

Strawberry Plant Sale



When: Starting October 30, 2009

*Varieties for Sale: "Camarosa"
"Festival" (arriving mid Nov.)*

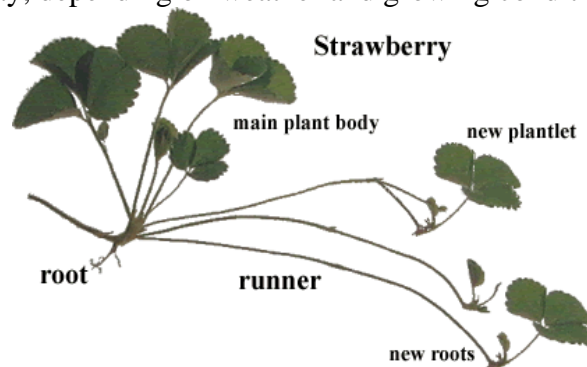
Price: plugs: \$1.00, 4" pots: \$1.50



Care Instruction: Strawberry plants like fertile, well-drained soil that is mildly acidic (pH 5.5-6). They can be grown in raised beds or in containers like hanging baskets. To begin dig holes about 2 inches larger than existing root ball size and fill with water, let the water drain out and add fertilizer. Position the crown (where all the leaves meet) at ground level; place crown too high and the plant will dry out, if too low the plant could get crown rot. Carefully fill hole in with soil making sure not to bury the crown of the plant. Briefly water the plant again.

Water plants during dry spells, especially when fruit ripening starts to swell the fruits. Be careful not to over water because this encourages gray mold to rot the fruit before it is ripe. Water the soil, not the leaves as this also promotes disease. Also don't let the strawberry fruit lay directly on the ground or soil, place straw, newspaper, or mulch under them to keep them from rotting.

Strawberries will ripen from November through May, depending on weather and growing conditions.



Growing New Plants from Runners: Stretch the runner away from parent plant and dig about a four inch hole where the runner plant ends. If the plant is going to be moved burry a pot filled with soil in this hole. Pin or tie the new plant in place. Pinch the smaller runner that is the farthest away from the parent plant. Four to Six weeks later cut the stem connecting the new plant to the parent plant.

Summer Care: Keep in location with only morning sun or in partially shaded area. Water plants every few days, more if the weather is very hot and dry.

Spacing: 12 inches apart, closer together in baskets.

Mature Plant Size: 1½ -2ft across

Organic Fertilizers: worm castings, bone meal, or fertilizers with heavy calcium. Feed on a regular basis!!

Pest and Disease Control: Mites and aphids- spray both sides of leaves with herbicidal oils or soaps. Treat a few leaves before spraying the whole plant to make sure it's safe for the plant. **Gray mold** fruit rot- destroy all infected berries and reduce the frequency of the plant's watering. **Powdery mildew-** destroy any infected leaves and water early in the morning so water doesn't remain on leaves for spores to spread.

