



For the joy of gardening!

Estabrook's

GARDEN YARROW CARE

LIGHT

Garden yarrow, including millefolium, fernleaf types and suitable hybrids, flowers best in full sun. Shade can cause weak stems and fewer flowers. Cultivars range from compact edging plants to tall border forms, so allow room according to the label rather than using one spacing for all.

WATER

Water new plants deeply until established. Thereafter, most garden yarrows tolerate drought and need extra water mainly during prolonged dry spells. Allow soil to dry between waterings. Avoid frequent irrigation, wet crowns and heavy soil that stays saturated, especially in winter.

SOIL & PLANTING

Plant at nursery depth in well-drained garden soil. Average to lean soil is preferable to a heavily enriched bed. Keep mulch away from the crown and improve the site if winter water collects. Crowded clumps need space for air movement and healthy new growth.

FEEDING

Feed sparingly, if at all, in ordinary garden soil. Excess fertilizer and rich compost can encourage floppy stems and reduce the plant's compact habit. A soil test can identify a real deficiency. Do not treat weak stems automatically with more fertilizer or water.

SEASONAL CARE

Deadhead faded flower heads for tidiness and possible further bloom. Some seed heads can be retained for winter structure. Cut back dead growth after dormancy or in spring. Divide established clumps when crowded or declining, replanting vigorous sections and watering them until rooted.

HELPFUL TIPS

Some yarrows spread by rhizomes or seedlings; monitor edges near smaller plants. Named cultivars may not come true from seed. Watch for mildew, rust and crown rot. This guide excludes Peter Cottontail sneezewort, which has its own cultivar guide. Use as an ornamental rather than assuming historical herbal uses make it suitable for home treatment.