



garden guide

2020

Skinner
GARDEN STORE



We get it.

The space around your house can hold as much meaning as the space inside. A tree planted generations before will be enjoyed by generations to come. That special hangout on the patio surrounded by mom's favorite flowers. The legacy and memories that stay with you for a lifetime.

From expert recommendations to professional consultation, design and installation, Skinner Garden Store's quality plants and materials complete the package. For over 50 years we're here to get what you're looking for.

Call or come in and see the possibilities for your next great space.

Landscape Services

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EDIBLES

APPLE

Plant two or more varieties for best pollination. Height 15-20', spread 20-25'.

'Arkansas Black Spur'—Very dark red skin, so dark it is almost black. Firm white flesh with a good flavor. Great for fresh eating, processing and cider. Stores well.

'Braeburn'—Crisp, mildly sweet, tart, very juicy flesh with excellent flavor. Green skin overlaid with red skin. Stores well. Late fall.

NEW!—'King David'—Yellow skin with red to orange blush. Firm, crisp flesh with a balanced sweet and tart flavor. Great for fresh eating, sauce, baking or cider. Great disease resistance. Plant with another variety for cross pollination. Ripens in October.

NEW!—'Empire'—A McIntosh-type apple for hot summer climates. Sweet and juicy! Great all-purpose apple. Ripens in September.

'Freedom'—Selected out for high fruit quality as well as outstanding natural disease resistance.

Fruit is large and red with a crisp, juicy, slightly tart flavor. Great for fresh eating, sauces and juice.

'Fuji'—Firm, crunchy, juicy white flesh with excellent flavor. Stores well. Yellowish-green skin with a red blush. Fall.

'Gala'—Crisp, sweet, juicy flesh with excellent flavor. Yellow skin with reddish-orange blush. Stores well. Fall.

NEW!—'Golden Delicious'—Large fruits with golden-yellow skin. Flesh is firm, crisp and juicy. Good for eating and cooking. Ripens late September to early October. One of the best pollinators.

'Granny Smith'—Firm, sweet flesh. Good eating, sauce and cooking apple. Bright green flesh. Late fall.

'Honeycrisp'—Exceptionally crisp and juicy, pleasantly sweet flesh. Yellow skin with a red blush. Stores well. Fall.

'Jonathan'—Crisp, white, juicy flesh with a pleasant tartness. Skin is bright red. Great for eating and cooking. Fall.

'Liberty'—Crisp, juicy flesh with a bright flavor. Skin is bright red. Excellent disease resistance. Good for fresh eating and cooking. Stores well. Recommended pollinator is 'Red Delicious'. Fall.

'Lodi'—Our most popular summer apple. Produces medium-sized green fruits color with crisp, firm, white flesh. Rich in flavor and excellent for sauces and pies. Height 15-20', spread 20-25'.

'Pink Lady'— Good for both eating and cooking. Sweet, tangy flavor with a crisp flesh. Long storage life.

NEW!—'Yellow Transparent'—An older variety known for its early ripening, July to August. Medium to large fruit is crisp, sweet and juicy. Excellent for sauce and pies, also used fresh and for drying.

'Red Delicious'—Crisp, firm and juicy with great flavor. Red skin. Excellent for fresh eating. 'Yellow Delicious' is recommended as a good pollinator. Fall.

A PRICOT

'Golden Amber'— Large fruit with light orange skin. Firm flesh with excellent flavor. Has a long bloom period which helps some of the flowers avoid late frosts. Resistant to pit burn. Self-pollinating.

ASPARAGUS

(Asparagus officinalis)—Who can resist fresh asparagus right from the garden?! Harvest starts early in the spring and continues for about two months. Prized for great flavor and nutrition. Plant crowns 6-8" deep about 12-15" apart. Don't harvest the first year, harvest lightly the second year then regularly the third year starting about mid-April.

'Jersey Knight'—A very productive, predominantly all-male selection. Spears stay tight late into the harvest season.

'Purple Passion'—This purple variety has a noticeably sweeter flavor as the sugar content is 20% higher than green varieties. Very large diameter spears.

'UC-157'—This hybrid sets the standard for yield and quality among green asparagus. Large, tender stalks and disease resistant. Less prone to open tips during hot weather than other forms.

BLACKBERRY

(Rubus allegheniensis)—Sweet, juicy, shiny, dark purple-black berries ripen late June through August. Harvest every 2-4 days as fruit matures. Plant about 3' apart.

NEW!—'Kiowa'—An erect-growing, thorny type with very large fruit. Very productive variety that stores better than others. Late ripening.



'Prime-Ark 45'—An everbearing, thorny selection that produces first in the summer on the second year wood, then repeats in the fall on current year wood. Fruits are large, black and good-flavored. Very productive!

'Prime-Ark Freedom'—A thornless, everbearing selection that produces first in the summer on the second year wood, then repeats in the fall on current year wood. Large, well-flavored fruits

NEW!—'Prime-Ark Traveler'—A thornless, everbearing selection that produces first in the summer on the second-year wood, then repeats in the fall on current year wood. Medium-large, good flavor and sweetness and lower acidity than others.

'Triple Crown'—A semi-erect, thornless selection with firm, glossy black fruits. Excellent flavor and very productive.

BLUEBERRY

Northern Highbush Blueberry

(*Vaccinium corymbosum*)—A slightly upright shrub that produces fantastic berries from July through August. Leaves are glossy and green through the summer, changing to intense reds, oranges and purples in the fall. This one really is as ornamental as the berries are tasty! Plant 4-5' apart and include more than one variety for best pollination (fruit set). Needs to be grown in moist but well-drained, acidic soil that has been heavily amended with organic matter. Mulch to help keep the root zone consistently moist. Height 4-6', spread 4-5'.

