



SECTION B • MARCH 28, 2024







Turn your bedroom into a relaxing retreat

Bedrooms are more than places to lay our heads at the end of the day. Bedrooms serve different functions, and not all are conducive to relaxation.

People who use their bedrooms as a work space may find they're compromising their well-being by introducing activities into the bedroom.

The Sleep Foundation says having an office in the bedroom blurs the lines between work and personal life, which can have serious effects on sleep.



• Install an electric fireplace. There is something to be said for the relaxing effects of gazing into the flames of a fire. A crackling (faux-wood) fire is an added layer of indulgence in a bedroom.

• Add an area rug. Even in rooms with carpeting, an area rug under the bed can further define the perimeter of the bed and add extra plushness underfoot.

• Invest in aromatherapy diffusers. Certain smells can create a relaxing mood. These may be sandalwood, lavender or jasmine.

Rather, people should be looking to turn their bedrooms into relaxing retreats that offer a respite from the outside world.

• Remove blue-light emitting devices. Computers, tablets, smartphones, and other electronic devices emit blue light, which can compromise natural melatonin production in the body that contributes to sleep.

Such devices should not be used at night in the bedroom.

• Use a neutral color palette. Neutral color palettes evoke a spa feeling. Walls can be painted white, beige or a light shade of gray. This can help the room feel calming and welcoming.

• Declutter the room. A sense of calm can be achieved simply by removing excess clutter. There is some evidence that

RELAX. People should be looking to turn their bedrooms into relaxing retreats that offer a respite from the outside world.

the brain is more calm near an empty dresser, desk or clothes hamper. Therefore, removing excessive items from the room is a first step to making a nice retreat. • Add soft lighting. Adjust the intensity and the color of the lighting in the bedroom. It should be subtle and warming. Dimmers enable homeowners to adjust lighting as needed. Utilizing their preferred scents, homeowners can employ reed diffusers in their bedrooms to enjoy the aromas of natural oils.

• Used closed storage. Open shelves and visible closet interiors may not hide a mess. Exposure to clutter can contribute to feelings of anxiety. Store items that shouldn't be on display behind closed doors or drawers.

• Bring in luxury linens. Homeowners should not skimp on comforters, sheets, duvet covers, and pillows for their beds. A cozy bed to dive right into can serve as the centerpiece of a bedroom retreat.

Turning a bedroom into a relaxing space can help individuals sleep better and reduce anxiety.

Tips to revitalize a garden this spring

Gardening is a rewarding hobby that pays a host of significant dividends.

Many people love gardening because it allows them to spend time outdoors, and that simple pleasure is indeed a notable benefit of working in a garden. But the National Initiative for Consumer Horticulture notes that gardening provides a host of additional benefits, including helping people get sufficient levels of exercise, reduce stress and improve mood.

With so much to gain from gardening, it's no wonder people look



SPRING GARDEN TIPS. As the weather warms up, consider these tips to help bring a garden back to life.

forward to getting their hands dirty in the garden each spring. As the weather warms up, consider these tips to help bring a garden back to life.

• Discard the dead weight. Winter can take its toll on a garden, even in regions where the weather between December and early spring is not especially harsh.

Discard dead plants that have lingered into spring and prune any perennials that need it. Branches that fell during winter storms also should be removed at this point if they have not previously been discarded.

• Test the soil. Soil testing kits can be purchased at local garden centers and home improvement retailers. Such tests are inexpensive and can reveal if the soil needs to be amended to help plants thrive in the months to come.

• Mulch garden beds. Mulching benefits a garden by helping soil retain moisture and preventing the growth of weeds.

Various garden experts note that mulching in spring can prevent weed seeds from germinating over the course of spring and summer. That means plants won't have to fight with weeds for water when the temperature warms up. It also means gardeners won't have to spend time pulling weeds this summer.

• Inspect your irrigation system. Homeowners with in-ground irrigation systems or above-ground systems that utilize a drip or soaker function can inspect the systems before plants begin to bloom.

Damaged sprinkler heads or torn lines can deprive plants of water they will need to bloom and ultimately thrive once the weather warms up.

• Tune up your tools. Gardening tools have likely been sitting around gathering dust since fall. Serious gardeners know that tools can be expensive, so it pays to protect that investment by maintaining the tools.

Sharpened pruners help make plants less vulnerable to infestation and infection. Well-maintained tools like shovels and hoes also make more demanding gardening jobs a little bit easier, so don't forget to tune up your tools before the weather warms up.

It's almost gardening season, which means gardeners can start on the necessary prep work to ensure their gardens grow in strong and beautiful this spring.



