

## **“Measure a thousand times and cut once.”-Turkish Porverb**

**(Don't be too hasty to prune, another freeze could be on its way.)**



### **February: In Our Herb Garden:**

-Prepare soil for planting so that it is friable and workable. Till or fork well, adding compost and/or coarse sand for drainage. Quality Organic Products of Selma, Fertile Gardens, and Living Earth are good sources for compost, soils, and sand.

- Plant seeds of cool season annuals when soil temp. reaches 45 F. These include cilantro, dill, nasturtium, parsley, chervil and onions from transplants. To have a continuing crop of popular dill and cilantro, many S.A. gardeners plant them every several weeks throughout the spring months as hot summer weather causes early maturation.

-Prune and clear debris from mature perennials (examples are Mexican mint marigold, sorrel, chives, or lemon verbena). Frost victims (or sections thereof) should be removed when it is warm enough to recognize evident losses. Beware of removing discouraging looking plants that are simply still dormant. Frostbitten tops can offer some protection; don't prune too soon! Watch for new growth before cutting back dead wood.

- Late in the month divide roots of invasive or overgrown herbs (examples are chives, mints, oregano and yarrow).

- Prune shrub roses after Feb. 14th. Shape overgrown rosemary, lavender, and sage.

*- HERBS: A Resource Guide for San Antonio*

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