

*Note that the information in our monthly tips is intended for gardening in the Bountiful, UT area and may not be accurate for different climates.*

# June Gardening

Ave High 83° F.  
Ave Low 53° F.  
Ave Moisture .97"

*Each year is different, let the weather be your guide. Use this gardening guide as a simple reminder as to what needs to be done in your garden this month.*

√ June is that wonderful time of the year when the weather is fairly settled and summer is very near. Cold weather is just a fading memory, and there is a promise of many warm months ahead. June is one of the best months to be a gardener. Everything is lush and green, and the weather has not had time to reek havoc yet.



√ Here are a few June gardening tasks and projects that you can do to help keep your garden looking it's best for the rest of this season.

## Flowers

√ This is an excellent month to pick out a few new perennials, and put them into the garden. Divide spring flowering perennials such as Primroses, Arabis, and Aubrietia.

√ Once the soil has warmed, you may sow seeds for perennials directly into the garden.

√ Deadhead spent flower blossoms to keep plants flowering.

√ Remove flower stalks from peonies and iris.

√ Mulch flower gardens for the summer to conserve moisture, control weeds and to help cool the soil.

√ Has your spring been somewhat less than perfect? Haven't had enough time to get the garden looking quite right yet?

'Color Spots' may be your quickest and easiest way of catching up with the neighbors. Color Spots are blooming annuals which are grown in 4" or 6" pots. It is blooming and ready to set in the garden. You will be able to see what your flower will look like, and have some early summer colors before the sun sets.

√ Pinch back any flowers; Fuchsias, Geraniums, Cosmos or any other plants, that might be getting a little leggy.

√ Pinch your Chrysanthemum's to encourage them to be bushier and have more blossoms. Pinch them again, every 6 inches or so, until July.

√ Water and fertilize container plantings regularly to encourage new growth and flowering. Use Osmocote fertilizer. It is a 4 month, slow releasing fertilizer, that is perfect for container gardening. Supplement with **Blooming & Rooting Fertilizer** once a month to encourage even more flowers.



√ Sow seeds for Flowering Kale and Flowering Cabbage for

colorful plants this coming fall and winter.

√ Stake tall flowers to keep them from blowing over in the wind. Add a stake to each planting hole as you're transplanting, and tie the stem loosely to the stake as the plant grows.



√ As the weather dries out, your container plants may need daily watering, especially if the pots are exposed to the drying sunlight. If your hanging baskets dry out too severely, and the soil shrinks away from the pot, set your pots in a bucket of water for an hour, so they can completely re-saturate the soil.

√ Gladiolus corms can still be planted every two weeks for successive blooms.

√ Once the foliage of Daffodils has died back, you may divide and move the bulbs to a new spot. Daffodil clusters should be divided up every 3 to 6 years to ensure good blooming.

√ Watch for Tobacco budworms in petunias and geraniums. Spray Orthene or Thuricide to control this pest.

## Trees & Shrubs

√ This is a good month for shearing, pinching or pruning Junipers, Arborvitae, Cypress and many Conifers.

√ Prune pines and spruces at a crotch to shape and control size. Do not just shear the tips.

√ Fertilize flowering shrubs like Rhododendrons and Azaleas immediately after they have finished flowering with an 'Acid' type fertilizer.

√ Dead head the developing seed pods from your Rhododendrons and Azaleas to improve next years bloom. Be careful not to damage next years buds which may be hidden just below the pod.

√ It's time to trim your hedges. Clip hedges two or three times each year, as needed, to maintain shape.

√ Water newly planted trees and shrubs with a hose as often as needed. Do not rely on sprinklers or drip irrigation systems to water newly planted shrubs and trees.

√ Prune spring flowering shrubs as soon as they finish blooming, to maintain their size and shape.

√ Do not damage tree trunks with mowers and weed whips.

√ Check for spidermite damage on various shrubs. Spray at the first sign of spidermite problems rather than waiting until you see a major outbreak.