Simple strategies to create more storage space in the kitchen

is where that heart spends most of its time.

Kitchens are where family and friends tend to congregate during holiday celebrations, and many a homework assignment has been completed at a kitchen island while parents prepare dinner.

The popularity of kitchens is reflected in the attention these rooms get from renovation-minded homeowners.

Data from the National Association of Home Builders indicates kitchens are the most popular room to remodel.

kitchen Upgrading storage is a popular renovation project, and it's also one that has practical appeal. Adding more storage in the kitchen gives the room a more organized feel, which can

If home is where the more enjoyable and create are filling a binder or two, heart is, then the kitchen space when hosting and those binders are almost guests inevitably congre- certainly taking up pregate around an island.

With those benefits in storage space in the kitch- tablet.

rack. Creating more storage space does not necessarily have to involve tools like screwdrivers, ing, items are destined hammers and nails. Spice to be relegated to that racks can easily become nether region known as overcrowded as amateur the back of the pantry. cooks expand their culinary repertoire.

inevitably spills out onto then purchase duplicates, the surrounding countertop. Take stock of the utes to storage issues. spice rack and discard any spices or seasonings you sures all items in the haven't used in a while. This can create a more organized look and free up extra counter space.

make preparing meals book. If your go-to recipes en space.

cious storage space. Scan printed recipes and comind, would-be organiz- vert your physical recipe ers can consider these collection into a digital strategies to create more cookbook you store on a

• Install roll-out shelv-• Take stock of the spice ing in the pantry. Roll-out shelving puts the entire pantry to use.

Without such shelv-Some items never emerge from this area, as cooks A crowded spice rack forget they're there and which inevitably contrib-

> Roll-out shelving enpantry can be found and greatly reduces the likelihood that cooks will have lots of duplicate items

•Remove gadgets from the kitch- storage space. en. Much like spices and preparation of specialty

seasonings vital to the maker, a seldom-used but space-needy wok or anmeals have a tendency to other gadget that's used be used just once, kitchen infrequently, if at all, store strategies can help anygadgets that lack versatil- single-use gadgets in the one create more storage ity have a way of gather- garage or another area space in the kitchen.

single-use ing dust and taking up of the house where they won't get in the way or Whether it's a popcorn contribute to a less-thanorganized look in the room.

A handful of simple



• Make a digital cook- taking up precious kitch- OUT OF SIGHT. Removing single-use gadgets from kitchen countertops can make food preparation easier and create more storage space.

er in many home offices.

the United Kingdom.

with local laws.

Material Focus found that

more than 20 million unused

electrical items are currently

hoarded in homes throughout

tops that users are afraid to

throw out can be wiped clean

and discarded in adherence

ernment to determine how

to safely discard old devices

rather than simply tossing

them in the trash once they've

Contact your local gov-

How to clear out home office clutter

Home offices have gar- home office space. nered more attention in recent years.

as part of the response to the more have continued to work COVID-19 pandemic forced from home five days a week many professionals to start or are now working on a hyworking from home, which brid schedule. created a greater need for

Though millions of professionals have now returned to lated to the pandemic move Restrictions implemented the office full-time, millions As a result, home office

spaces have maintained their can quickly overwhelm a devices are another space eat- been wiped clean. utility even as restrictions re- home office. further into the rearview mirror.

remain vital for so many, it's important that these spaces are conducive to productivity. Conquering home office

clutter is a step in that direction.

paper. Home offices have a tendency to transform into paper depositories over time. Work files, notes, monthly

bills, receipts, and junk mail

Professionals who spend ample time working from home can resolve to cut Since home office spaces through the piles of paper. Use a paper shredder to discard documents with sensitive information, such as bank statements and utility bills.

Signing up for e-state-• Cut through the piles of ments can prevent the piling up of paper in the future. Invest in a small file cabinet to store important personal and professional documents.

• Discard old devices. Old

• Buy a bigger bookshelf. In fact, a recent survey from Home offices often double as reading rooms, which makes them vulnerable to clutter associated with leisure time as well.

Books stacked in a corner Old smartphones and lap- or taking up space on your desk can create a cluttered look, but also compromise your ability to concentrate.

A 2011 study from researchers at Princeton University published in The Journal of Neuroscience found that clutter can make it difficult to focus on a particular task.

If books are strewn about your office, purchase a bookshelf that can hold them. Once books are shelved, the less cluttered space can make it easier to concentrate.

• Go digital. If space is limited, forgo traditional file cabinets in favor of digitizing important records and documents.

