

## Gardening Notes for January

January always begins with the festivities surrounding the Holiday Season, but reality soon returns as gardeners face short and often cloudy days, cold temperatures and a sleeping garden. Looking on the positive side, we now have the leisure of working in the Garden when our time or the weather suits our schedule, since the garden is in a state of suspended animation so to speak. Continue making notes in your journal on the temperatures, snowfall or rain amounts along with the sightings of visiting birds, all while enjoying your favorite winter beverage by a warm glow of a lamp or fire.

### Things to do:

#### Vegetables

- Plain your vegetable and annual gardens! As seed catalogues continue to appear almost daily in the mailbox, keep your designs handy so you do not buy more seed than is needed.
- As you plan your garden, don't forget to rotate your crop families. For example, try to avoid planting peppers this year where tomatoes grew last season, since they are both in the same family and often have an affinity for the same minor nutrients!
- Order your seeds early, as gardening remains – fortunately, I might add – a popular activity and certain varieties will sell out quickly!
- If this is the first time you are planning a vegetable garden, think small to start. A 10'x12' or similar sized area is perfect for a start, as is a dozen or so containers if you are restricted to a patio. Also consider starting with easy vegetables, such as Zucchini, Bush Beans, Beets or Lettuce. Tomatoes are great but are best when staked, so make certain you also have staking materials. As a reminder, indeterminant tomatoes can grow to 6' tall, so it is important to plant a leafy crop like lettuce on the East or North side of tomatoes that will tolerate partial shade or place the tomatoes to the Northern end of the garden.
- Resist the urge to order too many of those vegetables that yield heavy amounts of fruits. Three or four tomato plants is often all that is needed for a family of 4!

#### Garden

- Study the winter bones of the garden. During the calm of winter, give thought to what improvements could be made for a more interesting winter garden, such as colorful Red Stemmed Dogwoods or Willows, or the blooms of Winter Witch Hazels such as *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Jelena' pictured at right. Also, take note of views that need to be screened with a few evergreens or new views that should be opened up! Consider these views not just from outdoor walks or

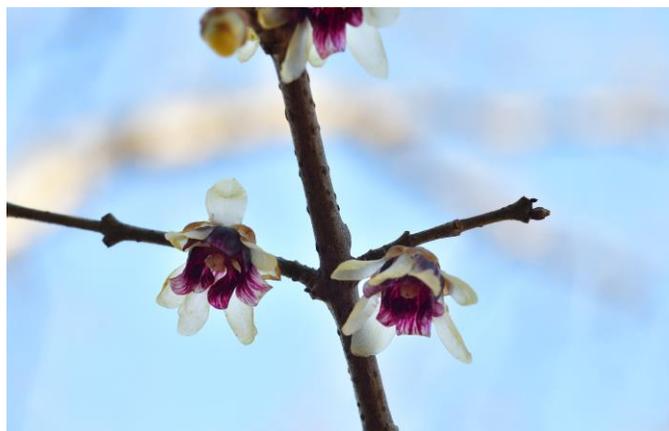


patios, but from inside where you will most often be viewing the winter garden.

- Take care of your tools! Sharpen, clean, oil and otherwise repair saws and pruners. Sharpen the cutting edge of spades and lawnmower blades, repair the handles of shovels and wheelbarrows or any other tool placed on the 'to be fixed' pile. Compose a list of tools to purchase that are beyond repair.
- Start to evaluate pruning needs. Typically, most pruning is completed in January through late March, with the heaviest pruning reserved for late February through March. January is the time to evaluate plants for heavy cuts, and to begin structural work, shaping and thinning of small trees and shrubs. All rubbing branches (as seen at right) or soon to become rubbing branches should be removed as well as any necessary shaping. All suckers (vigorous shoots originating from the roots) should be removed and water sprouts (vigorous shoots originating from branches) should be thinned rather than removed entirely. Resist pruning Maples until late summer or fall if possible to eliminate excessive bleeding!



- Study your shade trees for potential problems as well. This is a great time to hire a tree service to tend to these problems and the woodchips produced from the trimmed branches makes for a great mulch or a surface for woodland paths.
- Cut some branches of winter blooming Witch Hazels (*Hamamelis x intermedia* hybrids) such as 'Jelena', Winter Sweet (*Chimonanthus praecox*) as seen at right, Winter Jasmine (*Jasminum nudiflorum*) or Flowering Apricot (*Prunus mume*) to force and enjoy indoors. If you do not have any of these plants, consider adding some this spring!
- If snow is absent, start cutting back Hellebore Hybrids (*Helleborus x hybridus*) towards the end of January. It is easier to remove the foliage when the buds have yet to appear plus some foliage typically turns brown by bloom time. The foliage of Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*), such as the cultivar 'Joseph Lemper' seen below, often remains green throughout the winter and nicely compliments the flowers. Straight *Helleborus niger* is pictured at the end.



