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/](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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