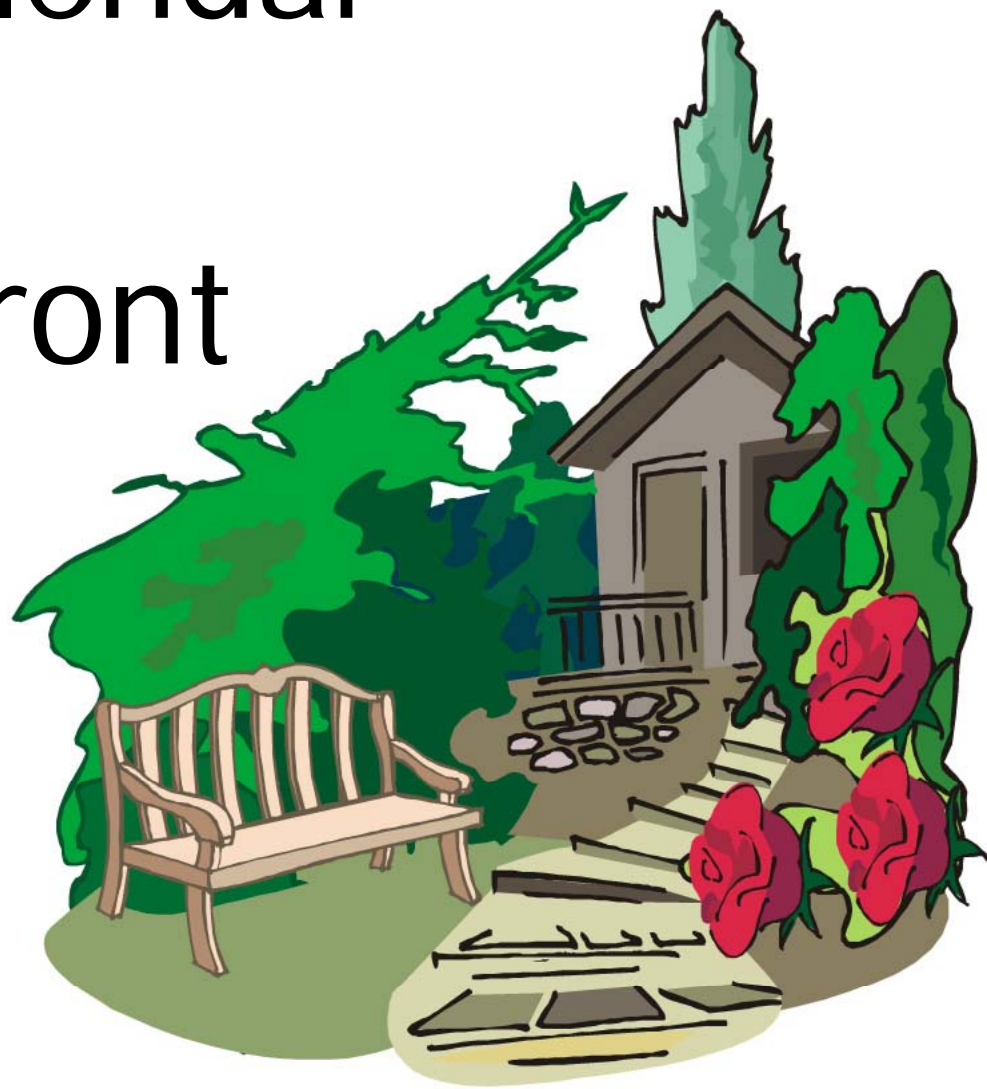


Garden Calendar for Utah's Wasatch Front



Salt Lake County Master Gardeners

Ann Scott and Julie Myers

January


Winter interest:
winter shadows, birds, mountains, snow, tree structure, storms, quiet views

