

Perennial Management Plan:

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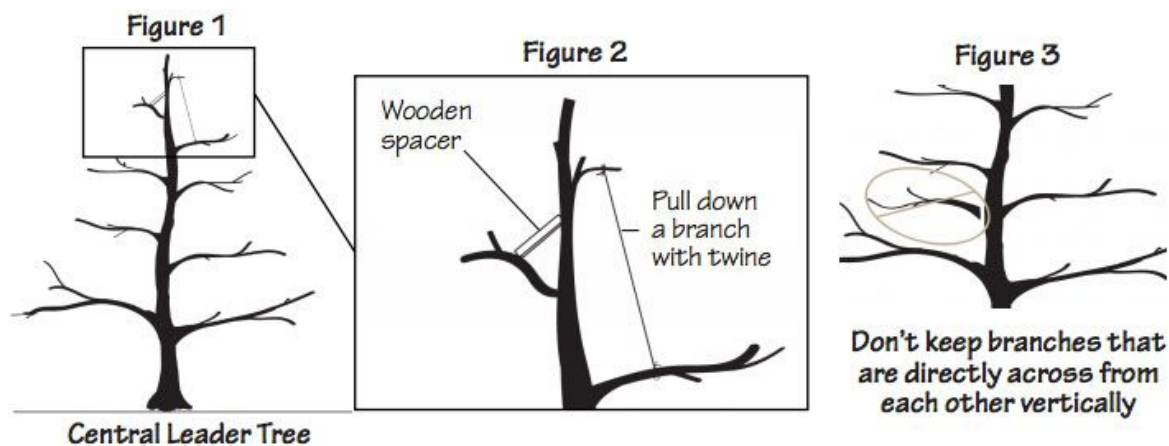
Seuri Pear (*Pyrus Pyrifolia*)

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	half -full day of sun well drained soil
Pollination Requirements	Requires two Asian Pear varieties or one Asian Pear and one early blooming European Pear in order to cross-pollinate. Recommended to pollinate with the 'Ya Li' variety since they are both early bloomers
Bearing Age	1-2 years after planting
Harvest Window	Blooms in March and should be ripe in mid-September to early October.
Common Pests/Diseases	Generally disease resistant. Can be weak to Codling Moth and fire blight. However, the seuri strain has one of the highest resistances to fireblight out of all the Asian pear varieties

Off Season Care:

This variety is extremely productive and needs heavy thinning and pruning to be successful. Pruning should be done in the late winter to early spring before new growth begins. In summer overgrown shoots and water sprouts should be pruned as well.

Due to the large production of the variety you should prune using the central leader method and only leave one fruit per cluster. Pruning should be done before the fruits are the size of a dime. Select a strong central branch and prune off any other branches that have an angle of less than 65° to the central leader. Next select the scaffolding branches. There should be 3-5 scaffolding branches for every 2-3 feet of trunk height. These branches shouldn't be directly across from each other (**Figure 3**). If any of these branches get too long, you can also cut off the ends to help encourage more branching. Pieces of wood can be placed between branches to improve spacing as well as using rope and twine to help with branch shape. (**Figure 2**). However using these methods over a long period of time can cause branch damage. Continue to use these methods on an annual basis as well as trimming any dead leaves or dense areas to ensure maximum production and health.



Enterprise Apple (*Malus Pumila* 'Co-op 30' Enterprise)

Plant Family	Rosaceae
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Site and Soil	Full Sun Deep, loamy, well drained soil Cold- hardy Soil pH 6-7
Pollination Requirements	More than one variety of apple needed Recommended with a Golden Delicious or Gala variety
Bearing Age	2-5 years
Harvest Window	Blooms in April. Ripe in Mid-October
Common Pests/Diseases	Has an extremely good resistance to disease, but can be known to have issues with apple scab, cedar apple rust, fire blight, leaf spot and powdery mildew. Insect pests include aphids, maggots, borers and spider mites

Off Season Care:

It is important to use a nitrogen and calcium rich fertilizer on an annual basis starting in early spring and continuing until July 1st at the latest. This variety will also need to be pruned and thinned. The central leader method is recommended. All pruning should be done in the growing season (early Spring to July) except to remove dead or broken branches/leaves.

