

## April

- Plant seeds of [cool season vegetables](#) (peas, lettuce, spinach and radishes...) as soon as garden soil is workable
- Check out over 55 different vegetable / herb [fact sheets](#) produced by USU Extension
- Consider planting [peas in the garden](#) every 2-3 weeks (until early May) to extend the harvest
- [Click here](#) for more information about how to plant and harvest asparagus
- [Click here](#) for more information about how to plant and harvest rhubarb
- Mechanically control young garden weeds by hoeing or hand pulling
- Protect fruit blossoms and tender garden plants from late freezing temperatures. [Click here](#) for critical temperatures in fruit
- If storing bulbs, check the bulb's condition to ensure they are firm, removing any soft or rotten bulbs
- If locally available, [plant bare root trees](#) and shrubs, keeping the exposed roots moist until planted
- Wait to prune roses until after buds begin to swell to avoid late frosts damaging new growth
- Prune spring flowering shrubs (those that bloom before June) after they have bloomed to encourage new flower buds for next season
- Divide crowded, fall-blooming perennials
- Divide cool season ornamental grasses when new growth begins to emerge
- Apply chelated iron (FeEDDHA) to plants with prior problems with [Iron Chlorosis](#)
- Use organic (wood chips or bark) [mulches](#) to retain soil moisture around shrubs and trees
- Plant a tree to Celebrate National Arbor Day. The [USU Tree Browser](#) offers an interactive list of tree species adapted to the Intermountain West
- Apply pre-emergent herbicides in late March – mid April to control annual weeds in your lawn (crabgrass, spurge...)
- [Click here](#) for information on planting a lawn
- In compacted sites, aerate with hollow core aerator when turfgrass is actively growing (April – June)
- [Check sprinkler systems](#) for leaks, clean filters, fix and align heads

### Pests and Problems:

- [Click here](#) for the 'Utah Home Orchard Pest Management Guide'
- Learn about common problems in: [apples](#), [peaches and nectarines](#), [cherries](#), [pears](#), [plums](#) or [apricots](#)
- Reduce chemical use to promote [beneficial insects](#) in your landscape

- Treat for [Coryneum blight](#) in stone fruits (cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots and plums) at shuck split (approximately 10 days after flower petals drop)
- Treat for [powdery mildew](#) on apples beginning when leaves are emerging (at 1/2 inch green) until June
- Monitor wet weather during bloom in apples, pears and hawthorns to determine whether to treat for [Fire blight](#)
- Treat fruit trees for [cat facing insects](#) (stink bugs...) to prevent dimples and pucker marks in fruit trees
- Preventative control for [Peach twig borer](#) in peaches, nectarines and apricots helps reduce twig and fruit damage later in the season. For specific timing see <http://utahpests.usu.edu/ipm/>
- Control spring flying [bark beetles](#) in pine trees and other conifers
- Protect birch trees previously infested by the Bronze birch borer by applying a systemic pesticides
- Watch for [Cutworm damage in turfgrass](#) and new vegetable starts
  
- Other task: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other task: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other task: \_\_\_\_\_

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