

Taking care of your garden



Watering (only when rain is not enough)

- year 1: twice a week totaling one inch of water
- year 2: once a week, one inch of water
- year 3+: during times of drought, one inch water

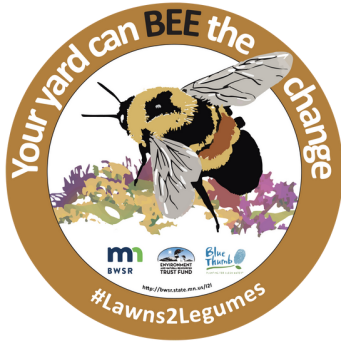


You can use a rain gauge or even an old can marked at one inch to measure rainfall. Place in the garden and check once a week.

Weeding

- label or know the plants in your garden
- weed 3 times
 - once in late May
 - early July
 - early September
- weeds are easier to remove when they are small
- avoid pesticides: these hurt the water, insects and birds





Cuidando tu jardín



Riego

(Solo se requiere cuando la lluvia es insuficiente)

- Primer Año: dos veces al semana, una pulgada de agua
- Segundo Año: Una vez al semana, una pulgada de agua
- Tercer Año: durante tiempos de sequoia, una pulgada de agua

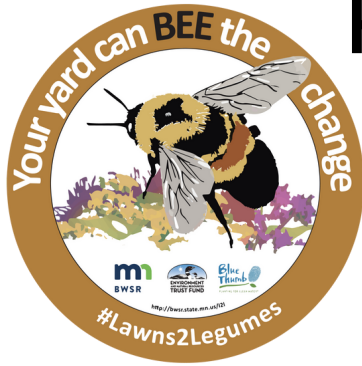


Puedes usar un pluviómetro o una lata de atún vieja con una marcada en una pulgada para medir la lluvia. Coloca en el jardín y revísalo una vez por semana.

Deshierbe

- Conozca las plantas en tu jardín
- Deshierbe tres veces
 - una vez a finales de Mayo
 - principio de Julio
 - y principios de Septiembre
- Deshierba cuando son pequeños: son más fáciles de quitar
- Evitar los pesticidas: estos dañan el agua, los insectos y las aves.





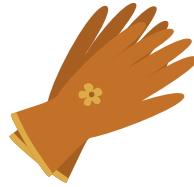
How to weed your garden

Weeds are plants that grow where they're not wanted. Weeding ensures that the plants you want have the space, water, and nutrients to thrive.

Weeding will be less necessary as your garden grows and thrives! In the first couple years do your best to weed often.

Start by preventing weeds

- Add edging
- Plant densely
- Add 2-4 inches of mulch



1. Know who your weeds are.

Label your plants. Plants can self-seed, even seeds from a neighbors garden can blow over and grow!

- Use apps like Googlelens, inaturalist, or PictureThis
- Buy or borrow a book like "Common Backyard Weeds of the Upper Midwest"
- Refer to the MN Noxious Weeds guide (online)

2. Don't use chemical weed killers.

These can make people very sick, and can kill plants and pollinators. These also run off in our stormwater, causing further harm.

3. Don't leave the roots behind.

Grab the weed close to the ground and pull straight up. Dirt knives or trowels can be helpful.

4. Weed when plants are small.
Small weeds means small roots.



5. Weed after rain or water before you weed.
Weeds come out easily when the ground is wet.

6. Dispose of your weeds.

Bag your weeds and do an online search for yard waste and the name of your city/county to find out how to dispose. Some weeds can also be composted.