July

- Start enjoying tomato the harvest
- Side dress (fertilize) potatoes in the garden with nitrogen in early July
- Harvest summer squash and zucchini when they are still small and tender
- Deep water established trees and shrubs about once per month during the heat of summer
- Deadhead (cut off) spent blossoms of perennial and annual flowers
- Divide crowded iris or daylilies once they have finished blooming
- Visit alpine areas for wildflower displays
- Remove water sprouts (vertical shoots in the canopy) of fruit trees to discourage regrowth and reduce shading
- Renovate perennial strawberry beds by tearing out old crowns (mother plants) and applying fertilizer to stimulate new runners
- Turfgrass only needs 1 ½-2 inches of irrigation per week. Click here for irrigation needs in your area

Pests and Problems

- If tomatoes are not producing, one common reason could be due to hot weather (95°F and above) which causes flower abortion
- Blossom end rot (black sunken areas on the end of tomatoes) is common and is caused by uneven watering
- Check under leaves of pumpkins, melons, and squash plants for squash bugs
- Treat for Corn ear worm when the corn’s silk is approximately ½ long
- Spider mites prefer dry, hot weather and affect many plants. Treat for Spider mites by using “softer” solutions such as spraying them with a hard stream of water or by using an insecticidal soap
- Spider mites can be identified by shaking leaves over a white piece of paper. If the small specs move…mites
- Control Codling moth in apples and pears to reduce wormy fruit. For specific timing see our Utah Pests Advisories
- Historically, control of the Greater Peach Tree borer in peaches, nectarines and apricots occurs the first of July. However, for specific timing see our Utah Pests Advisories
- Click here for instruction on how to submit a sample to the Utah Plant Pest Diagnostic Lab (UPPDL)
- Watch for symptoms of turfgrass diseases
- Monitor for damaging turfgrass insects