

## May

- ❑ Plant [warm season vegetables](#) and annual flowers once the threat of the last frost has passed. [Click here](#) for a listing of the average last and first frost dates
- ❑ By [planting tomatoes](#) deeper, they are able to form more roots along the stem creating a more vigorous plant
- ❑ Consider planting [sweet corn in the garden](#) every other week (until early July) to extend the harvest
- ❑ Consider the various types of fertilizers. [Click here](#) for more information on traditional fertilizer options. [Click here](#) for more information on organic fertilizers
- ❑ Thin out overcrowded seedlings using a pair of scissors, trying to avoid disturbing the young roots
- ❑ Protect fruit blossoms and tender garden plants from late freezing temperatures. [Click here](#) for critical temperatures in fruit
- ❑ Plant summer blooming bulbs including gladiola, begonia, dahlia and canna
- ❑ Divide warm season ornamental grasses when new growth begins to emerge
- ❑ [Click here](#) for more information about landscape weeds
- ❑ Allow the foliage of spring blooming bulbs (tulips, daffodils and crocus) to die down before cutting the leaves off
- ❑ [Click here](#) for information on planting a lawn
- ❑ Turfgrass needs minimal irrigation each week. [Click here](#) for irrigation needs in your area
- ❑ In compacted sites, aerate with hollow core aerator when turfgrass is actively growing (April – June)
- ❑ Control broadleaf [weeds in the lawn](#) when temperatures are between 60-80°F. Follow the label and stop use of broadleaf herbicides once the temperature is above 85°F.
- ❑ Apply a slow-release [lawn fertilizer](#) to provide a long lasting affect throughout the summer months

### Pests and Problems:

- ❑ Monitor newly planted vegetables for [Cutworm](#) and [flea beetle](#) damage
- ❑ Monitor for [Cankerworm](#) damage on scrub oak and Box elder trees along the foothills
- ❑ Monitor for [aphids](#) on lush new spring growth on a variety of plants. Treat for aphids by using “softer” solutions such as spraying them with a hard stream of water or by using an insecticidal soap
- ❑ Monitor for [slugs and snails](#). These pests thrive in moist, cool areas of the garden and landscape feeding on a variety of plant hosts
- ❑ Protect Ash trees from the [Lilac / ash borer](#) around the first of May

- Control [Codling moth](#) in apples and pears to reduce wormy fruit. For specific timing see our [Utah Pests Advisories](#)
- Treat for [powdery mildew](#) on [apples](#) beginning when leaves are emerging (at 1/2 inch green) until June
- Watch for [insect pests in raspberries](#) from mid-May thru early June
- Watch for [Cutworm](#) damage in turfgrass and new vegetable starts
- Monitor for damaging [turfgrass insects](#). In areas previously damaged, consider a preventative (systemic) insecticide
  
- Other task: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other task: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other task: \_\_\_\_\_

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