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Rose deadheading tools

Keep your garden looking beautiful and orderly by regularly thinning and deadheading. These are important gardening skills to have in your repertoire. Thinning and deadheading are two measures that add to the good looks of your garden. Thinning refers to the selective elimination of plants or stems. Deadheading is the removal of used stems and flowers from a plant. Both help to shape and control the density of plant leaves and flowers. The end result is a more attractive and healthier garden. If your garden contains mildew-sensitive perennials, such as phlox and bee balm (Monarda didyma), you should provide sufficient air circulation to deter the formation of the fungus. This is just a matter of periodically cutting enough stems on the ground so that the remaining ones are not overcrowded. Such an operation in no way harms the plant. Thinning should be done regularly, however, because once mildew sets in, it is difficult to control without resorting to chemicals. An easy way to thin plants is to inspect new shoots in the spring. If they seem crowded together - as is often the case with phlox - simply cut out the wooded middle of each lump. Deadheading is a grim-sounding term that describes cutting off the unattractive dead heads of flowers in your beds and borders. While deadheading is not essential, it certainly offers great rewards by prolonging the flowering period of most plants, preventing self-sowing, and ensuring freshness and cleanliness in the garden. Most plants are genetically programmed to produce seeds. Once seed is produced, the function of the plant is complete and it can appropriately dispel or simply settle in as a leaf plant. However, if you cut the flower before the seed places itself, the plant must produce another flower to achieve its goal. The glory of modern breeding is the creation of sterile cultivars; these literally do not know how to stop producing flowers. If you want to reduce deadheading in your solid garden, choose sterile cultivars. Photo: shutterstock.comIf your garden blooms in summer and your spring planting efforts are rewarded with beautiful bursts of color and foliage, it's tempting to think that the work is all behind you. But there are still many garden chores to do on the midsummer mark. The most important? Deadheading flowers and shrubs. Deadheading refers to the process of cutting off rationing blooms. To do well, use a sharp pair of pruners to cut the used flower either under the flower head or above the nearest set of leaves. Related: 9 Essential Tools for Every GardenerPhoto: is it important to be deadhead? First of all, it keeps your plants looking their best, but if that's not incentive enough, here are a few additional reasons to be skull diligent.1. Phytosanitary. Deadheading strengthens your plants because if you remove those flower heads, the plant stops spending creating seeds. Instead, it channels that energy into the roots and leaves, in favor of the overall health of your plant.2. Second Blooms. Cutting off the old flowers encourages the plant to produce new ones. After all, plants put seeds to reproduce. If a bloom is removed before it goes to seed, the plant can't help trying it again with another flower.3. Harvesting seed. Deadheading makes it especially easy to save seeds for next year. By the end of the season, take the blossoms you have removed and let them dry out completely. Many of those flower heads will be ripe with seeds that lock you up for spring. As you walk into your garden, get into the habit of taking a few pruners and a small bucket with you. Dead heads as you go, just a little every day. It's not hard to do, and if you approach it the right way, the job never gets overwhelming. Your plants are sure to show their gratitude! This site is not available in your country