'Bluecrop'—A mid-season variety with large

fruit size, averaging 65 berries per cup. Bright blue, firm berries. Bright red fall color and better than average drought resistance.

'Blueray'—A good producer with very large fruit size averaging 60 berries per cup. Mid-season variety with bright blue, firm berries. Great flavor.

'Duke'—An early variety with high quality, firm, medium to large, blue fruits with a mild and crisp flavor. Popular with growers because of its high production and concentrated ripening.

'Patriot'—Large, firm fruits and very productive. Early season producer. Colorful yellow, bronze and red fall foliage.

CHERRY, BUSH

Nanking Cherry

(*Prunus tomentosa*)—This is a good plant for wildlife plantings, but also can be harvested for pies and jellies. White flowers will develop into bright red, 1/3" cherries. Needs well-drained soil. Height 6-10', spread 10-12'.

CHERRY, SOUR

'Kansas Sweet'—A Montmorency-type with large, semi-sweet, juicy cherries. Vigorous grower that usually ripens in July, usually a little later than 'Montmorency' allowing fruit to become sweeter because of additional sugar production. Self-pollinating.

NEW!—'Meteor'—Large, bright red fruit with a firm, yellow flesh. Very hardy and disease resistant. An excellent sour for canning and pies. Ripens late July. Self-

pollinating. Height 10-12', spread 10-12'.

'Montmorency'—Large, bright red fruit with

a firm, yellow flesh. Very hardy and disease resistant. An excellent sour cherry for canning and for pies. Ripens late July. Self-pollinating.

'North Star'—A very productive, genetic dwarf with bright red fruit. Good disease resistance. Ripens early July. Self-pollinating.

CHERRY, SWEET

Plant two or more varieties for best pollination.

'Black Tartarian'—Large, purplish-black fruit is semi-sweet, rich and juicy. Ripens in mid June. Requires a different pollinator.

'Lapins'—Large, dark red, firm and sweet cherries. Best known as a "self-fertile Bing". Good pollinator for other varieties. Ripens in early July. Self-pollinating.

NEW!—'Rainier'—Medium to large fruits that are golden-yellow with a red blush. Flesh is firm, juicy and exceptionally sweet. Ripens Mid-July. Needs to be pollinated with another Sweet Cherry variety.

'Stella'—Large fruit with dark red, nearly black skin and firm, sweet flesh. Good pollinator for other varieties. Ripens in early July. Self-pollinating.

CHESTNUT

Chinese Chestnut

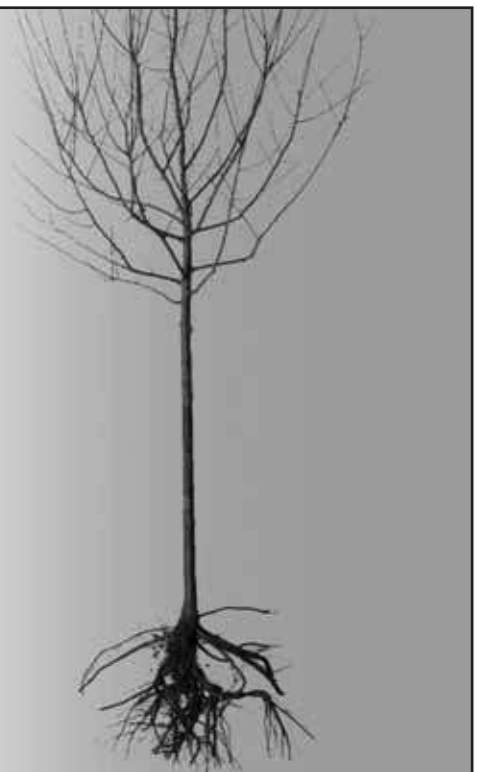
(*Castanea mollissima*)—Ornamental, medium sized, spreading tree with lustrous, dark green foliage. Produces big, sweet nuts that are great for eating, boiling, baking, or roasting. Blight resistant. Plant two or more for proper pollination.

Bareroot

For a limited period of time in the spring, many of our fruit trees are available bareroot. Bareroot plants are dormant plants without soil on the roots. Bareroot plants are easier to handle, and in most cases, quite a bit less in price.

Bareroot plants do have to be handled differently. At Skinner's, we have a large refrigerated storage facility designed to keep bareroot plants available safely into the spring months. When you purchase your bareroot plant, we will package it in a way that will allow you to get it home and planted safely before the roots dry out.

*Save money and make things easier.
That's the advantage of bareroot!*



CRA B A P P L E

'Dolgo'—Bright red fruits. Great for jelly. Produces heavy crops. Good disease resistance. An American favorite since before the Revolutionary War.

CURRANT

(*Ribes sp.*)—These small to medium-sized shrubs can produce great quantities of small fruits with a sweet-tart flavor, great for jellies, pies, and sauces. Fruit color varies by species from red to black to white or gold. Plant about 3-4' apart in full sun to light shade.

'Consort' (*R. nigrum* 'Consort')—This selection of Black Currant produces abundant clusters of, you guessed it, black fruits, late in the season. This is a very productive selection with strong flavor. Height 3-5', spread 3-5'.

'Red Lake' (*R. sativum* 'Red Lake')—This is a productive, very cold-hardy selection of the Red Currant with dark red, tart berries. One of the best for our area. Height 3-5', spread 3-5'.