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Collect new landscape ideas from books and catalogs.	Clean and sharpen garden tools if not done in the fall.	If no ground snow, water existing trees and shrubs.	Check condition of bulbs in storage for dryness and rotting.		Begin planning vegetable garden. Vegetables need six hours of sunlight daily.	
Your home becomes your landscape focal point during snowy, gray weather.	Fertilize house plants.	Mulch or protect existing trees on SW side of trunk to avoid winter sun injury.	Check planted bulbs for rot if ground not frozen.		Determine location of vegetable garden to maximize sun and minimize shade.	
Consider simple changes to spruce up your home's architecture.	If warm outdoors, continue yard cleanup			Take a field trip to a greenhouse, see the annual starts.	Plan plots and rotation of vegetable crops. Try raised beds.	
Provide food and water for foraging birds: finch, sparrow, chickadee, quail, junco, towhee, magpie,	Consider adding a water feature to your garden this year.				For more efficient watering, group deep rooted and shallow rooted crops together.	
jay, robin, starling, waxwing, flicker, wood-pecker, hawk					Consider soil testing for greater success.	
Remember, predicting climate changes is not an exact science, prepare for anything.	A good rule of thumb: Gardening is always weather permitting, so adjust accordingly.					



NOTES


February

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Watch for animal damage to tree bark, voles, lawn problems.	Consider hotbed or cold frames for early crop and plant production	Trees and lawns can be damaged by de-icing compounds. Use wisely.	Plan perennial garden on paper. Order perennial plant seeds.	Look for early flowering annual seed packets.	Purchase seeds for our climate and are VF/VFN resistant for verti-cillium, fusarium, and nematodes	Watch for winter damage and diseases.
Choose a garden focal point for your landscape – tree, sculpture, bench, view. season.		Deep water existing trees and shrubs if ground is dry.	Check catalogs for spring delivery of bareroot roses.	Start frost tender flowering annual seeds indoors. Twelve weeks until last average frost.	Start seeds indoors: tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, onion.	
Spring birds: nuthatch, bunting	Simple soil test: Dig 2'x2' area, fill with water. If not drained in 24 hours, soils is mostly clay.	Prune trees for winter damage, poor branching. Remove diseased sections and suckers.	Learn about best ornamental grasses for Utah. Plant for year long interest.			
Winter injury of fruit trees includes: blackheart, crotch injury, winter sunscald, crown/collar injury, trunk splits, die back, leaf/bud injury, root kill	Simple soil test: Add 1 cup soil to jar with lid, add water, one drop liquid soap. Shake. Settle. Note % of sand, silt, clay from bottom to top.	Prune summer flowering shrubs: caryopteris, butterfly bush, hibiscus, honeysuckle, hydrangea, rose, snowberry, spirea, sumac	Prune summer flowering vines: ivy, clematis, silverfleece, trumpet, virginia, wintercreeper, wisteria Prune fruit bearing vines by one-third – raspberries			

Signs of spring:
spring tree buds, greening lawns, wind movement of plantings, cleansing rains

NOTES

March


Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Check for winter damage, animal presence, evidence of insects, pests and disease.	Before working soil, be sure that ground is not frozen, soil is not soggy, ground is not snow covered.	Watch for early buds. Inspect trees for pest damage.	Divide and transplant perennials. Add pansies, primroses.	Don't plant frost tender annuals outside yet, frost still possible.	Prune apple and pear trees now to avoid cold injury and to allow recovery from pruning stress	
Visit local nurseries, make list of desired plants.	Note – buy plant material early for extensive landscape plantings.	Check nurseries for bareroot trees for spring planting.	Fertilize bulbs as leaves emerge.	Do plant frost hardy annuals like pansies and primroses.	Bareroot fruit trees and vines available for purchase.	Check for spring lawn diseases – pink and gray snow mold.
Watch fruiting orchard in cold valleys; benches are warmer.	Now is the time for pre-emergent weed control, if needed.	Water existing trees and shrubs every two weeks if dry.	Plant #1 bareroot roses 2' apart with six hours of sun.	Eight weeks until last average frost.	Prepare soil for crops. Add organic matter, fertilize, till.	Aerate and fertilize turf grass.
Observe for coddling moth, cherry fruit fly. No controls for small garden.	Remember potential for hard freeze.	To renew shrubs, prune 1/3 of growth to the ground every year for 3 years.	Prune, fertilize ornamental grasses.		Seed and transplant salad crops: lettuce, spinach, swiss chard, peas	Too early to start a watering schedule.
		Prune crabapples, pears, mtn ash, hawthorne, coton-easter before spring growth to avoid bacterial diseases.	When soil is workable plant B&B perennials if frost hardy.		Plant bareroot grapes late March to April when soil is dry and workable.	Trim grass away from base of trees and shrubs to avoid trunk damage.
		Prune junipers if necessary.	Look for summer bulbs in nurseries.		Espalier fruit trees early spring, protect for first year..	Check lawnmower for damage. Sharpen blades.