HoneyCrisp Apple (*Malus Domestica* 'HoneyCrisp')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Hardiness Zone 4-7 Prefers slightly acidic soil
Pollination Requirements	Needs to be grown with other <i>Malus</i> varieties
Bearing Age	3-4 years
Harvest Window	Blooms in April. Ripe in late August to

	early September. Flavor is enhanced if harvested in October
Common Pests/Diseases	Can be weak to apple scab, cedar apple rust, fire blight, leaf spot, black rot and powdery mildew. Insect pests include aphids, maggots, borers and spider mites.

Off Season Care:

Using a calcium fertilizer during growing season can help prevent a bitter core. Like all fruit trees, it should be pruned frequently. Due to its brittle branches, you should also look to add support when necessary. This tree will also need to be thinned to ensure it doesn't "crop out" too early in the season.

Pristine M26 Apple (*Malus Domestica* 'Pristine M26')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Hardiness Zone 4-9
Pollination Requirements	Self Pollinating
Bearing Age	2-3 years
Harvest Window	Blooms in April. Ripens in August (Early-Mid Season)
Common Pests/Diseases	Highly resistant to apple scab and cedar apple rust. It is less resistant to powdery mildew and fire blight, but is still not highly susceptible

Off Season Care:

This is a formal three tier espalier variety and should be pruned accordingly. Similar to other *Malus* varieties it should be pruned and thinned in the growing and off season to help encourage large, consistent fruit.

Akane Apple (*Malus Domestica* 'Akane')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Well Drained Soil Hardiness Zone 4
Pollination Requirements	Requires another <i>Malus</i> variety
Bearing Age	2-3 years
Harvest Window	Blooms in April. Ripens in early-mid September.
Common Pests/Diseases	Highly resistant to apple scab and mildew. However Codling Moth can create wormy apples and aphids can damage foliage

Off Season Care:

Similar to all other apple varieties, the Akane Apple tree should be pruned and thinned as needed using the Central Leaders Method.

Montmorency Cherry (*Prunus Cerasus* 'Montmorency')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 4-7 Full Sun Well-drained, sandy and loamy soil Moderate drought tolerance Soil pH 6-7
Pollination Requirements	Self-fertile, but having other cherry trees around will help ensure the best crop. Only 2-3 other trees are needed.
Bearing Age	3-5 years
Harvest Window	Blooms in April. Ripens in late June
Common Pests/Diseases	Birds are the biggest threat to ripe fruit.

Off Season Care:

This variety of cherry tree should be staked in order to ensure that it can bear the weight of fruit and prevent leaning. It should also be covered in netting or cheesecloth once it begins to fruit in order to keep out birds. While this tree doesn't need to be thinned, it will need to be pruned. Pruning will also help make netting it easier.

Hardy Kiwi (*Actinidia Arguta*)

Plant Family	Actinidiaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Consistent Moisture Well Drained Soil Deep soakings rather than constant shallow watering will help produce better fruit
Pollination Requirements	Requires a male and a female to bear fruit
Bearing Age	1-3 years. Males need to be older than the female
Harvest Window	Fruits reach full size in mid-summer but shouldn't be harvested until late August-mid September to allow them to sweeten.
Common Pests/Diseases	Susceptible to drought

Off Season Care:

Support is very important to kiwis. Start by staking the vine, then install a trellis to support the vine. For ensure an easy harvest, grow on a T-shaped structure 2-3 feet off the ground. . Create a trunk by pruning off laterals from the main vine in the dormant season along the vertical part of the T structure. Gently direct the main vine to the top of the T. Attach vines to supports to prevent breakage.

Asparagus (*Asparagus Officinalis*)

Plant Family	Asparagaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Sandy Soil Slightly acidic to neutral soil pH Hardiness Zones 4-9
Pollination Requirements	Needs a male and female variety. The female plants will have berries
Bearing Age	4 years
Harvest Window	Harvesting should begin in early Spring when the spears are 5-8 inches tall
Common Pests/Diseases	Known to be susceptible to Asparagus beetles, cutworms, slugs, crown rot and rust. It is however, deer resistant.