*Each year is different, let the weather be your guide. Use this gardening guide as a simple reminder as to what needs to be done in your garden this month.*

*continued from page 1*

✓ Control borers in Aspen, Willows, and Poplars with **Systemic Tree and Shrub Insect Control**.



## Vegetables & Fruit

✓ Soil preparation is very important. Plants grow best in well drained soil. Heavy, clay soils need special soil amendments to make them more usable. In severe cases, mix 1/3 black forest compost, 1/3 utelite and 1/3 soil for an immediate change.

✓ Mix a generous amount of Bumper Crop, homemade compost, or manure in the garden soil before planting your garden.

✓ Test your soil's pH. Add gypsum or sulfur to help lower a high pH soil.

✓ Plant all of the warm weather vegetables, Corn, Beans, Peppers, Egg Plant, Tomatoes, Squash, and Pumpkins as soon as possible. It's not too late, but it is getting there.



✓ Fertilize vegetables every 4 to 6 weeks during the summer.

✓ Fertilize tomatoes when you first plant them, but too much fertilizer later in the season stimulates new leaves and reduces the amount of fruit.

✓ Tap or shake your tomato plants to encourage pollination. Prune them to encourage more fruit.

✓ Protect your fruit from the birds with garden netting.

✓ Continue thinning your vegetable seedlings to provide ample room for growth.

✓ Potatoes need a lot of nitrogen to produce an abundant harvest. Fertilize them every 3 to 4 weeks in the early summer. Do not water potato plants very much when first planting them, too much water can make them rot.

✓ Mound the soil up around your potato plants. It does not harm the plant if the soil covers the stem. Tubers near the surface, which are exposed to sunlight, will turn green and are poisonous, so keep them covered. Water potatoes consistently during the summer. As early potato plants begin to die back, reduce watering.



✓ Continue to watch for insect or disease damage throughout the garden, and take the necessary steps to control the problem.

✓ Plant another crop of sweet corn and green beans every 2 weeks for an extended harvest. Make sure to plant

at least three rows of corn for proper pollination.

✓ Dust broccoli and cabbage with Sevin, Eight, or Dipel to control the cabbage looper.



✓ Watch tomatoes for foliar leaf disease development and treat them promptly.

✓ Blossom End Rot in tomatoes and peppers is not a disease. It is caused from stress, usually inconsistent watering. Adding gypsum to the soil, or covering the soil with mulch, will help prevent this problem - the effected tomatoes are still good to eat, so don't throw them away.



✓ Mulch crops for moisture conservation and for weed control.

✓ Last chance to plant cucumbers, cantaloupe, squash and pumpkins.

✓ As soon as cucumber and squash vines start to 'run,' begin spray treatments to control cucumber beetles, squash bugs and squash vine borers.

✓ Allow one or two runners to develop from the most productive strawberry plants. Remove the rest.

✓ After natural fruit drop in late June, thin fruits on apple, pear, peach, and apricot trees carefully to produce larger, better fruit. Peach trees need 50 to 75 leaves per fruit to manufacture food for both fruit production and tree maintenance. Apple trees need 30 to 40 leaves per fruit.

✓ Prune suckers and water sprouts from all fruit trees. Spray cuts with Sucker Stopper to help prevent suckers from growing back.

✓ You may need to spray peach trees for peach Twig Borer. Peach twig borers appear as a worm inside the fruit.

✓ You may need to spray peach, nectarine, apricot, and cherry trees for Coryneum Blight, also known as shot-hole fungus because of the BB size holes in the leaves.

✓ Spray cherries when the fruit starts to change from yellow to pink (usually early-July). Use spinosad or Fruit Tree Spray for excellent results. Timing is critical.



✓ Don't forget to spray your fruit trees, raspberries, and vegetables to prevent many insects and diseases. It is safe to use pesticides if you choose the right product, and spray at the right time. There are many safe, organic products perfect to home use. Download a copy of USU's fruit tree spray guide for more information.