ELDERBERRY

American Elderberry

(*Sambucus canadensis*)—Large clusters of pea-sized purple-black berries are great for jellies, pies, juice, and wine. Plant two varieties for better pollination. Height 6-10', spread 6-10'.

'Adams'—Selected for its large clusters of blue-black fruit. Abundant production.

NEW!—'Nova'—Large, sweet fruits and abundant production. Great for jams, pies, wine or just for attracting birds.

NEW!—'York'—Larger fruits than most other selections. Great for jams, pies, wine or just for attracting birds.

FIG

(*Ficus carica*)—Figs in Kansas?...sure! Figs actually grow quite well in containers, just move them into the garage for the winter protection. Some customers have reported they have had some success keeping plants alive outside, planted on the south sides of their homes. Our varieties are selected for best winter hardiness, good production and great flavor. Good luck! Height 5-10', spread 5-10'.

NEW!—'Celeste'—Also known as "Sugar Fig". Small, brown to purple fruits.

FILBERT (Hazelnut)

American Filbert

(*Corylus americana*)—Round, smooth-shelled hazelnuts make for great eating. Develops into a multi-stemmed shrub. Great for wildlife. Plant two or more for pollination. Height 6-10', spread 6-10'.

GOOSEBERRY

Pixwell Gooseberry

(*Ribes hirtellum* 'Pixwell')—An extremely winter hardy, very productive selection with fewer thorns. Fruit hangs below the branches making it easier to pick, hence the name 'Pixwell'. Fruit are large and turn red when ripe. Good disease resistance. Plant about 3-4' apart. Height 3-5', spread 3-5'.

GRAPE

American Bunch Grape

(*Vitis lambrusca*)—Everyone loves grapes. You can grow them for fresh eating, for cooking, for juicing, for making wine, even for making raisins!. You can even grow them to double as an ornamental cover for fences, arbors and pergolas. They are easy to grow, but they do need to be heavily pruned for best production. Plant about 8' apart.

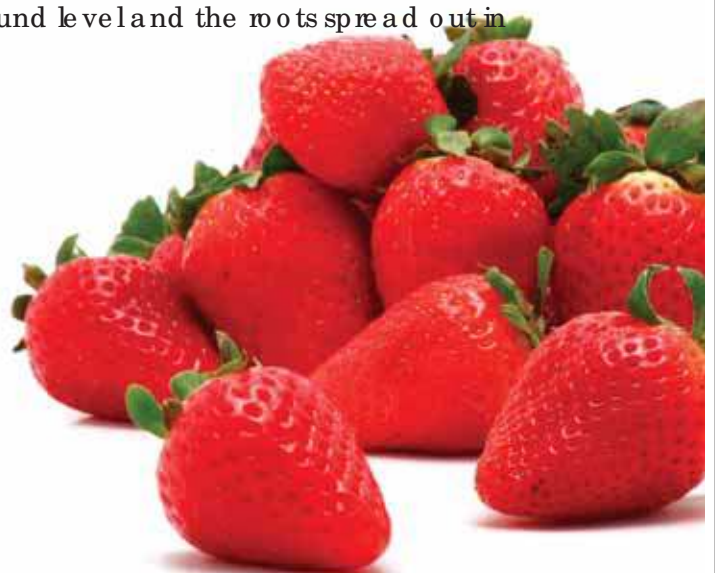
'Catawba'—One of the best red selections. Large fruit. Useful as a table, juice or wine grape. Very vigorous and hardy.

'Concord'—This is the best blue variety and has been planted for over a century. It is the standard in the juice, jam and jelly industry and is also used for wine. Yum!

'Fredonia'—The best of the black varieties. Grapes have a wonderful flavor, are large and early to ripen.

Strawberry Planting and Growing Tips

- Space strawberry plants 18" apart in rows 4' apart.
- Plant with the crown placed right above ground level and the roots spread out in the planting hole.
- Firm soil around each plant and water well.
- Remove blooms the first season to conserve energy for better establishment.
- Water well in dry weather, control weeds.
- Cover row with a 4-6" layer of straw after the ground has frozen for winter protection.
- Rake straw aside in the spring and use as mulch for the rows.
- Renovate rows each season after harvest.



'Niagara'—The best of the white grapes. Produces abundant clusters of large, flavorful fruits. Good for table use and wine. Vigorous and hardy.

Seedless Selections

'Mars'—A superior seedless blue selection with large grapes. Better disease resistance, vigorous, and winter hardy.

'Reliance'—A very winter hardy red seedless selection. An excellent table grape and makes exceptional raisins. Good variety for the Midwest.

'Venus'—A very vigorous, blue-black seedless form. Great for table use.

Wine Selections

'Norton' (*Vitis aestivalis* 'Cynthiana')— One of the oldest American grape cultivars in commercial production and known as 'Norton' by many. Fruits are blue-black when ripe and are capable of producing a wine similar to Cabernet Sauvignon. Good winter hardiness lends to its popularity in Midwest vineyards.

HERBS

Basil—“The King of Herbs”. Needs warm weather. Prune frequently for a more bushy plant then use the leaves from pruning in pestos, Italian dishes, teas, fruit salads and vinegars, fresh or dried. Genovese, Cinnamon, African Blue

Chives - Use in salads, soups, stews, vinegars and potato dishes. Easy to grow.

Cilantro - Use in chili, soups, salsa, meat, chicken and fish dishes.

Garlic - Great in sauces, soups and meats.

Lavender - Can be used in soups, stews, salads, ice cream and potpourri. Provence, Munstead, Royal Velvet

Lemon Grass - Strong and tall grass that has a citrus flavor that is released by hot water. Great in teas, soups and sauces.