Off Season Care:

Asparagus should be planted in early Spring and do well in raised beds to increase soil drainage. After harvesting you should allow foliage to grow and always leave at least one spear. Cut back the foliage after it has died, usually in late fall. You should prune within 2 inches of the ground.

Black Currants (*Ribes Nigrum*)

Plant Family	Grossulariaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness Zone 0-2 Soil pH 4.8-7
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Bearing Age	1 year
Harvest Window	Flower mid-Spring to early Summer. Ripen in July to early August

Common Pests/Diseases	Known to be weak against aphids and red spider mites as well as mildew and leaf spotting
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Off Season Care:

Black Currants need constant renewal in order to ensure heavy crops. Each year remove 1/3 of the oldest stems which are identifiable by their dark brown - black bark as well as any branches that are weak or low. Always cut back down to ground level at the start of a new shoot. Pruning should be done in late winter or early spring when the plant is dormant, and should be cut back to about two buds. It is also important to have 2-4 inches of mulch around the plants such as straw, bark or grass clippings. In addition to the mulch, you should also add nitrogen and potassium to encourage growth.

Mercer Court

Blueberry (*Vaccinium Corymbosum*)

Plant Family	Ericaceae, Heaths
Site and Soil	Hardiness level 3-8 Moist Soil Full Sun Sandy or Loamy Soils Does not grow well next to blackberries or raspberries
Pollination Requirements	Self pollinating to an extent, but do better with more plants around
Bearing Age	3-4 years
Harvest Window	Flowers in May-June. Ripens in August
Common Pests/Diseases	Birds and Rodents. Resistant to honey fungus

Off Season Care:

Don't prune for the first 2-3 years except to remove any dead or rotting leaves. Prune when dormant in late winter or early spring, but do not prune in fall. It is important to remove old central canes and prune inwards, redirecting laterals back to the main cane. Birds and rodents can also be a large issue with blueberries so it is recommended to net the plants, tying off near the roots to prevent pests from gaining access.

Lowbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium Angustifolium*)

Plant Family	Ericaceae, Heaths
Site and Soil	Sandy or Loamy Soils Well Drained Soils Full Sun preferred but can grow in partial shade Soil pH 4.5 - 6 Hardiness zone 4
Pollination Requirements	Self pollinating to an extent, but do better with more plants around
Bearing Age	1-2 years
Harvest Window	Flowers in May-June. Ripens in July. However, it is said to have little to no value as a fruit crop
Common Pests/Diseases	Birds and Rodents. Highly resistant to honey fungus

Off Season Care:

Similar to other blueberry varieties plants should be netted to prevent access to birds and rodents. It should also be pruned inwards in late winter or early spring.

Coastal Strawberry (*Fragaria Chiloensis*)

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun - Partial Shade

	Hardiness Zone 7-10
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Harvest Window	Ornamental berries may appear in late Autumn. Bloom in Spring
Common Pests/Diseases	Birds. Since berries are mainly for ornamental purposes pests aren't a huge issue

Off Season Care:

Slow release feed in spring and cut back annually to encourage new growth. Do not prune after September 1st. It is recommended to dig up and divide clusters every 3-4 years to stimulate new growth.

Folgate English Lavender (*Lavandula Angustifolia* 'Folgate') & Royal Velvet Lavender (*Lavandula Angustifolia* 'Royal Velvet')

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness Zone 5-9 Heat Zone 5-8 Full Sun Chalky, Loamy or Sandy Soil Soil pH 6.5 -7
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Harvest Window	Blooms once in May but can bloom 1-2 more times if harvested quickly. If maintained it can continue blooming through August
Common Pests/Diseases	Tolerant to drought, deer, rabbits and dry soil. Aroma keeps out most pests

Off Season Care:

Prune after each annual harvest. Make sure to trim not only flower stems but 1/3 of the grey shrub leaves as well. Fertilize annually in the fall.

Provence Lavender (*Lavandula Intermedia* 'Provence')

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness Zone 5-9 Full Sun Well drained soil Soil pH 6.5-7
Pollination Requirements	Self-fertile
Harvest Window	Blooms from late June to early August
Common Pests/Diseases	Deer and rabbit resistant. Aroma helps keep out other pests

Off Season Care:

Fertilize once annually in the fall. Prune after each annual harvest. Make sure to trim not only flower stems but 1/3 of the grey shrub leaves as well.