Scan important receipts and statements and store them on a desktop or backup hard drive so they're never out of each. This creates space and makes it easier and quicker to find important files. Home offices can quickly become overwhelmed with clutter. Some simple strategies can help any professional transform their home offices into more organized spaces.



*New unit install promotion through March & April. Up to \$1500.00 rebate from Bunn's and additional rebates through energy and tax rebates with qualified equipment.





CONQUER CLUTTER. Home office spaces remain vital for so many, so it's important that these spaces are conducive to productivity. Conquering home office clutter is a step in that direction.

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How DIY can be bad for homeowners' bottom lines

be tempting to go the do-it- may recognize. yourself (DIY) route when starting a home improvement project.

Home repairs and renovations can be costly, and the notion of saving money on such projects compels many homeowners to try their hand at home improvements.

However, the DIY approach can be costly as well, and if things go awry, homeowners may end up with empty pockets and unfinished projects.

Online tutorials and advertisements for home improvement retailers can make DIY seem like a snap. However, there are potential pitfalls to consider that could make the ostensibly less expensive DIY route far more detrimental to the bot-

• Permits: Permits ensure work is done in accordance with local codes, which are designed to ensure the safety of residents and their neighbors.

Licensed contractors know which permits are necessary for projects they're hired to work on, and many even procure permits for their clients (homeowners are urged to read estimates and contracts to determine who will be responsible for acquiring the appropriate permits).

DIŶers may not know about local permits, and therefore go ahead with projects without procuring any. That can be harmful in the short- and long-term.

permits can make a home are often included in esti-

Homeowners know it can tom line than homeowners less safe and potentially lead mates provided by contracto costly fines and necessitate a complete do-over of the project.

owners who did not secure the appropriate permits may not be given a certificate of occupancy (CO) when putting their homes on the market, which can make it very difficult to sell the home.

• Ancillary costs: The ancillary costs of DIY are not often noted in online tutorials. However, such costs can dramatically increase the amount of money DIYers shell out in order to complete projects on their own.

Ancillary costs include but are not limited to the price of tools and equipment; disposal fees for materials that will In the short-term, a failure need to be discarded; and the to procure the appropriate cost of permits. These costs

tors, but they're easily overlooked by novice DIYers.

• Repairs: Even experi-In the long-term, home- enced contractors make mistakes, so DIYers, particularly novices, can anticipate making a few errors along the way.

Minor mistakes may not prove too costly, but more significant mishaps can quickly negate any cost savings associated with DIY renovations.

The cost to fix DIY mistakes varies depending on the project, but a 2019 survey from Porch.com found that the average DIY mistake cost homeowners \$310 and added five and a half hours to the overall time spent to complete a project.

It's worth noting the Porch. com survey was conducted prior to the dramatic in-



DIY PITFALLS. There are potential pitfalls to consider that could make the ostensibly less expensive DIY route far more detrimental to the bottom line than homeowners may recognize.

crease in materials costs related to inflation in recent years. So it's reasonable to assume that fixing DIY mistakes in 2024 could end up costing considerably more than a few hundred dollars.

Before diving in to DIY, homeowners may want to consider the real costs associated with forgoing professional experience in the potentially misplaced hopes of saving a few dollars.

Signs your home might have a pest infestation

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home that is welcoming termites to bed bugs. and comfortable. Unfortunately many conditions that people find appealing also appeal to pests.

Pests may be more problematic at certain in the attic or basement, times of year, such as when weather is extreme and pests like rodents or even raccoons seek refuge in a home.

During times of year when temperatures are mild, certain insects may begin to hatch or swarm, becoming problematic around the home.

Some signs of pests taking up residence may be readily apparent, while others may be less obvious

The following are nine signs of pest infestation in or around a home.

1. Droppings: Small droppings may indicate that pests are nearby. Droppings will vary depending on the insect or sawdust behind. rodent. It's good to famil-

2. Footprints: Footprints are another sign of pest infestation. Footprints left in dirt around a home, or in dusty areas may show that pests are tracking in and out of the house.

parts of their anatomy to grow larger. Roaches, bed bugs and beetles are some pests that might be scattering sheds or egg casings in a home. Termite wings are discarded once the swarmers choose a new location for the colony.

5. Foul odors: Musty or foul smells, particularly in hidden areas, may indicate pests are nesting nearby. 6. Unexplained noises:

Individuals want a droppings, from mice to process, will shed certain Scratching or scurrying in cardboard, insulation, pawalls or floors often indicates pests are present.

> the morning with welts or red areas on the skin might indicate the presbiting insects.