Mint - A must for teas, jellies, salads and desserts. Cut back frequently for more bushy appearance. Very easy to grow.

Oregano-Easy to grow. Use in tomato sauces, vinegars, chili and meat dishes. Fresh or dried. Greek, Italian, Hot and Spicy

Parsley- Very easy to grow. Brings out the flavor of the dish it is in. Flat leaf, Triple Curled

Rosemary-Flavoring for stews, fish, meats, chicken, roasted veggies, bread, and scrambled eggs. Fresh or dried. Arp, BBQ, Hill Hardy

Sage-Great in meat dishes and stuffing. Garden Sage, Purple Sage, Pineapple Sage

Stevia - A natural sugar substitute, with no calories. Leaves can be dried or powdered, then used in drinks, desserts and baked goods.

Tarragon - Leaves are used to flavor savory dishes, herbal vinegar, butter and marinades. Licorice or anise flavor.

Thyme-A symbol of courage, style and elegance. Great for flavoring meats veggies, sauces and soups. French Cooking Thyme, Lemon Thyme

HICAN

HICAN

(*Carya illinoensis* x *C. ovata*)—These are naturally occurring hybrid between Pecans and Shagbark Hickories. Grown from seed collected trees located in northern Missouri. Combines the fast growth and easy shelling of a pecan with sweet taste of the hickory. Heavy annual producer. Height 50-70', spread 40-50'.

HICKORY

Shagbark Hickory

(*Carya ovata*)—One of our most prized hardwood timber trees here in the eastern third of Kansas. Produces sweet, edible hickory nuts. Bark breaks up thin “shaggy” strips, hence the name Shagbark Hickory. The wood is frequently used for barbecuing and smoking food. Height 60-80', spread 30-50'.

Shellbark Hickory

(*Carya laciniosa*)—Also known as King Nut hickory, this species is native Kansas and has a shaggy bark, similar to Shagbark Hickory. Produces a large, sweet, edible nut. The wood is valued for tool handles, furniture and lumber. Height 50-70', spread 40-50'

HORSERA DISH

(*Armoracia rusticana*)—An easy to grow garden plant loved for its pungent root. Abundant harvest the first year. Plant in loose, deep, well-drained soil. Height 2-3', spread 2-3'

JUUBE

Jujube (*Ziziphus jujube*)—Jujube, also known as Chinese Date, produces cherry to plum sized fruits, each with a hard stone or pit in the center. Fully mature fruits are red with a crisp flesh and a sweet, apple-like flavor. Can be eaten fresh, dried or processed. Flowers are typically self fertile. Height 20-30', spread 20-30'.

'Li'—Plum-sized fruits. Fully mature fruits are red and soft, but can be harvested slightly yellow-green.

NECTARINE

NEW!—'Harko'—Firm, yellow flesh fruit with nearly solid red skin. Freestone. Great for fresh eating, baking and canning. Ripens mid to late July. Self-pollinating. Height 15-20', spread 15-20'.

PEACH

NEW!—'Arctic Supreme White'—Large, white flesh, nearly freestone when fully ripe. Red over cream colored skin. Sweet and tangy, fine delicate flavor, firm texture.

Height 15-20', spread 15-20'.

NEW!—'Eldorado'—Well-known Jackson & Perkins dwarf variety. Exceptionally high quality, richly flavored fruit. Yellow freestone, attractive red blushed skin. Height 4-6', spread 4-6'.

'Flory'—This is a very dwarf form of peach, commonly known as a genetic dwarf. This selection has small to medium-sized fruits and white skin with a slight red blush. Flesh is tender, sweet and white. Freestone. Fruit ripens in late July. Height 4-6', spread 4-6'.

'Galaxy'—Sweet tasting, white peach with a flattened shape. Often called the “Bagel Peach” because of its appearance. Great flavor. Freestone.

'Golden Glory'—This is a very dwarf form of peach, commonly known as a genetic dwarf. This selection has very large, yellow fleshed free-stoned peaches with a great juicy flavor. Fruit ripens in August. Height 4-6', spread 4-6'.

NEW!—'Golden Jubilee'—Popular for its hardiness to colder climates. Medium-sized, oblong, tender yellow flesh. Skin one-third blushed with mottled red. It tastes great whether you're eating it fresh, canning or freezing. Freestone. Early Season. Height 15-20', spread 15-20'.

'Hale Haven'—Flesh is firm and yellow with excellent flavor. Skin is yellow with a red blush. Freestone. Mid-season.

NEW!—'Honey Babe'—A dwarf form of peach. This selection has medium to large fruit, deep red blush over a yellow background. Flesh is firm, sweet and yellow-orange. Freestone. Fruit ripens in July. Height 4-6', spread 4-6'.

'Red Haven'—Firm, sweet, yellow flesh. Skin is yellow with a red blush. Freestone. Early season.

'Redskin Elberta'—Yellow flesh is firm and good-flavored. Skin is yellow with a deep red blush. Freestone. Late season.

'Reliance'—Firm, yellow flesh. Good flavor. Skin is yellow with a dull red blush. Freestone. Early season.

PEAR, COMMON

Plant two or more varieties for best pollination.

'Kieffer'—Crisp, juicy white flesh. Greenish-yellow skin with red blush. Stores well. Self-fertile. Good pollinator. October.

'Max Red Bartlett'—Sweet, white flesh. Reddish-brown skin. Self-fertile. August-September.

'Moonglow'—Soft, juicy flesh with a mild flavor. Brownish-green skin. September. Small sugar pear. August-September.