American Red Raspberry (*Rubus* 'Chilcotin')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Good drainage Soil ph 5.5-6.5
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Bearing Age	2-3 years
Harvest Window	It will fruit in February and March.
Common Pests/Diseases	Raspberry Bushy Dwarf Virus

Off Season Care:

Each year prune out the canes that have finished fruiting (each cane has a two year life) and tie up the new canes, these can produce a small autumn crop on their tips. Prune these tips back once the fruits are finished so that all canes are pruned by the end of fall. Leave 5-6 strong canes per plant. In early March apply slow release fertilizer.

Autumn Bliss Raspberry (*Rubus* 'Autumn Bliss')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Well drained Soil pH 6.5 - 6.7 Hardiness zone 3-8
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Bearing Age	2-3 years
Harvest Window	Flowers in June. Ripens late August until mid October. Harvest twice a week during the window and discard any over-ripe berries to prevent disease.
Common Pests/Diseases	Birds, raspberry beetles, raspberry cane blight, raspberry leaf and bud mite, raspberry spur blight, and spotted wing drosophila can all be issues with this variety. They can also be prone to iron deficiency and magnesium deficiency. Yellowing between the leaf veins or more uniform yellowing of the foliage starting at the growing tips is a sign of iron deficiency.

Off Season Care:

Cut back all canes to ground level in February. In early March apply slow release fertilizer. If the plant gets overcrowded you can also thin lightly in summer. A

single or double post fence with parallel wires will help support plants during fruiting season. This will also remove the need to tie canes.

Anne Raspberry (*Rubus* 'Anne')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full sun Hardiness zone 4-8 Loamy soil Well drained soil
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Bearing Age	2-3 years
Harvest Window	Floricanes berries ripen in July-August and primocane berries ripen in September. Harvest twice a week and remove all overripe fruit to help prevent disease.
Common Pests/Diseases	Aphids, cane borer, fruitworm/raspberry beetle, japanese beetle, leafhoppers, mites and omnivorous leafroller are all common pests of this variety

Off Season Care:

Pruning is vital to success, each spring select 5-6 of the most vigorous new canes and cut them back to 30 inches tall. All other canes can be removed. Canes only fruit for two years, so be sure to remove all old canes. In early March apply slow release fertilizer.

Thimbleberry (*Rubus* 'Odoratus')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Partial - Full Sun Hardiness zone 4-6 Slightly acidic soil

Pollination Requirements	Self- pollinating
Harvest Window	Flowers bloom from June - September and fruit is ripe from July - September.
Common Pests/Diseases	Japanese beetles, powdery mildew, cankers are all common issues with this variety. Known to have an aggressive suckering issue.

Off Season Care:

Similar to other raspberry varieties, this plant should be pruned once it is done fruiting for the season and all old canes should be removed. Pay careful attention to remove suckers.

Irene Prostrate Rosemary (*Rosmarinus Officinalis* 'Irene')

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 8-10 Full sun Slightly acidic soil Well drained soil
Harvest Window	Blooms in June-July
Common Pests/Diseases	Deer and rabbit resistant. Powdery mildew, Botrytis, and root rot are common diseases.

Off Season Care:

This is a low fuss plant, and will only need to be fertilized once a year. If it is experiencing issues with root rot you can lay down white sand around the roots.

Hill Hardy Rosemary (*Rosmarinus Officinalis* 'Hill Hardy')

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
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Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 6-10 Full Sun
Harvest Window	Blooms early - mid spring
Common Pests/Diseases	Deer and rabbit resistant.

Off Season Care:

This is a relatively low fuss plant. Fertilize once a year and trim as needed.

Mint (*Mentha sp.*)

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Full sun -Partial Shade Loamy soil Moist, but well drained soil Hardiness zone 3-9
Harvest Window	Early Spring
Common Pests/Diseases	Generally weak to powdery mildew, rust, leaf spot, anthracnose and stem canker. However, it can be planted next to tomatoes and cabbages to help reduce pest/disease.