8. Presence of nests: Those who can see nests in corners or undisturbed areas of the home likely have pests present. Rodents often use chewed

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per, and other scavenged items to create nests, ac-7. Bites: Waking up in cording to exterminators.

9. Increased number of beneficial insects: An influx of spiders and other ence of bed bugs or other predatory insects may in-

dicate there are plenty of food sources in the home for them to feast on.

Pests can be problematic, but homeowners who recognize signs of infestation can take prompt action.





3. Sawdust piles or trails: Sawdust could be indicative of termites or ants. Insects like carpenter bees also may burrow into areas of wood and leave

4. Shed wings, skins iarize yourself with the and casings: Many inappearance of various sects molt and, during this



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Spring Home & Garden The Franklin Times

Fertilizing trees in the landscape

Most trees exist in nature without much care, but transplanting trees into urban areas or manmade conditions can create problems.

Often these trees are planted in restricted root zone areas, such as along paved streets or in compacted soil.

You should keep in trient levels. mind that the root system is just as important will also tell you the pH (and delicate) at the top of the soil and the reof the plant.

will not help the growth range of 5.8 to 6.2 is deof a tree if it stressed by one of these environmental conditions.

the growth of plants and potassium. health of plants.

tention to trees, you can that fertilizer may cure.

trient-deficient mal foliage, off-color fo- jury. liage, increased amounts of dead branches, tip die- be fertilized only enough back in branches, and in- to keep them healthy. creased rates of disease and insect problems.

sure that nutrition is the soil moisture is best durproblem. Other com- ing this time. At this mon tree problems to time, it will also ensure be aware of in urban that the fertilizer will be situations would be poor in place at the beginning planting moisture problems, construction damage, or gir- cation will depend on dling roots. Soil testing is the plant, soil conditions, highly recommended in and the amount of time these questionable situa- and labor to fertilizer the tions.

Before selecting a fertilizer, it is always good about 8 to 12 inches in a to do a soil test. A soil grid pattern under the test will reveal what the canopy of the tree and soil's nutrient capability out to the drip line. Then is and give a recommen- measure out the desired



dation for adjusting nu-

The soil test report port will give you a lime Fertilizer or pruning recommendation. A pH sirable.

When you select a fertilizer, choose a complete Fertilizer is only one fertilizer that has nitrofactor that contributes to gen, phosphorus, and

For example, 10-10-10 If you pay close at- is a complete fertilizer.

Nitrogen is a key plant detect possible problems nutrient and plays an important role in produc-For example, a nu- tion and maintenance of tree foliage color. Using the will have a slow and proper amount of ferlow amount of annual tilizer and applying it growth on twigs and the evenly under the driptrunk, smaller than nor- line will prevent root in-

Normally, trees should

Usually, January through March is the best The key is to make time to fertilize because techniques, of the growing season.

The method of applitree

You can drill holes



amount of fertilizer, pour it in the hole, and backfill with mulch. This method low (sometimes above by the square footage of allows you to aerate the ground) root systems, the canopy spread. Apply soil and to get the fertil- which interfere with 1 to 2 pounds of actual izer to the roots.

Another type of application method is sur- the tree more drought face apply. This method susceptible. is the easiest and fastest. grass you are also fertilizing the tree.

Unfortunately, surface-

If your trees are located thumb is to apply 3 to 5 use one-half the above in your lawn then every pounds of fertilizer for recommended rates. time you fertilize your each inch of trunk diameter measured at 4 ½ feet newly transplanted trees website at *franklin.ces*. above the ground.

fed trees develop shal- mine fertilizer amount is and less fertilizer. mowing, adversely affect nitrogen per 1,000 square grass growth, and makes feet of soil surface under the canopy.

For trees less than 8 A standard rule of inches in trunk diameter,

> Also, keep in mind that need plenty of water dur- ncsu.edu.

Another way to deter- ing their establishment

You can fertilize them the next year after establishment.

If you have further questions about fertilizing trees in the landscape do not hesitate to call your local Franklin County Cooperative Extension Office at 919-496-3344.

