

GARDENING CALENDAR

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TIME OF YEAR	GARDENS	ORNAMENTALS/ FLOWERS	FRUITS	LAWNS
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Work organic matter into the garden before planting. * Plant hardy and semi-hardy vegetables including beets, carrots, lettuce, Swiss chard, cole crops, and potatoes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Prune roses. * Plant pansies, primrose. * Plant some new perennials. * Fertilize all the bulbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plant bare-root fruit trees and berries. * Apply a fungicide to stone fruit trees for coryneum blight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Aerate the lawn. * Apply a lawn pre-emergent to control annual weeds. * Check all sprinkler systems to assure proper water application.
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plant all warm season vegetables (around the middle of the month, to be safe). * Apply an organic mulch layer (2 to 4-inches thick) for weed control. * Consider using a drip system or ooze tubes to water. * Control weeds while they are small. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plant annual flowers. * Fertilize the annuals about two weeks after planting. * Fertilize the roses. * Deadhead the spring blooming perennials. * Prune all shrubs that bloom before June 1st. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Call Utah State University Extension to find out when to start spraying for codling moth control in apples and pears at 399-8080, M-F, 12:30am-3:30 pm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Control broadleaf weeds in the lawn. * Fertilize the lawn with 1 lb. nitrogen/1,000 sq. ft. lawn. * Water the lawn ½ to 1 inch per week (deep and infrequent). * Apply a systemic grub control, if needed.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply nitrogen to potatoes and corn. * Use <i>No-Lo</i> to control grasshoppers. * Plant peppers the first of the month. * Control weeds before they go to seed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plant summer blooming perennials. * Fertilize annuals. * Deadhead perennials. * Remove the dead foliage from the spring bulbs. * Plant trees and shrubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Thin apples, peaches and pears to 1 fruit every 5-6 inches. * Use a registered fungicide to control powdery mildew on susceptible apple trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply a second application of pre-emergent to the lawn. * Fertilize the lawn using ½ lb nitrogen/1,000 sq. ft. * Check sprinklers to make sure they still work properly * Water the lawn 1 to 1½ inches per week.
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply nitrogen to potatoes and corn. * Plant short-season vegetables where peas, carrots and radishes have already been harvested. (70 days or less). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fertilize annuals. * Deadhead perennials. * Enjoy the wildflowers in the mountains. * Visit Plant Diagnostic Clinic at Ogden Botanical Garden to diagnose landscape problems. (Wed. 3-6 pm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply a second cover spray to apple and pear trees for codling moth Control (worms in fruit). * Apply borer control to the base of stone fruit trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mow the lawn 2½ to 3 inches high. * Water the lawn 1½ to 2 inches per week. * Do not over-water to satisfy one or two small brown patches. * Watch for grub damage and apply a curative registered insecticide.

September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Get rid of slugs and snails now by using traps and bait. * Harvest winter squash after the stem dries and hardens . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cut back perennials. * Plant tulips, daffodils, other bulbs and pansies. * Plant trees and shrubs. * Soak evergreens for winter. * Stop deadheading roses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pick peaches and early apples. * Fertilize strawberry plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply a fertilizer of 1 lb/1,000 sq. ft. to the lawn the first week of the month.. * Reduce watering the lawn to 1 to 1½ inches per week. * Kill broadleaf weeds. * Aerate, if needed.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Kill weeds in the garden. * Work all dead and non-diseased vegetables back into the garden soil. * Work organic matter (leaves) into the garden and get it ready for next year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plant bulbs and pansies. * Divide spring and summer blooming perennials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Clean up all fallen apples and pears. * Apply a fungicide to stone fruit trees to control coryneum blight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fertilize one last time in the middle of the month, with 1 lb N/1,000 sq. ft.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mulch the carrots to harvest throughout the winter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Place a mulch around perennials, shrubs and trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pick the apples off the tree before it freezes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mow short (1 ½ to 2 inches) tall one last time.