

Your November gardening calendar will be much different from gardener's calendars in other regions of the country. Gardeners in zone 5 and under don't have much of a garden, because the weather has cooled down and in some instances the weather has put most of your plants into dormancy. While others in warmer climates are looking forward to slowing down with the pace of fall.

Roses
Check your climbing roses and other climbing vines to make sure they are securely fastened to their trellises. Wind can blow unsecured canes and damage the plants, but be careful not to tie them so tight that ties bruise or cut into the plant. Nylon stockings or a commercial nylon tie will hold the vines to the trellis and allow the plant to move as it grows.

Add five to six inches of soil to the base of your roses, this will protect the roots through the winter in zones 6 and down.. If your area is prone to more severe winters you should increase the soil depth over the crown to 10 or 12 inches as soon as it freezes to prevent the roots from being heaved out of the ground with freeze and thaws. The hardy shrub type roses don't require as much protection, but although mulching is not a bad idea, it can be an invitation for nesting mice that can chew on the stems.

In frost free areas you can plant Azaleas, Camellias, Roses, & Tropical Fruit Trees as they become available in your area.

Bulbs
It is still not too late to plant Tulip bulbs in the first part of the month as long as the ground is not frozen.

Now is the time to start forcing bulbs like amaryllis, hyacinth, and paper whites for the Christmas season.

In zones that are considered frost free you can continue to plant bulbs that don't require a cold period such as amaryllis, anemone, calla lily, freesia, garlic, homeria, lilies, oxalis, Ranunculus, Sparaxis, and watsonia.

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