

And as the seasons come and go, here's something you might like to know. There are fairies everywhere: under bushes, in the air, playing games just like you play, singing through their busy day. So listen, touch, and look around - in the air and on the ground. And if you watch all nature's things, you might just see a fairy's wing.

~ Author Unknown

Campbell's

Notes From The Garden

This Issue

Fairy Gardeners?

Japanese Beetles & Grubs

A Boost for Tired Yellow Lawns

July Alerts

Grow & Share Project

THINGS TO DO FOR JULY

For Gardens and Planters:

- Continue to pick up leaves and faded flowers to limit slugs and snails.
- Check and treat as needed for aphids, spider mites and other common pests.
- Trim/prune/pinch back annuals to encourage fuller plants with more blooms.
- Provide adequate water when plants are dry. Don't be tempted to over-water. If plants are kept too wet for too long, root rot can develop and cause plants to die.
- Do not fertilize. Too much nitrogen when it's hot does more harm than good.

For Yards:

- Continue to watch for insect and disease damage (*especially white grubs*) and treat as needed.
- Watering – Many homeowners are spending more time watering their lawn and landscape as the summer heat increases. National estimates show that landscape irrigation accounts for about one-third of all residential water use, totaling more than 7 billion gallons per day. Experts estimate that up to 50 percent of that water is lost due to over-watering, evaporation or bad irrigation system design and maintenance. Here are some tips for good water management. Don't water every day! If you use a hose and portable sprinkler, buy a hose end timer to regulate your watering time.
- Raise the blade on your lawn mower. Closely cropped grass requires more water.
- Recycle your grass clippings back into your lawn by using a mulching mower. You'll conserve water and save time while mowing.
- Plant native plants adapted to your climate. Typically, they require less water and can reduce outdoor water use by 20 to 50 percent.
- Install a drip irrigation system around your shrubs, hanging baskets, flower and vegetable gardens. Drip irrigation systems use 50 percent less water than conventional sprinklers.
- Watering during the morning reduces the amount of evaporation and allows plants to dry out during the day, which cuts down on diseases.
- Remove weeds regularly as they compete with your lawn for water.



July Garden & Yard Care Reminders



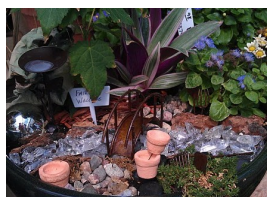
FAIRY GARDENERS?

By Jessica Jasnoch, 56th Garden Center

The legend goes that if you attract fairies to your home and garden they will help to keep them tidy by pulling weeds and helping the flowers bloom. In the home they will keep

the dust bunnies at bay. The trick to receiving the fairies help is that you need to believe... do YOU believe? There are several ways to attract fairies, one is to plant thyme by your front door and around windows to invite them into your home. Another is to plant a fairy garden in your garden!

What is a fairy garden you ask? It is a tiny garden within a landscape that gives the illusion of tiny creatures living there. They can be planted in containers or right in the ground with the rest of the garden. Give them small stones and pebble pathways to walk on and thyme beds or grassy areas for soft landings. You can also provide small benches and chairs for the fairies to rest on. Give them acorn caps for cups and walnut shells for bowls to encourage them to stay. A fairy garden should be natural and just a little bit "wild".



There are some plants that have been long associated with fairies, such as bluebells, ferns, foxglove, grasses, apple and oak trees, mushrooms, St. Johns wort, calendula, English

ivy, and four leaf clover. Primrose are thought to be the key to Fairyland, wearing a sprig of



thyme is said to increase your ability to see fairies and holly protects against lightning, poison and evil spirits. Holly is also carried to promote good luck. If these plants will not work in your garden or with your design, don't worry! Fairies also enjoy the same habitat as butterflies and humming birds! Creating a Fairy Garden is a great activity to enjoy with children allowing them to use their imagination and creativity to design their very own garden where they can look for fairies! Here at Campbell's we have been creating fairy gardens in containers that include a house with a swing, a beach garden with a campfire complete with roasting marshmallows, a garden with a bicycle path, and even one with a swimming hole! We carry many tiny fairy accessories that you can use to decorate when building your garden from tiny watering cans and terra cotta pots to benches and arbors. Remember to stay small and keep in mind the fairy size when choosing plants and décor for your fairy garden. But whatever you do, be sure and believe! Oh, and don't forget the fairy dust!