<http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/factsheet/home-orchard-guide.pdf>

Note that the information in our monthly tips is intended for gardening in the Bountiful, UT area and may not be accurate for different climates.

# June Gardening

Ave High 83° F.  
Ave Low 53° F.  
Ave Moisture .97"

Each year is different, let the weather be your guide. Use this gardening guide as a simple reminder as to what needs to be done in your garden this month.

continued from page 2

## Lawn

✓ Fertilize your lawn every 2 months from April to October. Fertilize your lawn now, so you do not have to fertilize during July or early-August when the weather is extremely hot. Use either Spring & Summer Lawn fertilizer or Dr Earth Organic Lawn Food.



✓ Water the turf sparingly to increase drought tolerance during heat of summer. Let turf wilt between watering for best results. Water your lawn 1.5" per week, 1/2" each time you water. Do not water your lawn every day.

✓ If your lawn suddenly looks yellow, or dies out in patches, the cause could be due to an insect or disease problem. Apply **Insect & Grub Control** about Memorial day to help prevent and control many lawn insects. Apply **F Stop Fungicide** mid-June to prevent many lawn diseases. Re apply as necessary.



✓ When the weather becomes hot and dry, raise the cutting height of the mower. Mow your lawn 2.5" to 3" long during the summer heat. Let grass clippings fall for nutrient recycling. Check mower blade for sharpness and sharpen as needed. Check lawn mower engine oil and add or change according to owners' manual.

✓ It's not too late to reseed or overseed the lawn. Be certain to keep newly seeded areas well watered.



✓ Control Dandelions and other lawn weeds before the weather gets real hot.

✓ Apply a second application of crabgrass control to prevent spurge and other summer germinating weeds.

## Wild Bird

✓ Change the water in your bird bath regularly. Standing water may become a breeding ground for mosquito larvae.



✓ Buy a hummingbird feeder. Hummingbirds are delightful birds that are fun to watch up close.

✓ If you have one hummingbird that dominates the feeder, hang a second feeder a few feet away. The dominant hummingbird will not be able to guard both feeders, so all hummingbirds can enjoy a meal.

## Roses

✓ Check your roses for mildew, aphid, black-spot or other insect or disease problems and if they appear take

steps to control them right away.

✓ Roses need to be fertilized every 6 to 8 weeks through the summer. Fertilize roses with 'Rose fertilizer with Systemic Insect Killer'. Stop fertilizing them mid-August. Give your roses about 1/5 cup of Epsom's Salts twice each year. Once in April and again in June.



✓ Make sure your climbing roses are securely tied into position. Prune them after blooming.

## Houseplants

✓ House plants can be moved outside to a shady, protected spot.

✓ Continue to watch them for insect or disease damage, and take the necessary steps to control the problem.



✓ Warmer and drier weather means it will be necessary to water and mist your houseplants more often.

✓ Fertilize houseplants regularly throughout the summer months to encourage new growth.

## Miscellaneous

✓ Continue a regular fruit disease and insect control program.

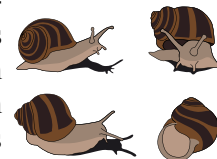
✓ Treat peach trees for trunk borers.

✓ Pinch herbs to keep them bushy and fresh with new growth.



✓ Turn your compost pile regularly, and keep it moist for a quicker breakdown.

✓ Be alert to slug and snail damage. All snails produce up to 200 eggs each year. Do not leave dead snails in the gardens, gather them and put them in the garbage. Seek and destroy ALL slugs and snails! Use Sluggo, an organic slug bait, to kill slugs and snails without harming dogs, cats or birds.



✓ Keep the weeds pulled, before they have a chance to flower and produce seed again. Otherwise, you will be fighting weeds from those plants for the next several years.

✓ Soil Activator helps stimulate beneficial micro organisms in the soil. It contains Humic Acid, and is great for all gardens and lawns!

✓ Prevent summer leaf scorch on many plants by spraying with either Wilt Prufe or Wilt Stop. These products help prevent leaves from dehydrating during hot weather.