You can also visit our

North Carolina Vegetable Planting Guide

VEGETABLE SEED OR PLANT		AMOUNT FOR 100 FT. ROW		RECOMMENDED VARIETIES		PLANTING TIMES FOR N. C. PIEDMONT*		DEPTH TO PLAN (INCHES)	PLANT BETWE		DISTANC BETWEE ROWS	N BES SOIL	H MAT	DAYS TO MATURITY	
. ,		65 roots		Jersey Knight		Nov. 15 - Apr. 15		2 - 6			3 ft.	6.0 - 7		years	
		1 pound		Tenderette, Contender, Blue Lake Bush		Apr. 15 - July 15		1-2	4-6 in.		18 - 30 in		6.0 - 6.5 50		
		1/2 pound		Kentucky Wonder, Blue Lake Early Thorogreen, Eastland,		Apr. 15 - July 1 May 1 - July 1		1-2			3 - 4 ft.	6.0 - 6		5 - 70	
		1/2 pound 1/2 pound		Fordhook 242, Henderson Bush		May 1 - June 15		1-2	6 in.		24 - 30 in 30 - 36 in		_	5 - 80	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 oz.		Detroit Dark Red		Feb. 15 - Apr. 1;		1/2 - 1	2 in.		12 - 18 in	_	_	5 - 60	
		65 plants		Italian Green Sprouting, Premium Crop		Aug. 1 - Sept. 1 Feb. 15 - Mar. 15;		1-2	18 in.		24 - 30 in		_		
						July 15 - Aug. 15								0 - 80	
BROCCOLI (seeds)		½ oz.		Italian Green Sprouting, Salad, Premium C		Dec. 1 - Mar. 15; July 1 - Sept. 1		1/2	18 ir			6.0 - 6	.5 80	80 - 85	
BRUSSEL SPROUTS		1/2 oz.		Long Island Improved		July 15 - Aug. 1		1/2			24 - 30 in	_	_	90 - 100	
CABBAGE (plants)		100 plants		Early Jersey Wakefield, Stonehead Hybrid, All Seasons		Feb. 1 - April 1; Aug. 1 - Sept. 1		2 - 4	12 in.		24 - 30 in	. 6.0 - 6	.5 63	63 - 75	
CABBAGE (seeds)		½ oz.		Early Jersey Wakefield, Stonehead Hybrid, All Seasons		Dec. 1 - Mar. 15; July 1 - Sept. 1		1/2	12 in.		24 - 30 in	. 6.0 - 6	.5 90	90 - 120	
CANTALOUPE		½ oz.		Edisto 47, Burpee Hybrid, Hales Jumbo		Apr. 20 - June 10		1⁄2 - 1	1 2 ft.		4 - 6 ft.	6.0 - 6	.5 85	5 - 90	
CARROT		½ oz.		Danvers Half Long, Imperator		Feb. 1 - Mar. 1; July 15 - Aug. 15		1⁄2	2 in.		14 - 24 in	. 6.0 - 6	.5 75	5 - 80	
CAULIFLOWER (plants)		65 plants		Snowball		Mar. 1 - Mar. 15; July 1 - Aug. 15		1 - 2	18 in.		30 - 36 in	. 5.8 - 6	.5 55	5 - 65	
CAULIFLOWER (see	CAULIFLOWER (seeds)			Snowball		Feb. 1 - Mar. 1; June 1 - July 1		1/2	18 in.		30 - 36 in	. 5.8 - 6	.5 85	5 - 95	
COLLARDS		½ oz.		Vates, Morris Improved Heading, Georgia		July 15 - Aug. 15		1/4	á 18 in.		. 24 - 30 in.		.5 90) - 120	
CORN, Sweet		4 oz.		Silver Queen (white), Kandy Korn (yellow), Golden Queen (yellow)		Apr. 15 - June 1		1 - 2	12 ir	ı.	30 - 36 in	. 5.5 - 6	.5 85	5 - 90	
CHINESE CABBAGE		½ oz.		Michihli		Aug. 15 - Sept. 1		1/2	12 in.		18 - 24 in	. 6.0 - 7	.0 75	5 - 85	
CUCUMBER, Slicing		½ oz.		Ashley, Poinsett 76, Hybrid Sweet-Slice		Apr. 20 - May 15		1	12 in.		4 - 6 ft.	6.0 - 6	.5 60	0 - 65	
CUCUMBER, Pickling		½ oz.		Early Green Cluster, National Pickling		Apr. 20 - May 15		1	12 in.		4 - 6 ft.	6.0 - 6	_	6 - 60	
EGGPLANT		65 plants		Black Beauty		May 1 - June 30			18 in.		3 ft.	6.0 - 7	_	0 - 85	
ENDIVE		1 oz.		Green Curled		Feb. 1 - Mar. 15 Aug. 15 - Sept.			1⁄2 12 in		12 - 24 in	. 6.0 - 7	.0 80	0 - 90	
KALE		½ oz.		Dwarf Curled Scotch, Early Siberian		Feb. 15 - Apr. 1; Aug. 15 - Sept. 15		½ 2 in				. 6.0 - 7		0 - 60	