NEW!—'Sensation Red Bartlett'—Deliciously sweet. This variety has a similar shape to Bartlett, but features higher sugar content. Its brilliant, bright-red skin makes it a dramatic dessert pear. Good when eaten fresh or canned. Harvest in late August. Height 20-30', spread 15-25'.



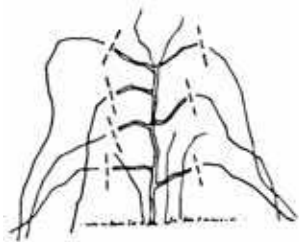
Pruning Grapes

Dormant grape vines are usually set in early spring. Trim roots to about 6 inches in length to encourage formation of feeder roots near the trunk. Prune to a single cane, then head the cane back to three buds. After the first growing season select the most vigorous cane from the trunk and tie it to the top wire. Remove all other canes. After the second growing season select one vigorous cane per wire for the arms. Prune each back to approximately 10 buds in length, lay them down along the wires and tie them loosely. Cut four other canes back to two or three buds in length for renewal spurs. Remove all other canes. Each spring thereafter, replace arms with canes from the renewal spurs, and leave new renewal spurs. If available, use canes of pencil diameter as larger and weaker canes usually are less productive.



Pruning Brambles

Black Raspberries

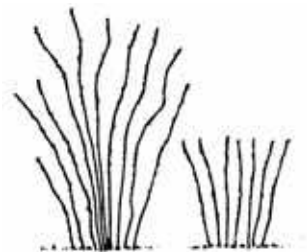


Remove canes that have fruited any time after harvest season, cut close to the soil surface. In spring, prune after the danger of severe freeze is past. Late March usually a suitable time for spring pruning. Remove all dead, severely damaged, or weak canes. Each plant needs 4 to 5 large canes for good yields. Prune lateral branches to 8 to 10 inches. Remove all prunings and destroy them to prevent diseases.

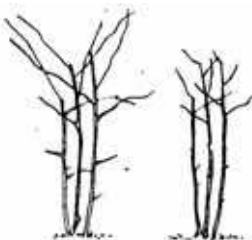
During the summer top all new canes at 30 inches. Summer topping encourages development of strong fruitful laterals. It also produces stronger stockier plants better able to support crops and resist wind damage.

Red Raspberries

The canes of the red raspberry are biennial like other brambles and may be removed any time after harvest. They should be cut off close to the soil surface. In the spring remove all dead, weak, or severely damaged canes. Reduce cane height to 3 feet. If lateral branches are present they should be pruned to 10 inches in length. Save only 7 to 8 canes per hill. The size of the cane should be the guide in selecting the canes to be saved. Only the largest canes as indicated by diameter and length should be saved as they are the most fruitful.



Blackberries



Canes that have fruited may be removed at any time after harvest. Spring pruning is much the same as that of black raspberries. Because they are more vigorous the laterals may be left 12 to 18 inches long. Usually 3 to 4 canes per plant promotes better fruit bearing. During the summer top new shoots at 36 inches. Remove excess sucker plants to prevent a thicket.

THE DIRT



Get “Thymely” advice from the experts and get the scoop on what’s going on at Skinner’s!

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‘Seckel’—Creamy-white, very sweet flesh. Smooth, yellow-brown skin with a light red blush. Large fruit with ‘Bartlett’ flavor. September.

PEAR, ASIAN

NEW!—**‘Shinseiki’**—Medium to large fruits with yellow skin. Flesh is creamy white, firm, sweet and juicy like an apple. Keeps well. Ripens Mid-August. Self-pollinating. Height 20-30’, spread 15-25’.

PECAN

Hardy Pecan

(*Carya illinoensis*)—Beautiful, large tree with lustrous, dark green foliage. Produces great tasting nuts that can be eaten raw or used for cooking. Grown from the hardiest, northern seed sources available. Plant two or more to insure good pollination. Height 50-60’, spread 40-50’.

‘Colby’—A hardy form, suitable for use in this area. Produces good quantities of nuts in the fall.

NEW!—**‘Kanza’**—A cold hardy and disease resistant selection with high quality nuts that ripen before most other varieties.

NEW!—**‘Pawnee’**—A slightly smaller pecan tree with excellent nut quality. Has a high yield potential. ‘Peruque’ is a good pollinator. Height 30-40’, spread 30-40’.

‘Peruque’—A medium-sized nut with excellent flavor and good cracking quality due to thinner shells.

PLUM TREE

Plant two or more varieties for best pollination.

‘Methley’—Purple skin with yellow, red tinged flesh. Good flavor. Self-fertile. Japanese Plum.

‘Ozark Premier’—Bright red skin with firm, yellow flesh. Good flavor. Semi-cling. Japanese Plum.

NEW!—**‘Santa Rosa’**—Beautiful, large, red fruits with gold flesh. This big producer bears sweet plums that are delicious when eaten fresh, cooked or canned. Heat-tolerant. Clingstone. Ripens in July. Self-pollinating. Japanese Plum.

NEW!—**‘Spice Zee Nectalum’** (Prunus x nectplum)—A hybrid between a plum and a nectarine. Bright maroon skin over a creamy white flesh with a white center. Flavor is excellent, very sweet though slightly acidic. Beautiful pink blossoms in spring give way to deep red foliage in late summer. Ht. 20-25-, Spg 20-25’.

‘Stanley’—Dark blue skin with greenish-yellow, sweet fruit. Prune-type plum. Freestone. Self-fertile. European Plum.

