



- Continue to harvest peppers and tomatoes and start keeping an eye out for possible frost.
- Harvest herbs and store in a cool, dry place.
- Clean out your vegetable garden once the plants have stopped producing. Remove any that were susceptible to disease and insects.
- This month usually brings mild weather. Plant or transplant cool-weather crops such as beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, collards, lettuce, mustard, onions, radishes, spinach, and turnips.
- With new transplants, be sure to water deeply (not lightly) every morning.
- Add organic matter to all planting areas. Be sure there's an inch-thick layer of mulch on your garden beds to control weeds.
- Add leaves and organic material to your compost pile.
- Cut back and remove old flower stalks from your annuals. Refertilizer them to encourage one more color before the winter.
- Start preparing your flower beds for the planting of cool-season annuals.
- Now is a good time to plant woody ornamentals because they have time to establish themselves before the spring.
- Divide and replant perennials and bulbs that have become overcrowded or too large.
- No more pruning your shrubs or trees, unless it is necessary. Pruning may encourage new growth to occur, which might be damaged during the winter.
- Divide and replant crowded perennials. This is the last month to plant any new perennials and biennials.
- Move your houseplants back indoors.
- For healthy grass, avoid weed and feed products. Only apply herbicides to areas with weed infestations.
- Fertilize lawns this month. Use a controlled-release nitrogen.