Off Season Care:

They benefit from picking and pruning and should be provided with physical barriers to stop excessive growth. Young leaves taste better than older ones so you should harvest right before plants are about to harvest and cut one inch from the ground. Frequent harvesting will allow for 3-4 harvests per season.

Lemon Balm (*Meussa Officinalis*)

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 3-7 Full Sun - Partial Shade
Pollination Requirements	Self - Seeding. Heavily attracts honeybees
Harvest Window	Blooms June - August
Common Pests/Diseases	Generally resistant to pests and diseases but has been known to have powdery mildew, leaf spot, leaf blight and gray mold

Off Season Care:

Frequent pruning, including removal of old flower stalks will help to minimize self-seeding and encourage new growth. It will also help the aesthetic of the plant that can have a weed-like appearance if left unpruned.

Bee Balm / Wild Bergamot (*Monarda Fistulosa*)

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun - Partial Shade Hardiness zone 3-9
Pollination Requirements	Self- Seed.
Harvest Window	Bloom July - September
Common Pests/Diseases	Known to be highly susceptible to powdery mildew and rust. Spread plants out to help prevent an outbreak.

Off Season Care:

Deadheading flowers will extend the bloom time.

Parfume de September European Plum (*Prunus Domestica* ‘Parfume de September’)

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness Zone 5-9 Full Sun pH 6 -6.5 Loamy Soil
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Bearing Age	1-7 years
Harvest Window	Ripens in September. Blooms in April
Common Pests/Diseases	Known to be susceptible to amarilla root, brown rot, powdery mildew, rust, bacterial canker, crown gall and plum pox virus.

Off Season Care:

Will need to be pruned in the off season following the central leaders method. Because the plums are so small to begin with, not much thinning is needed and support isn't needed. Grows well against a sunny south or west facing wall, but will not succeed on an east facing wall.

Mirabelle de Metz European Plum (*Prunus Domestica* subsp. *syriaca*)

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 5-9 Full sun Spacing of 12-18 feet between trees
Pollination Requirements	Partially self fertile, does well with other plum trees in the vicinity. A ‘Damson’ plum is a recommended companion.

Bearing Age	2-5 years
Harvest Window	Late August - Early September
Common Pests/Diseases	Aphids, mites and blossom end rot are all common issues

Off Season Care:

Mulching around the base during growing season can help combat dryness. Fertilize April - July to encourage fruit growth. This should be pruned after harvesting using the central leaders method. Up to 20% of growth can be removed in order to improve air circulation.

Rosy Gauge European Plum (*Prunus Domestica* 'Rosy Gauge')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Half a day - Full Sun Well drained soil Hardiness zone 4
Pollination Requirements	Requires another variety of European plum to be fertile
Bearing Age	2-3 years
Harvest Window	Bloom in early April. Ripen in late August.
Common Pests/Diseases	Bacterial Canker can damage trunks or branches. Can also be susceptible to brown rot & black knot.

Off Season Care:

Spraying lime-sulfur or copper in the fall and early spring can help control issues with Bacterial Canker. Similar to other plums, light pruning after harvest using the central leaders method will help encourage growth.

Purple Gauge European Plum (*Prunus Domestica* 'Purple Gauge')

Plant Family	Rosaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun - Partial Sun Well drained soil Hardiness zone 4
Pollination Requirements	Partially self - fertile
Bearing Age	2-3 years
Harvest Window	Ripen February - March
Common Pests/Diseases	Bacterial canker, aphids, mites, and brown rot can all be an issue

Off Season Care:

Plums will stay small, so very little thinning is required. Prune annually after harvest using the central leaders method. Fertilize annually in April once blooming starts.

Salal (*Gaultheria Shallon*)

Plant Family	Ericaceae
Site and Soil	Shade - Partial Shade Moist - Dry soil
Harvest Window	Flowers May - June
Common Pests/Diseases	Heavily resistant to pests and disease. Over moisture can lead to leaf-spot. Makes a good habitat for birds

Off Season Care:

This is an extremely low - hassle plant. Unless it starts to look unhealthy, it shouldn't need any additional care. It can act as ground cover so may need to be trimmed if it grows out of it's designated area.