NEW!—**‘Superior’**—Cross between Japanese and American plum. Producing large fruit with dark red skin and super-sweet yellow flesh that is full-bodied and juicy. A consistent, heavy

bearer, fruit are ready for picking in late August. Use another Japanese plum for a pollinator. Clingstone. Hybrid Plum

NEW!—**‘Toka Hybrid’**—Cross between wild plum and apricot plum. Small to medium-sized, dark cherry colored, semi-freestone plum. Yellow flesh is firm and tangy. From South Dakota, introduced in 1911. Excellent pollinizer for other Japanese Plum. Hybrid Plum.

RASPBERRY

(*Rubus cvs.*)—Sweet and tangy small fruits can be red or black (or even yellow.) Freshly prepared and sugared raspberries are excellent when served alone or great for jams, jellies, pies, and other desserts. Very nutritious. And you can’t beat ‘em when you grow ‘em yourself! Plant red varieties 2’ apart and black varieties 3’ apart.

‘Cumberland’—Large black, round, firm berries that tend to not be as seedy as other selections. Excellent, sweet, rich flavor. Mid-season bearer.

‘Heritage’—A popular variety with medium-sized red fruit with good flavor and quality. Will produce two crops a year, one in mid-July and another in early September.

‘Prelude’—A red raspberry that produces a great early harvest and then repeats lightly in the fall with a bonus harvest! Very productive and vigorous. Fruits are sweet and juicy.

RHUBARB

Cherry Red Rhubarb

(*Rheum ‘Cherry Red’*)—Vigorous with large, thick, red stalks. Early, tender and mild. Can be used for sauces, jellies and pies. Makes an attractive ornamental plant as well. Site in full sun and plant in well-drained soil. Plant 3-4’ apart.

Canada Red Rhubarb

(*Rheum raponticum ‘Canada Red’*)—Produces tender thick stems with a good red color. Very tender. Plant 3-4’ apart.

SERVICEBERRY

Saskatoon Serviceberry

‘Regent’—Produces abundant, large, extra sweet berries. Native forms of this plant were used heavily by the prairie Indians for food.

STRAWBERRY

(*Fragaria x ananassa*)—Ahh, the taste of homegrown strawberries. Easy to grow and very rewarding, a strawberry pot or small patch can fit in anyone’s home garden. Plant them 18-24” apart in rows 4’ apart.

June Bearing Varieties—These forms will produce fruit from about mid-May to Mid-June. Plant more than one variety if you want to extend

your harvest season.

'Earliglow'—The earliest to ripen. Wonderful flavor.

'Honeoye'—Consistently bears heavy yields of large crimson fruit. Early mid-season.

'Surecrop'—Easy to grow, vigorous, and reliable. Early mid-season. Great for freezing.

Everbearing Varieties—These types tend to produce fruits in the spring and then again in the fall with occasional fruits in between if it isn't too hot. They won't produce the heavy crops that you get from the June bearing types, but they can provide the dinner table with some fresh fruits later in the season.

'Ozark Beauty'—Sugar-sweet taste and juicy texture.

'Tribute'—The fall crop is outstanding with an abundance of firm and sweet berries.

VEGETABLES

Cucumbers—Easy to grow. Use in salads, pickles and cold soups. Burpless, Sweet Success, Homemade Pickles

Eggplant—They like warm weather. Harvest when young. Baked, fried, grilled. Fairytail, Ichiban, Gretel

Lettuce—Very easy to grow. Plant in containers, the veggie garden or the edge of a flower garden. Head or leaf types. Buttercrunch, Romaine, Blends

Melons—Cantalope, Honeydew, Watermelon. Vining plants, be sure to give them plenty of space. Ambrosia, Moon & Stars

Peppers—Peppers like warm weather. Easy to grow. Sweet peppers and hot peppers. Use for fresh eating, pickling, cooking and salsas. Big Bertha, Bell Boy, Jalapeno, Anaheim

Summer Squash—Easy to grow. Fast maturing and high yielding. Harvest the squash when young. Fresh, grilled, roasted and sauteed. Papaya Pear, Zucchini, Patty Pan

Tomatoes—A huge number of varieties and shapes are available from gigantic beefsteaks to very tiny cherry tomatoes. Some produce a heavy crop over a short amount of time while others bear fruit from midsummer to frost. Some can be grown in pots or baskets on your patio or balcony. Others can reach more than 4' tall and will require staking. If you need slicing, container, paste, cherry, grape, beefsteak, saladette or heirloom tomatoes, we have locally grown plants available for your garden. Jetstar, Beefmaster, Early Girl, Supersweet 100, Red Pear

Winter Squash and Pumpkins—Easy to grow. Store in a cool dry place for winter use. Can be cooked many ways. Roasted, baked, pies, carving and soup. Acorn, Butternut

This list is only the beginning of the items we carry for the edible garden!

WALNUT

Black Walnut

(Juglans nigra)—Large, native tree. Produces an abundant crop of great tasting walnuts. Very tough and easy to grow. Self-pollinating. Height 50-60', spread 40-50'.

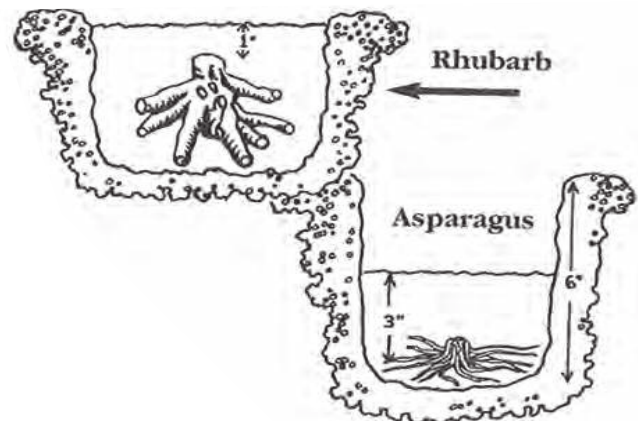
NEW!—English Walnut

(Juglans regia ('Carpathian' seedling))—These trees are grown from seeds collected from a Michigan source. Produces large, good tasting, thin-shelled walnuts like the ones commonly seen in stores. Two or three trees should be planted near each other to help with proper pollination. Height 30-50', spread 30-50'.



