



October and November

Vegetables

- Plant garlic. Set cloves with pointed end up at least 2 inches below soil surface.
- Harvest onions when half the tops have fallen over and winter squash when skins are hard and cannot be punctured with a thumbnail. Cure in a warm, dry place. Store in a cool, dark, well-ventilated area.
- Harvest potatoes after vines die and skins are firmly attached to tuber. Cure until skins toughen and store in a cool, dark, well-ventilated place.
- If frost threatens, harvest tomatoes including nearly ripe and mature green (whitish green and almost full-sized) tomatoes. Store in a cool, dark place with good air circulation and check weekly for ripening.
- Because leaving root crops in the ground can encourage pests, harvest mature beets, parsnips, and sweetened carrots for use and storage after first frost.
- Harvest Brussels sprouts after first frost.
- Harvest fall-planted chard, lettuce, kale, and spinach but consider overwintering plants since they often produce again in early spring. After first hard frost, add mulch around winter vegetables.
- Remove all other annual vegetables that are no longer producing.
- Do not remove perennial vegetables (such as artichoke, asparagus, and rhubarb) or herbs (such as oregano and rosemary) unless weakened or diseased. Prune back marjoram, oregano, and sage. Do not prune bay leaf or Rosemary at this time.

Fruit trees

- Harvest apples when seeds turn brown and European pears when full-sized but hard.
- Rake fallen apple and pear leaves to protect against scab. Do not compost infected leaves.
- Plant and transplant fruit trees in late fall to allow establishment over winter.



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Berries

- Plant blueberries. Blueberries need a soil pH of 4.0- 5.5. If pH is too high, work elemental sulfur into soil (amount depends on starting pH and soil texture) and delay planting until spring.
- After first hard frost, apply layer of mulch to strawberries for winter protection.
- Protect container-grown blueberries by putting a blanket or bubble wrap around pots.

Putting the garden to bed

- Throughout the garden, collect and discard fallen leaves, vegetables, and fruit to discourage diseases and pests. Compost only disease-free vegetation; burn or discard any that is questionable.
- Clean up empty beds. Sow quick growing cover crops (such as cereal rye) or mulch with compost, deciduous leaves, or straw to protect soil.
- Test garden soil. For instructions contact Clallam Conservation District (www.clallamcd.org). Based on results, apply lime or sulfur to adjust pH. Do not add other amendments at this time.
- Clean garden containers with a dry scrub brush and rinse inside with a solution of 10-parts water to 1- part bleach. Once pots have dried, stack them upside down with newspaper between them.
- Disconnect and store hoses. Before rolling them up, drain them and remove any twists or kinks.
- Clean, repair, and sharpen garden tools.

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Plant Clinics

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- **By email:** mgplantclinic.clallam@gmail.com
- **Via phone:** (360) 417-2514

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