Chives (*Allium Schoenoprasum*)

Plant Family	Amaryllidaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 3-11 Partial Shade - Full Sun Moist soil Soil pH 5.2 - 8.3 Inhibits growth of legumes Loamy - Sandy soil
Pollination Requirements	Self - seeding
Harvest Window	It is in leaf from February - December, in flower from June- July, and the seeds ripen from July - August.
Common Pests/Diseases	These are resistant to most common diseases but can help reduce scab when planted under apple trees.

Off Season Care:

Regular cutting will prevent the leaves from flowering and allows for a longer harvest. These plants are very resistant to heavy harvesting. Requires consistent watering during the growing season. Fertilize in May - July. It is also important to divide the plants every 3 - 4 years in the spring to increase production. After plants have been divided they will need to be left to grow for 2-3 weeks before harvesting.

Oregano (*Origanum sp.*)

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Loamy Soil Hardiness Zone 5-10
Pollination Requirements	Self -seeding
Harvest Window	Harvest right before bloom, when plants are 4-5 inches tall

Common Pests/Diseases	Aphids, spider mites, stem rot, root rot
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Off Season Care:

Regular trimming will promote branching and reduce legginess. For new sprouts, allow them to grow 4 inches before pinching/trimming. Plants begin to lose flavor after 3-4 years, thin older plants out and allow them to self-seed new ones.

Berggarten Culinary Sage (*Salvia Officinalis* 'Berggarten')

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness Zone 6-10 Full Sun Well drained soil
Harvest Window	Blooms in early summer
Common Pests/Diseases	Deer resistant. Susceptible to powdery mildew, rust, stem rot, fungal leaf spots, whiteflies, aphids, mealybugs, spider mites.

Off Season Care:

It is important to trim frequently by taking off three or four inches of new growth. Don't prune into old woody growth or prune in late fall because this may stress the plant to the point of death.

Winter Savory (*Satureja Montana*)

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun - Partial Shade Hardiness zone 6-11 Well drained, moist soil Alkaline soil
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinator

Harvest Window	Blooms in June - August. In leaf all year
Common Pests/Diseases	Deer resistant. Resistant to most common pests and diseases

Off Season Care:

These need to be trimmed back in early spring in order to stimulate growth. However, their growth slows dramatically after two years, meaning that they need to be replaced biannually.

French Thyme (*Thymus Vulgaris*)

Plant Family	Lamiaceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 5-9 Full Sun Loose soil with excellent drainage
Pollination Requirements	Self-pollinating
Harvest Window	Blooms in May - July. Harvest throughout the summer
Common Pests/Diseases	Susceptible to root rot

Off Season Care:

These tend to grow too woody and need to be cut back at the end of summer. After 2-3 years they tend to get too woody to cut back and need to be replaced.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*)

Plant Family	Asteraceae
Site and Soil	Hardiness zone 7-11 Full Sun - Partial Shade Soil pH 6-7

	Low draining, loamy soil Need organic matter in soil
Harvest Window	Typically March - May but can be stretched into summer
Common Pests/Diseases	Mostly resistant, but can have issues with slugs, aphids and Botrytis.

Off Season Care:

Fertilize every 2-3 weeks and add 3-4 inches of mulch as needed. It is important to harvest as you go so that more buds will branch off. Harvest when the central bud is about 3-4 inches in circumference and the leaves are still tightly folded. At the end of the season once all buds have been cut off, cut the plant down to about 2 inches tall. Plants should last for 5 years and then will need to be replaced.

Asparagus (Asparagus Officinalis)

Plant Family	Asparagaceae
Site and Soil	Full Sun Sandy Soil Slightly acidic to neutral soil pH Hardiness Zones 4-9
Pollination Requirements	Needs a male and female variety. The female plants will have berries
Bearing Age	4 years
Harvest Window	Harvesting should begin in early Spring when the spears are 5-8 inches tall
Common Pests/Diseases	Known to be susceptible to Asparagus beetles, cutworms, slugs, crown rot and rust. It is however, deer resistant.

Off Season Care:

Asparagus should be planted in early Spring and do well in raised beds to increase soil drainage. After harvesting you should allow foliage to grow and always leave at least one spear. Cut back the foliage after it has died, usually in late fall. You should prune within 2 inches of the ground.

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