		NT FOR T. ROW		RECOMMENDED VARIETIES		NTING TIMES DEF FOR TO PI C. PIEDMONT* (INCI		ANT BE			DISTANCE BETWEEN E ROWS SO		DAYS MATU		
KOHLRABI	½ oz.		White Vi	enna		eb. 15 - Apr. 15; .ug. 1 - Sept. 15			4 in.		18 - 24 in.		55 -	60	
LEEK	1 oz.		Large Flag		Sept. 1 - Sept. 30		1/2	4 in.		12 - 18 in. 6		6.0 - 7.0	6.0 - 7.0 120 - 150		
LETTUCE, Leaf	½ oz.		Salad Bowl, Buttercrunch, Black Seeded Simpson		Feb. 15 - Apr. 1; Aug. 15 - Sept. 15		1⁄4 - 1	1/2	4 in. 1:		12 - 18 in. 6.0		45 -	50	
LETTUCE, Head	1∕₂ oz.		Great La	akes, Iceberg	Feb. 15	Feb. 15 - Mar. 15		/2	2 in. 18		- 24 in.	6.0 - 6.7	.7 75 - 85		
MUSTARD	½ oz.			Southern Giant Curled, Tendergreen, Florida Broadleaf, Old Fashion		Feb. 1 - Apr. 1; Aug. 1 - Sept. 15			2 in. 12		- 18 in.	6.0 - 7.0	30 -	40	
OKRA	2 oz.		Clemson Spineless, Perkins Long Pod		May 1 - June 1		1		12 in.		- 36 in.	5.5 - 6.5	50 -	60	
ONION (sets)	1 quart		Silver Sk	ver Skin, Yellow Danvers		Feb. 1 - Mar. 15; Sept. 1 - Oct. 15		2	4 in. 12		- 24 in.	6.0 - 6.5	60 -	80	
PEAS, Garden	1 pound			Super Sugar Snap (edible pod), Early Alaska, Wando, Laxton's Progress, Green Arrow		Feb. 1 - Mar. 1		2	2 - 3 in.		18 - 30 in.		6.0 - 6.5 65 - 70		
PEAS, Field (cowpeas)			Dixielee, Mississippi Silver, Queen Anne, Browneye Six Week, Pinkeye Purple Hull		Apr. 15 - July 1		1-2	2	4 in.		36 - 42 in. 5		55 -	65	
PEPPER, Sweet	65 plants		California Wonder, Banana, Keystone Gt.		May 1 - May 30		1/2	18 in.		3 ft.		6.0 - 6.5	75 -	80	
PEPPER, Hot	PPER, Hot 65 plants		Long Red Cayenne, Jalapeno M		May 1 -	May 1 - May 30			18 in.		3 ft.	6.0 - 6.5	75 -	80	
POTATO, Irish	120 plants	5	Kennebec, Pontiac		Mar. 1 -	Mar. 1 - May 15		3	10 in.		- 42 in.	4.8 - 5.4	100 -	120	
POTATO, Sweet			Puerto Rico, Centennial Jewel		May 15	May 15 - June 15		3	12 in.		- 42 in.	5.4 - 6.0	.4 - 6.0 105 - 13		
PUMPKIN RADISH	1⁄₂ oz. 1 oz.		Mammoth Gold, Sugar or Pie, Big Max Early Scarlet Globe, Cherry Belle, White Egg			June 15 - July 15 Feb. 1 - Apr. 15;		2			10 ft.	6.0 - 6.5 6.0 - 7.0			
	RUTABAGA ½ oz.		American Purple Top		Aug. 1 -	Aug. 1 - Sept. 15			4 in.						
					Aug. 1 -	Feb. 1 - Apr. 1; Aug. 1 - Aug. 15						6.0 - 7.0			
SPINACH,			Dark Green Bloomsdale, Hybrid 7		Aug. 1 -	Feb. 1 - Mar. 15; Aug. 1 - Sept. 1					- 14 in.	5.6 - 6.0			
SPINACH, New Zealand	1 oz.		New Zealand		Mar. 15 - Apr. 30		1		12 in.		24 in. 6		55 -	60	
SQUASH, Summer	ASH, Summer 1/2 oz.			mmer Crookneck, Goldbar, Zucchini, olific Straightneck	Apr. 15 -	pr. 15 - May 15			2 ft.	t. 3 - 5 ft.		5.5 - 6.5	50 -	50 - 60	
SQUASH, Winter 1/2 oz.			Waltham	Butternut Apr. 1		May 15 1			4 ft.		· 10 ft.	6.0 - 6.5	85 -	95	
TOMATO 50 plants			Homestead, Marion, Better Boy, Big Beef		Apr. 10 - July 15		1⁄4 - 1	/2	2 ft.		- 5 ft.	6.0 - 6.5			
TURNIP	URNIP ½ oz.		Purple Top White Globe, Seven Top (greens only), Just Right Hybrid		Feb. 1 - Apr. 15; Aug. 1 - Sept. 15		1/2		2 in. 15		- 18 in.	6.0 - 7.0	55 -	55 - 60	
WATERMELON 1 oz.		Congo, C Sweet,Ju		Charleston Gray #133, Crimson ubilee	Apr. 15 -	June 1	1		3 ft.		5 - 8 ft. 5.		8 - 6.2 90 - 100		
				3 weeks: plant 2-3 weeks earlier in Fall									I		

