

Flora Exhibition Tending Information

Don't Pull

These plants can be confused with →

California Blackberry

- Leaves in groups of three
- Hairy thorns

Redwood Sorrel

- White flower
- Larger than Pale Pink Sorrel

Bristly Goldenaster

- Yellow Flower
- Multiple heads that go to seed in a similar way to dandelions
- Grows taller than dandelions

Mountain Sweet Cicely

Chamise

- White flower

Native Grasses

- Purple Needlegrass
- Round Fruited Sedge

Don't Pull

Poison Oak

Miners Lettuce

Do Pull

Himalayan Blackberry

- Leaves in groups of five
- Nasty thorns

Pale Pink Sorrel

- Pale pink flower
- Smaller than Redwood Sorrel

Dandelions

- Yellow flowers
- Hollow stem
- Long tap-root that needs to be pulled out

Poison Hemlock

Broom

- Yellow flower, long taproot that needs to be removed

Non-native Grasses

- Brome

Do Pull

Vinca

- Ground covering with purple flowers and small waxy leaves

Ivy

Pampas Grass

Sock Destroyer

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Pebble, Stone, and Wood Edging

Remove any material from the decorative edging. If material has built up around the river rocks, lift them up to an appropriate height.

Redwood Duff

Can be placed under the south side of the driveway up to the shed.

Deciduous Leaves

Should be disposed of in the green bins.

Weeding

Before you start, get to know the plants in the bed you will be weeding.

Check around the plant and neighboring plants to see if there is an identifying label. Never pull a plant that has a label.

It is better to weed by hand, but in the case of grasses that have shot up in the spring it might be necessary to weed-whack.

No weed-whacking in the planted beds or under the redwood trees.

When weed-whacking, hand weed around natives first - such as California Poppies.

Weed-whack before the seeds are mature, rake the material, and place in a green bin.

Pruning

Do not use a hedge trimmer on the native trees or shrubs.

Never prune a plant that is in flower or has berries.

Spring flowering

- Prune right after flowering

Summer flowering

- Prune in the early spring or late winter

Only prune the following:

- Dead or diseased limbs
- Limbs that have grown downwards
- Water sprouts
- Suckers - prune before these get too woody

When you prune, follow this process:

1. On the limb that you are going to prune, pick a bud that faces outward.
2. Make the cut right above the bud. Don't cut too close or the bud may die. Cut about 1/4 to 1/2 inch above the bud.
3. Cut at an angle. The ideal angle is 45 degrees.

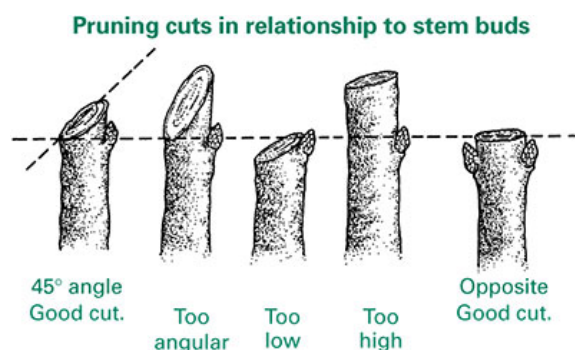


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