In Color:
TREES:
 Apricot
SHRUBS:
 Forsythia
PERENNIALS:
Augretia
Basket of Gold
 Hellebore
 Periwinkle
 Wall Flower
ANNUALS:
 Pansy
 Primrose

NOTES

April

In Color:
TREES:
 Cherry
 Crabapple
 Dogwood
 Pagoda Tree
 Peach
 Pear
 Plum
Serviceberry
SHRUBS:
Beauty Bush
Viburnum
PERENNIALS:
Bergenia
 Bleeding Heart
 Brunnera
Candytuft
Crocus
Daffodil
 Hyacinth
 Lamium
 Meadow Rue
Phlox
Pulsatilla
 Spurge
 Tulip

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Observe new plant growth, insect damage, and pre-emergent success.	Control summer weeds before germination using herbicides, if needed. Follow label directions.	Plant bareroot trees before bud growth. Plant B&B and container trees and shrubs.		Six weeks until last average frost.	Seed cool season crops early: carrots, beets, onions.	Mow lawn high 3", keep tall in spring for deeper root growth.
Early planning completed. Time to visit the nurseries.	Inspect irrigation system.	Frost cracks can occur in tree trunks from wide temperature fluctuations.	Prune bush roses, hybrid tea, grandiflora, floribunda, before growth starts.	Too early to transplant annuals outside. Hard freeze possible through May.	Plant crops before morning glory and weeds take control.	Spot treat lawn weeds, like dandelions, as needed.
Focus attention on your landscape focal point with spring plantings.	Temperature fluctuations hard on plant material coming from dormancy.	Fertilize evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs.	Divide fall blooming perennials in spring – asters daisies, mums (every 3-4 years).	Buy best quality flowering annual seed varieties.	Transplant cool season crops: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, asparagus crowns	Now is a good time to seed a new lawn or patch sparse areas.
Fertilize garden with phosphorous, potassium, if needed.	Begin regular landscape watering schedule.	Watch for tree diseases: aspen leaf spot, fire blight, powdery mildew.	Plant groundcovers like strawberries. Plant summer bulbs.		For crops add nitrogen fertilizer to the soil 2-3 lbs/1000 sq ft.	Begin regular lawn watering schedule. When over 70 degrees, 1/2" 1x/week.
Enjoy bulb festivals at Red Butte, Thanksgiving Point, Downtown Salt Lake, Jordan Valley Water District.	Budget now for your fall garden purchases.	Continue to water existing trees and shrubs as needed.	Fertilize roses 1 x/month during growing season.		Top dress crops with compost or mulch to protect from cold.	

