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:_____