

March

- Consider taking [soil samples](#) to determine fertilizer needs
- Plant seeds of [cool season vegetables](#) (peas, lettuce, radishes...) as soon as garden soil is workable
- Consider planting [peas in the garden](#) every 2-3 weeks (until early May) to extend the harvest
- If it didn't happen in the fall, add [organic matter](#) to the vegetable garden to help build and amend the soil
- Avoid [compacted soil](#) by avoiding tilling wet or saturated garden soil
- Consider [backyard composting](#) or vermiculture (composting with worms)
- 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
- Remove protective trunk wrap and burlap from trees in the spring after snow has melted
- Fertilize spring flowering bulbs such as tulips, daffodil, fritillaria and crocus
- Plant cold hardy pansies and primrose
- [Click here to subscribe](#) to the Utah Pests IPM Advisories for timely tips on controlling pests in your yard and garden
- [Prune](#) berries and fruit trees such as [apples](#), pears, [peaches](#), cherries, plums and apricots
- Attend a USU Extension sponsored pruning demonstration near you
- Apply [Horticulture oils](#) at bud break (delayed dormant) in fruit trees to control overwintering insect pests
- Apply pre-emergent [herbicides](#) in late March – mid April to control annual weeds in your lawn (crabgrass, spurge...)
- Sharpen mower blades and prepare for the season. Set mower height to mow 2 1/2 to 3 inches tall, mow at this height entire summer
- Consider including a native fruiting species in the landscape, including [chokecherry](#), [elderberry](#), [serviceberry](#) or [currant](#)

Pests and Problems:

- [Click here](#) for the 'Utah Home Orchard Pest Management Guide'
- [Damping off](#) is a fungal disease that affects new seedlings
- [Aspen leaf spot](#) may be prevalent during cool, wet springs. Control measures should occur at bud break
- [Anthracnose](#) may be prevalent during cool, wet springs. Control measures should occur at bud break

- Control [rust mites](#) in apple and pear trees after leaves have emerged and expanded by 1/2 inch
- For pears, apply dormant oil when leaf buds swell. This smothers eggs of the [Pear psylla](#) that are laid on buds by overwintering adults

- Other task: _____
- Other task: _____
- Other task: _____