NOTES

May

In Color:

TREES:

Locust

SHRUBS:

Apache Plume

Daphne

Kerria

Lilac

Oregon Grape

Roses

Scotch Broom

Spirea

Weigela

Wisteria

PERENNIALS:

Allium

Amsonia

Columbine

Coral Bell

Corydalis

Forget me Not

Geranium

Globemallow

Hydrangea

Ice Plant

Iceland Poppy

Oriental Poppy

Peony

Sand Wort

Snow Summer

Soapwort

Woodruff

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Begin watching for indications of plant problems that usually appear midsummer	Mulch, control broadleaf weeds. Move and clean patio furniture to garden	Mulch new and existing trees and shrubs to keep soil moist.	Continue watering newly planted perennials.	Don't plant annuals yet, still a chance for frost.	Thin between fruits on trees for larger, better harvest.	Start seeded lawn, or over-seed existing lawn, if needed.
Visit other gardens and nurseries for ideas.	Control grasshoppers if needed.	Pinch evergreen candles to control size.	Deadhead tulips, daffodils. Keep leave attached for their nutrients until they brownout.	Prepare annual beds, turn soil, fertilize, mulch, raise beds for more show, level and rake.	Seed for summer harvest: beets, carrots, radishes, corn, cucumber, potato, summer and winter squash, watermelon	Deep water 1"/week if very dry. Mow 2-3". Keep up with weed control.
Plan container gardens for splashes of summer and fall color/texture.	Be sure to purchase disease resistant plants and seeds.	Use toxic chemicals carefully around trees and shrubs to avoid death or injury.	To propagate perennials by leaf cuttings, take stems in late spring.	Last average frost between May 15 th and May 30 th .		Carefully mow and trim around trees and shrubs to avoid trunk injury.
Fruit tree problems: western cherry fruit fly, peach twig borer, fireblight, summer scorch			Rose beds should be kept clear of other plant material to allow air circulation.	Transplant/seed frost tender annuals outdoors after last frost.	Plant bareroot grapes and strawberries after last frost.	
Prepare feeders for hummingbirds.				For best show, plant annuals in groups of 3 -5.	Transplant frost tender crops outdoors after last frost: tomatoes, peppers, eggplant,, celery, corn	Fertilize lawn end of May.



NOTES

June

In Color:
TREES:
Catalpa
SHRUBS:
Artemesia
Cliff Rose
Honeysuckle
Mock Orange
Sand Cherry
Woods Rose
PERENNIALS:
Clematis
Dianthus
Helianthemum
Hollyhock
Iris
Nepeta
Penstemon
Potentilla
Red Valerian
Santolini
Salvia
Stachys
St. Johns Wort
Veronica
Yarrow
ANNUALS:
Ageratum
Amaranth
Begonia
Calendula
Impatien

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Container gardens dry out quickly. Water often to maintain moisture.	Plan harmonious color and texture arrangement of plant materials.	Protect new trees and shrubs with water/shade until established	Protect new perennials with water/shade until established.	Protect new annuals with water/shade until established.	Seed for summer harvest: beans, corn, zucchini.	Watch lawn for pests and diseases.
Enjoy white flowers, roses in the night garden.	Replace dead and poor growth plants.	Look for deer, aphid, spider mite damage on trees and shrubs.	Plant annuals among perennials to fill in during perennial establishment.	Provide annuals w/even moisture. Avoid wilt – will retard growth and flowering.	Mulch to shade soil. Potatoes, carrots, beets grow well in cooler soil.	Mow at 2-3". Adjust watering schedule. When over 80 degrees, 1/2" 4x/week.
Watch for tobacco bud worm on petunias, geraniums.	Use sunscreen, hats, repellent while gardening.	Prune pines and spruce if necessary by pinching candles.	Watch roses for mildew and diseases. Pinch spent rose blossoms. Fertilize.	Fertilize annuals.	Mulch tomatoes, peppers, melons, after soils have warmed considerably.	Enjoy your lush green lawn before the heat arrives.
Crop problems: earwigs, Japanese beetle, squash bug, corn ear worm, snail/slugs,	Check watering practices.	Prune spring flowering shrubs after blooming: almond, beauty bush, barberry, broom,	Prune back fall mums, asters, daisies for more compact fall plants.	In extreme heat water daily, but careful, too much water can destroy.	Remove suckers and water-sprouts from fruit trees.	
bean beetles, cabbage worms, curly top, downy mildew, fusarium wilt, verticillium wilt, corn smut	Remove weeds by hand. Herbicide use can adversely effect new plants in the heat.	burning bush cotoneaster, dogwood, elderberry, forsythia, lilac, mock orange, ninebark, privet, quince, roses, spirea, honeysuckle	Dig and divide bulbs that had insignificant blooms.			
	Follow labels exactly for all chemicals and fertilizers.		Plant perennials for hummingbirds and butterflies.			