"I think that people who can't believe in fairies aren't worth knowing." Teri Amos

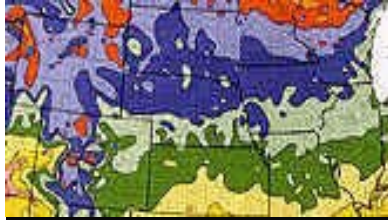
Campbell's Nurseries and Garden Center, Inc.

2342 South 40th, Lincoln, NE 68506 5625 Pine Lake Road, Lincoln, NE 68516
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JAPANESE BEETLES & GRUBS

Grubs continue to be a problem in turf grass. The Japanese Beetle is the adult form of the insect. The beetles eat leaves and flowers and produce larvae, called white grubs. The grubs feed on plant roots and organic material in the soil, especially under turf grass. When grubs are present in a lawn, you will see dead patches of turf that can be picked up like a piece of loose carpet. Japanese beetles can be controlled with several strategies.

- You can hand pick them off plants when they are most active in the early morning or late evening then drop them into a container of soapy water to destroy the beetles.
 - Beetle populations can be limited by planting non-attractive plants. Japanese beetles do not like to feed on ageratum, arborvitae, ash, baby's breath, garden balsam, begonia, bleeding heart, boxwood, buttercup, caladium, carnation, cockscomb, columbine, coralbells, coralberry, coreopsis, cornflower, daisies, flowering dogwood, dusty-miller, euonymus, false cypress, fir, forget-me-not, forsythia, foxglove, hemlock, holly, hydrangea, juniper, ornamental kale, lilac, lilies, magnolia, red or silver maple, mulberry, nasturtium, red and white oak, pine, poppies, snapdragon, sweet pea, sweet-William, violets and pansy or yew.
 - Using insecticides on infected plants can control Japanese beetles. Over-the-counter pesticides include Bayer Multi-Insect control, Bayer Advanced Tree & Shrub Concentrate and Eight Home and Garden Insect Control. Sprays may need to be applied every 7 to 10 days during heavy beetle activity.
- Grub control in lawns is most effective when they are small and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually in July to mid-August. The key to good grub control is to make an even application at the proper rate and water thoroughly after application.
- If you have questions about effective control of Japanese Beetles and white grubs, Campbell's professionals can help you identify the cause and select the best treatment options.



A BOOST FOR TIRED YELLOW LAWNS

If your lawn is starting to lose its deep green color, be very cautious about applying traditional fertilizers. High concentrations of nitrogen applied during periods of high summer heat may burn the turf grass. That doesn't mean nothing can be done to boost

your lawn.

Milorganite is a proven product that contains 4% naturally complexed iron that is easily absorbed by turf grass. This along with a small amount of slow-release nitrogen will turn your lawn a deep green without stress and excessive growth that would require more water. Milorganite is also beneficial to trees, shrubs and perennials. Other products with high iron include FertiLome Lawn Food plus Iron and Richlawn's Iron-Rich.



Grow & Share

Share your excess garden produce with the hungry!
Starting July 11th, bring any extra produce to either Campbell's Nurseries location on Mondays or Tuesdays and The Food Bank will distribute it to the area's needy

Please help insure fresh produce by:
Not pre-cooling, pre-washing or trimming your produce
Use brown paper bags rather than plastic

JULY ALERTS

Iron Chlorosis – a condition in which a tree's foliage loses its healthy green color and fades to pale green or yellow. If allowed to progress, it will cause slow tree growth, leaf loss and eventually tree death.

Most susceptible trees: Oaks, birch, silver and other maple, bald cypress and crabapples

Treatments:

- Soil applications of iron sulfate
- Trunk injections or implants of iron compounds into the tree's lower trunk

When to Treat

- now before more damage occurs
- Trees may need annual treatment

Lawn Disease / Fungus – yellowing areas of the lawn caused by leaf spot, necrotic ring, dollar spot, summer patch and yellow patch or areas with powdery mildew, fairy ring, red tread and rust.

Favorable Conditions: Heat, humidity, previous turf grass disease, spread from lawn-to-lawn by people, animals and mowers.

Treatments:

- Liquid fungicide
- Granular fungicide

When to Treat

- Now is the time
- If persistent, multiple applications may be needed

Visit either of our Garden Center locations for help with treatment of these and other problems.



Remember... send us your gardening & landscaping questions!
askus@campbellsnursery.com