Asparagus and Rhubarb Growing Tips

- Plant in full sun in good, well-drained soil
- Leave 3-4 feet between rhubarb and 12-18" apart for asparagus
- Rhubarb should be planted 1" below the soil surface and asparagus 6-8" deep with the crowns pointing up.
- With asparagus, backfill the hole only halfway until the plants have come up, then fill in the rest gradually through the remainder of the growing season.
- Add a 2-3" layer of mulch to help control weeds.
- Fertilize regularly with Fertilome Gardner's Special fertilizer to keep your plants growing vigorously.
- Full harvest can begin the 3rd year for both rhubarb and asparagus, however, plants can be harvested lightly the 2nd year if desired.

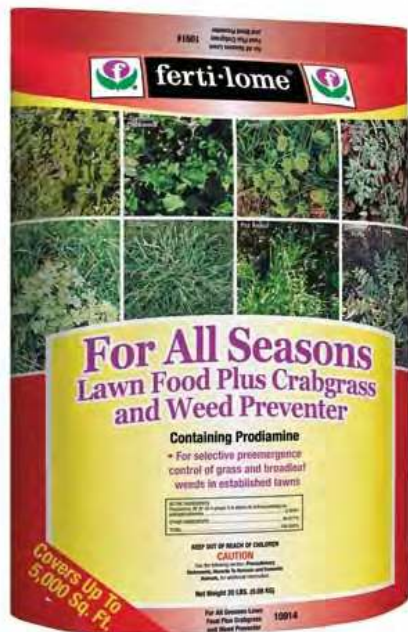


Gardening Grid

Start here with a sketch of the area you wish to transform!



LAWN CARE & TURF TIPS



CRABGRASS PREVENTERS

(Pre-emergent Weed Controls)—Apply crabgrass preventers early in the spring. Make sure you have it down by the time the Redbuds are blooming (approximately mid April).

- BETTER—Hi-Yield Turf & Ornamental Weed & Grass Stopper** (Dimension), no fertilizer—Season long control with only one application. Will also kill germinated crabgrass that has not gone beyond the two to three leaf stage. Useful for late spring applications (late April to early May). Also great as a weed preventer in landscape beds.

- BEST!—Fertilome All Seasons Lawn Food Plus Crabgrass and Weed Preventer**

(Prodiamine), 16-0-8—with trace elements. Season long control with only one application. Best if applied early in the spring, so try to have it down NO later than early April.

TIP!—All of these applications must be thoroughly watered in before they are effective.

WEED KILLERS

(Post-emergent Broadleaf Weed Controls)—Apply weed killers when weeds are actively growing. Fall applications typically provide best control but treatments can be made throughout the season as long as temperatures are appropriate.

- BETTER—Fertilome Weed-Out**—This is available in both a liquid and a granular formulation. Liquid applications generally work the best. Use with Hi-Yield Spreader-Sticker.

- BEST!—Fertilome Weed Free Zone**—Great for harder to kill weeds. More effective at wider range of temperatures than other products. This is available in both a liquid and a granular formulation. Liquid applications work the best.

TIP!—Granular applications of these broadleaf weed killers should be applied to wet foliage and then watered in a couple of days later for maximum effectiveness.

DISEASE CONTROLS

(Fungicides)—Preventative applications work best, and they will be a lot cheaper. Don't forget to water all products in according to label directions.

- Fertilome F-Stop** (Myclobutanil)

LAWN FOODS

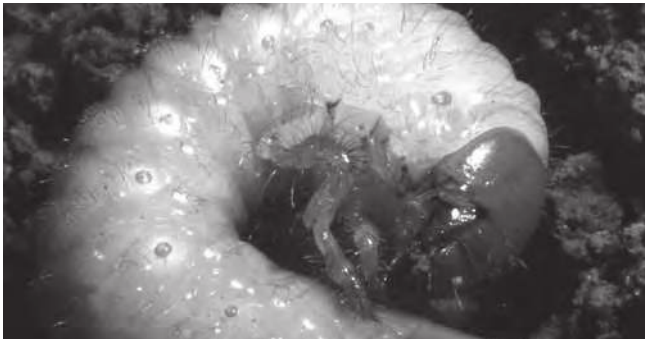
(Fertilizers)—Go light on fertilizer in the spring, do not apply any during the summer and then hit it hard in the fall. That is when your lawn will benefit the most from your efforts.

- Fertilome Lawn Food Plus Iron**, 24-0-4 with trace elements and extra iron for greening -**Early Fall**—Apply around Labor Day.
- Fertilome Winterizer**, 25-0-6 with trace elements—**Late Fall**—Apply between Halloween and Thanksgiving.
- Fertilome Green Maker**, 18-0-6 with trace elements plus 5% Iron—**Late Spring**— Sometimes used as a late spring application. Contains slow release nitrogen that will feed into your lawn into early summer.



- ☐ *Fertilome New Lawn Starter*, 9-13-7 with trace elements—**Seeding/Reseeding**—Ideal for using at the time of any seeding, reseeding or sodding project.

TIP!—If you fertilize only once a year, do it around Labor Day. If you fertilize twice, do it around Labor Day and then again around Thanksgiving.