NOTES

July

In Color:
PERENNIALS:
Agastache
Astilbe
Blue Flax
Buckwheat
Campanula
Choco Flower
Coreopsis
Crococsmia
Celphenium
Fox Glove
Fleabane
Gaura
Hen and Chicks
Hibiscus
Hosta
Lavendar
Obedient Plant
Oenothera
Russian Sage
Shasta Daisy
Thyme
ANNUALS:
Alyssum
Celosia
Dahlia
Geranium
Lobelia
Marigold
Nasturtium
Petunia
Vinca
Verbena

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Lawn problems: necrotic ring spot, powdery mildew, billbugs, webworms white grubs, June beetles, cutworms,	90 degree heat and hot winds are very drying. Continue to deep water landscape.	Protect new trees and shrubs with water/shade until established.	Protect new perennials with water/shade until established.	Protect new annuals with water/shade.	Seed for fall harvest: beets, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, green on- ions, kohlrabi, summer squash, swiss chard	Fertilize lawn early July.
Rose problems: rust, crown gall, powdery mildew, root weevil, aphids, spider mites, leaf cutter bees, borers, thrips.	Over and under watering produce same effects – wilt, yellowing, color fading.	Deep water established trees 1-3x per month in July and August.	Fertilize peren- nials with nitro- gen every 2-3 weeks. Dead-head for new blooms.	Deadhead annuals, cutback for vigorous growth. Fertilize.	Keep crop moist- ure consistent. Hot winds and 90+ degrees are very drying to crops.	Mow at 2-3". Adjust watering schedule. When over 90 degrees, ¾" every 4 days.
Tree problems; aphids, borers, herbicide and mechanical damage, iron chlorosis, root rot, slime flux, summer scorch, verticillium wilt, needle drop	Keep weeds under control. Pull while young and before they reseed.	Prune maples, locusts, birch, elm and walnut during growing season to avoid spring sap bleeding.	Inspect in ground bulbs for water damage and rot. Remove and store for fall planting, if necessary.	Watch and control slugs and snails.	Seed for fall harvest: beans, beets, carrots, cucumber, lettuce, peas, radishes, spinach, turnips	Water early AM to prevent mildew and diseases.
Focus attention on your landscape focal point with summer plantings.	Herbicides can damage plants in high heat.	Prune hedges to keep neat. Prune junipers if necessary	Prune, deadhead, fertilize roses as needed.	Provide water and perching spots for butterflies in your garden.	. Watch for nitro- gen deficiency in crops. Older leaves turn yellow, pale	Use a mulching mower to turn grass clippings into mulch for garden beds and crops.
Container gardens dry quickly. Maintain moisture, protect if needed.	Stop and enjoy your garden, watch it grow. Walk into it.				Top dress crops with compost/mulch to protect from heat.	
Avoid gardening in high heat from 11a to 3p.					Thin fruit trees for better larger fruits,	



NOTES

August

In Color:

TREES:

Gold Raintree

Japanese Lilac

SHRUBS:

Butterfly Bush

Caryopteris

Rose of Sharon

Trumpet Vine

Vitex

PERENNIALS

Bee Balm

Butterflyweed

Callirhoe

Coneflower

Daylily

Gaillardia

Globe Thistle

Kniphofia

Liatris

Scabiosa

Sedum

Solidago


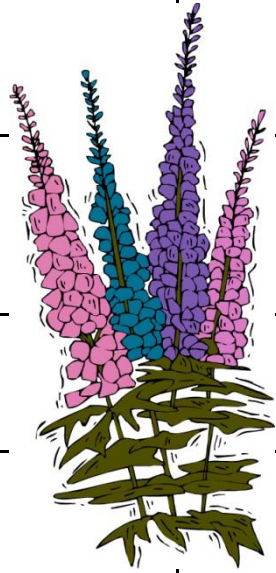
Zaushneria

ANNUALS:

