

Magnolia grandiflora



GARDENS
a green gift for everyone



Genus: Magnolia
Family: Magnoliaceae
Order: Magnoliales
Class: Magnoliopsida
Phylum: Angiosperms

Key Facts:

Toxicity: Generally non-toxic.
Invasiveness: Not typically invasive.
Plant Type: Evergreen tree.
Lifespan: Can live for 80 years or more.

Characteristics:

Plant Height: Up to 25 meters.
Spread: 9-15 meters.
Leaf Color: Dark green, glossy.
Bloom Time: Late spring to summer.
Flower Size: Up to 2.5 cm across.
Flower Color: Creamy white.

Distribution:

Origin: Native to southeastern United States.

Habitat: Prefers moist, well-drained soils in woodland areas.

Care:

Difficulty: Moderate.

Toughness: Very hardy once established.

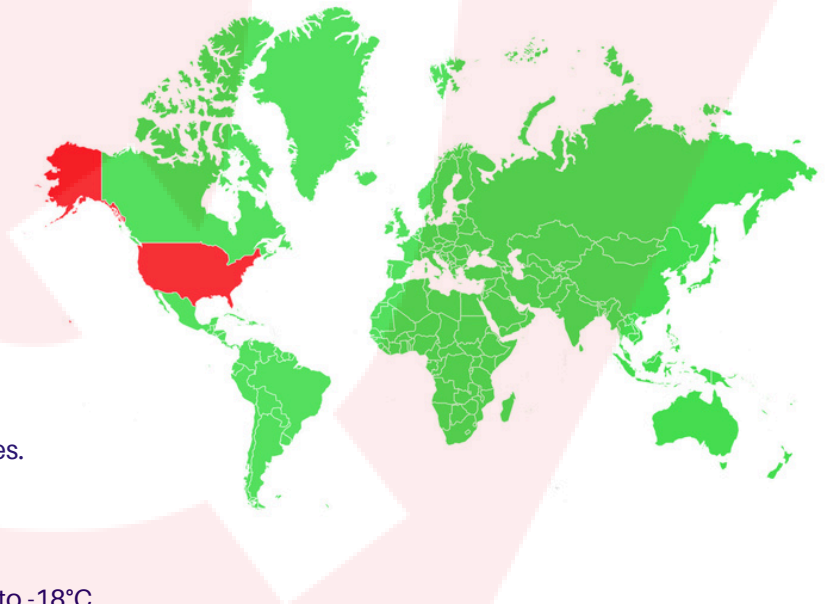
Maintenance: Low.

Watering: Regular watering; keep soil moist.

Pruning: Prune after flowering for shape.

Propagation: From seeds or cuttings.

Repotting: Not typically necessary for established trees.



Conditions:

Temperature: Prefers warm climates; tolerates down to -18°C.

Hardiness Zone: Zones 7-10.

Sunlight: Full sun to partial shade.

Soil: Well-draining, rich in organic matter.

Location: Suitable for parks, gardens, and large landscapes.

Pests and Diseases: Susceptible to scale insects, aphids, and some fungal diseases; generally resilient with proper care.





What to Plant in June

Vegetables

Tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*)

- Planting: Ready plants or seeds directly in the soil.
- Care: Plant in sunny spots with well-drained soil. Water regularly and add fertilizer for good growth. Resistant varieties are recommended to avoid diseases.

Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.)

- Planting: Ready plants or seeds.
- Care: Plant in sunny spots and water regularly to maintain soil moisture. Add organic fertilizer for better growth.

Zucchini (*Cucurbita pepo*)

- Planting: Ready plants or seeds.
- Care: Plant in fertile soil with good drainage. Add organic fertilizer and water regularly for quick fruit production.