- For those coalescent Hellebores that bloom on the stems of the previous year, such as *Helleborus foetidus*, do not cut back the foliage, as you will be removing the flower buds as well.



- If your Hellebores have started to break bud early, consider laying evergreen boughs of pine or even the boughs from a discarded Christmas tree over the plants, providing protection during cold nights and dissecting winds. *Helleborus niger* 'Joseph Lemper' often starts to break bud in late December or early January.

- Remove last year's foliage from Cut Leaf Japanese Maples (*Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum*) that has accumulated on top of the plant's branches as seen at right. It allows snow to accumulate on top of the plant and cause the brittle branches to break.



- If or should I say when we receive snow, remove heavy amounts from

hedges and tightly grown plants to prevent limb breakage!

- As temperatures drop, check any potted plants that you have in a lightly heated garage or basement for watering needs. Keep them on the dry side so they do not begin to push vigorous growth or start to decay. Bulbs like *Eucomis* (Pineapple Lily) are just fine without water for the entire winter.



- You may also wish to invest in a min-max thermometer, which records the coldest and hottest temperatures. This will allow you to understand just how cold the garage, basement or root cellar is becoming on those cold winter nights.

- Also, for more tender plants overwintered in a lightly heated garage, put them on a table to keep them off the floor where the cold air settles. The Bromeliad *Billbergia nutans* 'Variegata' (pictured at right) has happily overwinter for the past 4

winters in a dimly light garage that drops to 41 degrees. In fact, it actually survives better than the plant brought into a cool room and placed by a window! It is watered lightly every 4-6 weeks.

- If you have *Colocasia* or *Alocasia* tubers (Elephant Ears) stored in peat, potting soil mix or shredded mulch for the winter, lightly water the mix periodically (around once a month) to prevent desiccation of the tuber. Or, if they were left in their containers and the foliage is still up, water them lightly. Check for spider mites, especially in the case of any *Alocasia* that you may have brought into the living spaces of your home to serve as house plants during the winter. If you do have spider mites, wash the leaves thoroughly with regular tap water – obviously, this is more easily accomplished if you can bring the plant outside on a warmer day. If the temperatures remain cold, you can simply wipe down the leaves and stems with a moist rag.
- Repair fences! Perennials, vegetables, vines or other plants whose roots resent foot traffic typically grow adjacent to fences and prevent access during the growing season.
- Set-up and fill bird feeders. Place them near windows so the visiting birds can be both appreciated and allow you to learn who is visiting your garden!
- Consider planting *Echinacea purpurea* (Purple Cone Flower) or *Silphium perfoliatum* (Cup Flower) whose seed naturally attract and feed various birds throughout the winter.
- If your garden has strong emphasis on annuals, January is the month for sketching out the combinations of annuals and tropicals that will work well and ordering them from your local garden center or catalogue.
- Reread your journal from the past year. Take note of some of the major problems you encountered in 2022 (or even 2021 and 2020) that can be resolved in 2023. Some of these problems may have included starting seed too early or planting vegetable plants too closely together.

### Houseplants

- By and large, most of your houseplants need to be kept on the dry side during winter, as too much water will cause root or crown decay. Put your Poinsettias, Amaryllis or Cyclamen in a sunny southern window and water when the top of the soil becomes dry. Come spring, the Amaryllis and Cyclamen start to go dormant and the watering should be reduced.
- Houseplants should be rotated 180 degrees every few weeks so the plants receive equal light on all sides. Otherwise, they will start to bend towards the light and overtime will not appear as attractive.
- *Tillandsia* or Air Plants should be soaked in warm tap water every 10-20 days. More frequently if they are



located next to heat ducts. I have come to enjoy placing *Tillandsia* among the leaves of larger house plants, such as the Jade Plant (pictured at right). It provides a great presentation and looks like the Jade Plant or whatever plant you choose as the support is flowering!

- If you have Coleus, succulents or other easy to root annuals in containers, you may wish to start cuttings of new plants in late January, building up your supply for the summer garden. With succulents, you can often place a leaf or a cutting on a table and over a period of several weeks, it will sprout roots, after which, it can be potted.
- Most important – pour yourself a cup of good tea or a glass of wine to celebrate your garden accomplishments in 2022. In NJ, it was a tough year with a drought that lasted nearly all summer long accompanied by abnormally hot temperatures. Personal accomplishments deserve a personal reward and no one knows those accomplishments better than you. Happy New Year!



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