Salvia

Snap Dragon

Zinnia

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Visit Alpine regions for wild-flower season: Albion Basin, Monte Cristo, Alpine Loop, Sundance.	Use water soluble fertilizer in existing container gardens. Plan fall container gardens.	Protect new trees and shrubs with water/shade until established.	Protect new perennials with water/shade until established.	Deadhead annuals, protect during high heat hours	Summer crops preparing for harvest.	Kentucky Bluegrass lawns go dormant at temperature over 96 degrees.
Check sprinkler system coverage.	Continue to deep water, mulch, fertilize, pest control as needed.	Watch for pest damage and storm injury.	Sow perennial seeds for establishment during winter and spring growth.	Fertilize annuals.	Harvest herbs in AM hours, pick before blooms for best flavor.	No addition of water/fertilizer will bring lawn back until cooler temps prevail.
Purchase and plant carefully for fall garden. High heat hard on transplants.	Control diseases with cultural controls rather than chemicals if possible.	Deep water trees 1-3x per month in July and August	Begin planting perennials for fall garden color and texture		Light pruning of fruit trees.	Watch lawn for dieback, drought, insects
Check for good color placement. Remove what's not working, add fresh plantings.			. Dig and divide iris every 3 years, keep root closest to leaves, plant shallow			Mow at 2-3". Reduce watering schedule. Between 80 and 90 degrees, 1/2" 4x/week
			Prune, fertilize, deadhead roses as needed.			
			Ornamental grasses show good growth for fall.			

NOTES

September

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Enjoy the colors in early fall, Utah exceptional for fall color	Begin garden clean-up to minimize molds, diseases, bugs. Remove/cutback dead/dying plants.	Look for tree pest damage. Continue deep watering.	Check perennials for damage from pests, insects, pathogens. Clean up infected plants.	Annuals perk up when summer heat is over. Fertilize.	Harvest tomatoes, cucumbers, corn, melons, fruits.	Fertilize lawn early September.
First frost by Sept 15 is possible.	Plant cover crops to hold soil from winter erosion.	Tree leaves turning to shades of gold, orange, red, yellow, brown.	Avoid transplanting peonies. If necessary, plant shallow and in full sun.	Continue to deadhead and water annuals. Mulch for frost.	Prepare crop beds for spring by adding organic matter to the soil.	Mow at 2-3". Reduce watering schedule. Between 70-80 degrees, 1/2" 4x/week.
Focus attention on your landscape focal point with fall plantings.	Begin fall planting. Cooler temperatures with warm soil.	Good time to plant container trees and shrubs.	Prune hardy rambler/climbing roses after flowering.	Plant self-sowing annuals like poppies and cosmos.	Plant cool season cover crops to turn into the soil next spring.	Add new seed to lawns. Excellent time to sod before first snow
Observe fall gardens for ideas to include in next years plans.	Plant deer, rabbit, squirrel resistant plants for spring blooms.	Save shrub pruning until spring, cold weather pruning can stress plants.	Dig and divide daylillies after blooming once every 5 years, plant shallow.			
Enjoy fall leaf displays; Cottonwood Canyons, Alpine Loop, Oquirrh Range, Logan Canyon, Jordan River	Remove and store pond plants.	Evergreens transplant well in fall.	Purchase and plant spring bulbs. Mulch to protect for cold weather.			
			Leave some spent rose blossoms for their rosehips. Provides winter interest.			