INSECT CONTROL

Only treat if you have a problem or really anticipate one. Keep in mind that some products are most effective on insects in the turf canopy (things like ants, chinch bugs and fleas) and others are most effective on insects in the soil (grubs!).

Hi-Yield Turf Ranger—Turf canopy insect control (ants, fleas, chinch bugs and others)

Hi-Yield Grub Free Zone II—Soil insects (grubs)

Natural Guard Grub Control—Soil insects (grubs)

Tip!—The best grub controls need to be applied *before* you have a problem. Use the following application timing for best control.

Mid May to mid July—Hi-Yield Grub Free Zone II

July to mid August—Natural Guard Grub Control

TURF TIPS

- **FALL** is the most important time of the year when it comes to cool season lawn care.
- A thick, healthy lawn, maintained at the right mowing height is your best defense against weeds.
- If you choose to irrigate, more thorough, less frequent waterings are typically the best.
- Read the label on lawn products **BEFORE** you apply and then **FOLLOW** those instructions.
- Granular applications can stain pavement. Always sweep or blow off patios, driveways, sidewalks and streets after applying.
- Most lawn applications need to be watered in following the application.
- Preemergent herbicides need to be applied **BEFORE** weeds come up; postemergent herbicides are used to kill weeds **AFTER** they have already established.
- Plant only the highest quality grass seed. Cheap seed will frequently have a lower germination rate and is commonly contaminated with troublesome weed seeds. You don't want to intentionally plant weeds!



Gardening Numbers

Coverages

Bark Mulches

3 cu ft will cover

36 sq ft 1" deep

18 sq ft 2" deep

12 sq ft 3" deep

9 sq ft 4" deep

1 cu yd of mulch will cover 100 sq ft 3-4" deep

Peat Moss

1 cu ft of compressed peat moss will cover

12 sq ft 2" deep

Rock

1 cu yard covers 120 sq ft 2" deep

1/2 cu ft covers 2.5 sq ft 2" deep

Our Promise to You...

We will do as much as we can to help you achieve success.

We are very selective about that plants and gardening products we offer because we know that strong, healthy, well-adapted plants and quality gardening products are critical for success...but great products alone, won't build great gardens.

We also have a team of gardeners and horticulturists to answer questions and offer advice...please use our expertise! We can help you pick the right plants, choose the right products, and do the right things to give your new plants and your gardening projects, the best chance for success.

Your success is important...to both of us!

Plant Guarantee...

We offer guarantee on many of our Trees and Shrubs.

If, after proper planting and care, those Trees and Shrubs you purchase at Skinner Garden Store fail to live, we'll help you get a replacement. Store credit will be issued to you, equal to the purchase price of the original plant. That credit can then be used towards the purchase a replacement plant of your choice.

Your sales receipt will show you the original purchase price. It will also indicate if your plant is covered by this guarantee. Just check the line directly below the plant name. If it says, "Guarantee", then it is! If that line is blank or says something to indicate that is not guaranteed, then it's not. The sales receipt is required for all replacements.

If you have any questions about this guarantee, just let us know. Likewise, if at any time you have questions about caring for your new plants, please ask. Your gardening success is important to us!

Now for the fine print...because there's always fine print!

Vandalism, neglect, animal damage, winter injury or other "Acts of God" are not covered by this guarantee. Those issues are beyond our control. Trees and Shrubs planted in raised planters or containers are not covered by this guarantee.

This guarantee is for Trees and Shrubs as indicated by your sales receipt. It does not cover annuals, perennials, tropicals, house plants, vegetables or certain Trees and Shrubs we consider to be marginally hardy. Seed and sod are not guaranteed.

Labor is not guaranteed and a planting charge will be assessed for the installation of any replacement plant. This guarantee is for store credit equal to the original purchase price only. No cash refunds will be given. We will issue store credit to replace a guaranteed tree or shrub once. The replacement plant is not guaranteed.

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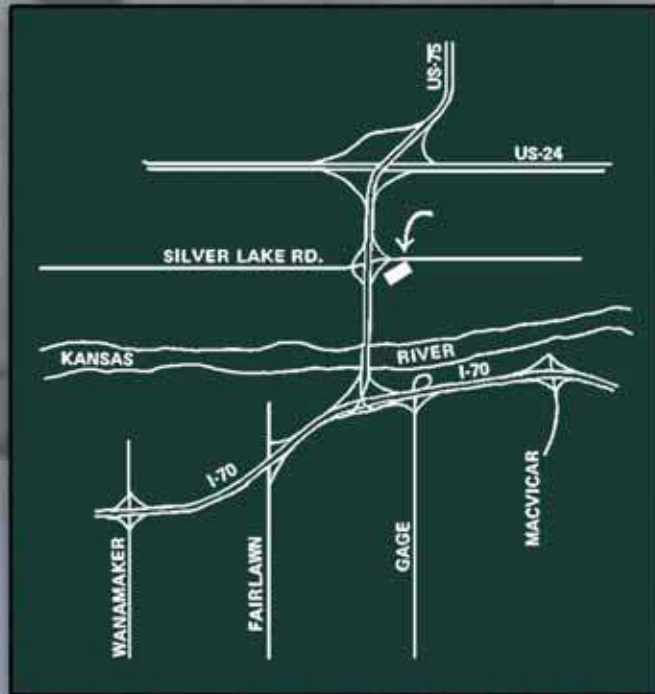
Listen to "Garden Answers" on AM 580 WIBW and 104.9FM every Saturday morning at 8am. You can call in or text your question to (785) 272-9429 and ask Cameron about all things gardening!



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