*In Mountain areas, delay spring planting date 2-3 weeks; plant 2-3 weeks earlier in Fall. In the lower Coastal Plain, plant 2-3 weeks earlier in Spring and delay Fall planting 2-3 weeks. In Virginia, delay spring planting date 2-3 weeks; plant 2-3 weeks earlier in Fall. In South Carolina, plant 2-3 weeks earlier in Spring and delay Fall planting 2-3 weeks.





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Compost: The best soil conditioner

Composting is a way of recycling organic waste materials that you would ordinarily discard.

Many questions that are asked are: What kind of organic waste? How old should it be? How much should I use? What works best: leaves, grass clippings, nures, and plant parts from pine bark, pine straw, hardwood chips, or manure?

There is really no right or wrong answer to these questions. Generally, the question asked most often is: How do I get started?

Before starting a compost pile, let's look at a statistic. A typical 1,000 square-foot lawn can produce 200 to 500 pounds of grass clippings each year. These mountains of grass clippings can easily be composted.

You also can discharge your grass clippings instead of bagging them. This concept is called grass-cycling.

By leaving the grass clippings on your lawn you are recycling the nutrients you added in the Spring and Fall through fertilizer applications.

This cuts down on the need for applications of and other nutrients.

Another common source of organic matter are all those leaves that are bagged up and left on the curbside or piled up and burned.

Neither of these methods are environmentally friendly. If you do not want to compost them then spread them in a wooded area because they will decompose rapidly as the temperature increases.

The organic materials most often composted are leaves, grass clippings, straw, weeds (before they

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vegetable and flower gardens.

The texture of organic material generally determines its rate of decay. For larger material like limbs from trees it is better to run appearance, and it should them through a shredder to crumble readily in your reduce their size.

So how do you start? Your compost pile will re-

quire four things: a source of organic matter, water, a source of nitrogen, and oxygen.

Locate the compost pile in an unused part of your yard. Start the pile by putstraw, or grass clippings) on the bottom. Sprinkle the layer with water and add about a one-inch layer of

Next, add one cup of 10-

the top of the pile to catch rainwater. A good way to get oxygen in the pile is to lay sticks down and start your pile on top of the sticks.

The addition of earthworms adds to the decomposition rate and aeration of the pile as well. It is also important to turn your pile every three to four weeks.

When the compost is ready in about 6-8 months it should be dark brown in color, with a chocolate cake hand.

By the addition of this organic matter to your soil you are allowing better water infiltration, better aeration, and you are also adding a source of plant nutrients.

You can also use compost as a mulch around organic material (leaves, extremely well in your garden as a mulch.

Many gardeners like to use compost bins to keep the compost area orga-



WORTH THE EFFORT. Composting organic matter helps get rid of waste material but also is a huge help in improving the soil.

nized.

ting a 6 to 8-inch layer of trees, shrubs, and it works ent types of compost bins sensible and cheaper to use available to purchase. You a readily available source bin out of wire or wood.

to compost your organic

wastes is entirely up to There are many differ- you. But, doesn't it seem can even make your own of organic matter in our gardens and landscapes The way you determine instead of letting it go to waste.

For more information about composting, or if you have other gardening questions, contact the Franklin County Cooperative Extension Office at 919-496-3344, or visit our website at franklin.ces.ncsu.edu.



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Spring Home & Garden





A CLASSIC. As individuals shop around for new homes or seek inspiration before redesigning their existing spaces, they can consider these hallmarks of traditional-style homes.

Traditional home style still popular

EST 1951

its inhabitants. Perhaps that's one reason why renters and homeowners alike spend so much time and expend so much effort on the various design components of their homes.