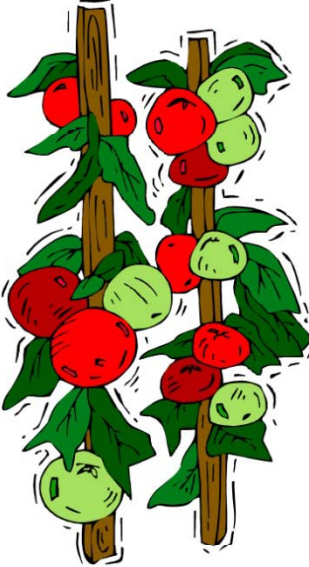


In Color:
TREES:
 Ash, Linden, Maple, Oak, Pear, Sumac
SHRUBS:
 Currant
 Smoketree
 Snowberry
PERENNIALS:
 Aster
 Anemone
 Blackeyed Sue
 Fall Clematis
 Phlox
 Plumbago
 Rudbeckia
 Sedum
ANNUALS:
 Cosmos
 Gazania

NOTES

October

In Color:
 Fall leaves,
 Rose hips,
 Berries,
 remaining
 annuals and
 perennials with
 season end
 blooms

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Review year, make notes of pluses and minuses	Finish clean up. Do reasonable pruning for flowering trees and shrubs.	Excellent time to plant new trees and shrubs, gives advantage for spring.	Divide spring blooming perennials every 3-4 years.	Pull plants that are fading. Work soil for winter rest.	Fall crops preparing for harvest.	Adjust watering schedule. Under 70 degrees, 1/2" 1x/week.
Focus attention on your landscape focal point by planting spring bulb s.	Average first frost date is October 15 th .	Wrap trees if needed for winter protection, SW sun injury, wind, deer.	Dig gladiolus, dahlia, canna, agapanthus bulbs, store in cool, dry spot. Not winter hardy.	Fall soils are warm, not waterlogged, and compacted.	Harvest apples.	Mow at 1" for winter. Less mold occurs with less grass blade showing.
Clean up garden. Prepare soil, add organic material.		Continue deep watering until regular rain/snow.	Prune perennials leaving some growth above ground. Leave seed heads for birds.	Plant cold hardy annuals that survive winter - pansy, primrose, viola, kale, cabbages	Plant garlic for spring harvest.	Broadleaf weed control, like dandelions, best done in fall temperatures.
First frost by mid October, periods of rain and snow beginning.			Last rose pruning for heavy snow protection, mulch at union for winter protection.		Prune grape vine canes.	Water once every 10 days until sprinkler shutdown.
Move house plants indoors before killing frost.				Plant spring blooming bulbs until ground freezes.		Now is the best time to sod a new lawn before the first snow.
				Good time to plant groundcover to establish and flourish in spring.		

NOTES

November

Evergreen Interest:
TREES:
 Arborvitae
 Bristle. Pine
 AZ Cypress
 Incense Cedar
 Juniper
 Norway Spruce
 White Fir
SHRUBS:
 Boxwood
 Euonymous
 Holly
 Oregon Grape
 Privet
 Viburnum
 Yew

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Lawn
Fall colors and winter interest. Mulch, final deep water, drain and shut off sprinklers.	Put garden to bed. Clean garden equipment. Cover and store patio furniture.	Continue deep tree watering before ground freezes. Newly planted evergreens especially.	Mulch perennials to protect from winter frost if needed..	Finish clean up of annual plants. Dig beds, turn soil.		Winterize turf. Mow until lawn stops growing for last cut at 1".
Clear out weeds, grass under trees and shrubs.	Clean gutters, leaves, debris from downspout 3' away from foundation.	Mulch trees and shrubs, but do not pack around trunk.	Prune snow vulnerable ornamental grasses. Leave others for their winter interest.	Grow herbs indoors		Mulch leaves with mower, distribute around trees and shrubs for nutrients.
	Disconnect and store hoses.	Tree and shrub leaves make good mulch unless diseased.	Force bulbs for early indoor blooms.			Last fertilizing for winter in early November. Sod now.
		Careful not to prune berries from shrubs and trees that provide winter food for birds.				Low nitrogen, high phosphorous/potassium fertilizer in the fall promotes winter root growth and vigorous spring growth.



