatiens

- Impatiens thrive in filtered or partial shade and must have protection from hot afternoon sun to maintain their colors.
- Impatiens will bloom continuously until the first frost of fall.



Replanting Infected Beds

- If you had downy mildew on impatiens in residential or commercial landscape beds in the past, you should **NOT** currently plant garden impatiens in those beds, as resting spores, oospores, are probably in that bed ready to infect next year's plants.
- Replant with SunPatiens, New Guinea Impatiens, Balsam Impatiens, Begonias, Coleus, or other alternative plants.



Joe Pye Weed

- Joe Pye Weed blooms from late July through fall and is a magnet for monarchs, swallowtails and dozens of other butterflies in search of its sweet nectar.





Joe Pye Weed

- Joe Pye Weed blooms from late July through fall and is a magnet for monarchs, swallowtails and dozens of other butterflies in search of its sweet nectar.
- Plant in full sun to partial shade and do not allow the plant to become water stressed.
- This is a good plant for wet soils.
- Cut the prior year's stalks down to the ground in early spring.
- Goldenrod would look great planted next to this plant.

Ornamental Cabbage & Kale

- The ornamental cabbage and kale cultivars are grown specifically for their appearances.





Ornamental Cabbage & Kale

- They only improve with frost and cold weather, getting great, vivid colors below 50°F.
- Ornamental cabbage is extremely cold tolerant and can survive winter temperatures as low as 5° F.
- Light and moderate frosts will intensify the brilliant coloring of these plants.
- This plant should be planted in full sun in moist well-drained soil.
- Ornamental kale, which is much like ornamental cabbage, can be distinguished because of its much tighter and frillier edged leaves, which are sometimes deeply lobed.

Ornamental Grasses

- Ornamental grasses are available in a wide selection of colors, shapes, textures and sizes.





Ornamental Grasses

- Ornamental grasses vary in size, shape, color and texture in both foliage and inflorescence (seed head).
- Mature plants range in height from six inches to more than 14 ft.
- Grass forms vary from low mounding and fountain shaped to tall vertical.
- Foliage color includes shades of green, yellow, blue, red, brown and variegated.
- Texture varies from fine to coarse, and blade width ranges from one-eighth to one-half inch.
- Their plumes add life to a winter scene otherwise devoid of foliage.

Questions?



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www.mgofdc.org

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Great contact in Nashville area for plants, advice, supplies:

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Seed catalogs you can sign up for and have mailed or receive their newsletter:

- Territorial Seeds - www.territorialseed.com
- www.seedsofchange.com/Organic
- Seed Savers Exchange - <http://seedsavers.org/>
- Kusa Seed Society -
<http://www.ancientcerealgrains.org/seedandliteraturecatalog.html>
- Organic Seed Alliance - <http://www.seedalliance.org/>
- High Mowing Organic Seeds - <http://www.highmowingseeds.com/>