Page 6B

Home styles are as diverse as the people who live in the homes.

Each design style has its proponents, but traditional style homes are among the most enduring designs.

The popularity of traditional style homes has endured for centuries. And though homes built in the 20th and 21st centuries might be vastly different from those constructed in the 1600s and 1700s, they still include characteristics of homes one might have found in colonial times.

But it's also important to note that the notion of "traditional" has changed, and some may now see homes built more than 50 years ago as traditional.

That's an important distinction to keep in mind when working with contractors and interior designers, as homeowners who prefer traditional should not hesitate to share how they define

A home can say a lot about ment to the appeal of a style that will seemingly always have a place to call home.

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Protect your plants with mulch

By CHARLES MITCHELL **Extension Director** Franklin County

Homeowners and professional landscapers depend on mulch in their ornamental plantings for several reasons.

Functionally, mulches discourage weeds from growing, conserve moisture during drought periods, allow better use of water by controlling runoff and increase water-holding capacity of light, sandy soils.

Mulches help maintain a uniform soil temperature also.

A 3 to 4-inch layer of mulch can add to the aesthetic value of a garden while protecting the base of plants from being injured by mechanical equipment.

Mulch can be applied just about any time of the year when trees and shrubs are being planted.

The ideal time to apply mulch in established bed areas is in mid-spring

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when soil temperature has 100 square feet of mulched warmed up enough for sufficient root growth.

If applied earlier, the mulch may keep the soil temperature lower and root growth possibly delayed.

Mulch should be applied to relatively clean, weedfree soils if possible. It is better to eradicate the weeds before covering with mulch or you will be struggling to control them as they grow through the mulch.

You can direct spray the weeds with a recommended herbicide, allow to dry, and then cover.

There are many granular pre-emergent herbicides that you can apply on the mulch to prevent weed seed germination as well.

When fertilizing, it is not necessary to pull the mulch back. You can apply fertilizer on top of the old or new mulch, or incorporate it if you would like.

When you fertilize, apply 2 to 4 pounds of 10-10-10 per age weeds but at the same

area. This is especially true if you are using decayed wood chips, sawdust, and shredded bark.

Many organic mulches are available for you to use. Pine bark, hardwood mulch, decomposed leaf mulch and pine needles are the most common organic mulches.

Tree care professionals sometimes provide free wood chips as well. Care should be taken to keep wood chips away from plants if it has not decayed or broken down.

Fresh wood chips tie up nitrogen as they decompose. If applied too thickly, the heat generated during decomposition can injure plans, particularly herbaceous plants.

Several inorganic materials are often used as mulches. You might want to use gravel, rock, or black plastic. Black plastic can discourtime will interfere with normal oxygen and water supply to the roots.

Therefore, it is recommended not to use plastic around plants. There are several landscape fabric mulches that can be used that allow for normal water and oxygen exchange.

After installing the landscape fabric, you can apply the mulch over top.

Keep in mind that the deeper the mulch the more problems you might have. Allow old mulch to break down before applying another 3 inches. You can reduce air (oxygen) exchange in the soil with excessive mulch. Try not to pile the mulch on the trunk of trees and ornamentals either, because this can cause the base of the plant to start rotting in many cases.

For more information, contact your local Cooperative Extension Office in Franklin County at 919-496-3344.





that style.

individuals shop As around for new homes or seek inspiration before redesigning their existing spaces, they can consider these hallmarks of traditional-style homes.

• Color: According to the home renovation experts at HGTV, traditional-style homes are not typically associated with the muted color palettes common to more modern design schemes.

Traditional styles utilize color throughout the home, and each color of the rainbow can be utilized if individuals so desire.

Though neutral colors are found in traditional-style homes, Architectural Digest notes they are typically accompanied with pops of bold colors in jewel tones.

•Classic decor: It might be an oversimplification to suggest modern and traditional are at opposite ends of the design spectrum, but traditional-style homes lean on classical decor like chandeliers and bookcases, each of which is unlikely to be found in a modern home.

• Architectural details: Certain architectural details also are commonly found in traditional-style homes. Wainscoting and crown molding, which harken many back to the style's centuries-old roots, are some hallmarks of the traditional style.

•Defined spaces: Open concept floor plans have become very popular in recent years, but traditional-style homes do not feature open floor plans.

Living rooms and dining rooms (which are used exclusively as dining rooms) are defined spaces in traditional-style homes, which also tend to have all bedrooms on the second floor or higher.

The traditional design style has endured for centuries. That serves as a testa-