NOTES

December

Sun General	Mon Observation	Tue Trees and Shrubs	Wed Perennials	Thu Annuals	Fri Fruits and Vegetables	Sat Houseplants
Enjoy the Holiday season.		Watch trees and shrubs for dry conditions.	Ornamental grass seed heads attract birds and look beautiful in winter snow.		Enjoy your canning and freezing successes.	Poinsettia's require bright light, away from drafts, moisture.
Add indoor color with house plants.	Many lovely indoor bulbs and plants available for gifting.	Some trees and shrubs have berries to attract birds and provide winter interest.			What new crops might you plant next year.	Azaleas require bright light, moisture, acidic fertilizer.
Review your landscape focal point. Plan for the new year.	Your holiday list might include new tools, gift certificates, and gardening books					Gardenias require acidic soil, high humidity.
Houseplant problems include: aphids, mites, mealybugs, scales, sowbugs, whiteflies, mildew, stem/root rot, foliage discoloration						Amaryllis require active growing after bloom, bright light. Move outdoors in summer.
Observe winter shapes and colors for garden ideas.						Christmas Cactus require blight light, moisture. Move outdoors in summer
						Cyclamen require bright light, heavy water,.



NOTES

Resources

•USU Extension Office 468-3179 <http://extension.usu.edu> , Utah Master Gardeners www.utahmastergardeners.org , USU Analytical Laboratories (soil testing) www.usual.usu.edu , Red Butte Garden and Arboretum www.redbuttegarden.org , Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District www.jvwcd.org , Utah Native Plant Society www.unps.org , Slow the Flow www.slowtheflow.org , Utah's Choice Plants www.utahschoice.org , Colorado State Extension Fact Sheets www.ext.colostate.edu , Water-wise Plants for Utah Landscapes www.waterwiseplants.utah.gov

•“Landscaping Your Home” Larry Sagers, USU Extension Publication. “Sunset Western Landscaping” Kathleen Norris Brenzel, Sunset Publishing Corporation, 1999, ISBN#0-376-3906-X. “Water-wise Landscaping: guide for water management planning” Terry Keane, USU Extension Publication, EC 458, Jan 1995. “Water Wise: Native Plants for Intermountain Landscapes” Mee, Barnes, Kjelgren, Sutton, Cerny, Johnson, USU Press, 2003, ISBN #0-87421-561-7. USU Tree Browser CD – USU; “Selecting and Planting Landscape Trees” Kuhns and Rupp, USU, July 2000; “Waterwise Native Plants for Intermountain Landscapes” Mee Barnes Kjelgren Sutton Cerny Johnson, USU, 2003; “Water-wise Landscaping” Keane, USU, 1995.

What is the Master Gardener Program

Throughout the State of Utah, Master Gardeners are supported through Utah State University Extension Offices located in each county. The purpose of the Master Gardener program is to train garden enthusiasts through courses and hands-on experience to assist the Extension agents in providing accurate and fact-based horticultural information to the community. Once certified, Master Gardeners return volunteer hours and continue to receive training.

There are currently Master Gardener programs in over 40 states and in six counties in Utah. Master Gardeners are a vital part of the Wasatch Front horticulture programs. Their enthusiasm and willingness to serve is truly an asset to each community.

With the change of emphasis from rural programs to urban settings, there is a greater demand from homeowners for answers to horticultural questions. Master Gardeners provide an essential part of the Extension horticulture program. They volunteer their time to the Extension office, man information booths at home and garden shows, help maintain demonstration gardens, assist at plant diagnostic clinics, teach classes in gardening and conservation, and serve in other community programs.

A Master Gardener must complete 40 hours of classroom training, pass a comprehensive exam, and volunteer 40 hours of service, before being certified as a Master Gardener. Master Gardeners are encouraged to continue their training and service through Master Gardener organizations and activities.



Italics in monthly side bar denote water-wise plants for Utah.