June July & August Garden Calendars

Plants in Flower

- Southern Magnolia, Golden Rain Tree, Mimosa, Smoketree, Rosebay Rhododendron, Oakleaf Hydrangea, Sweet Azalea, Gardenia, Rose, Summer Spirea, Florist Hydrangea, Yucca, Gumpo and satsuki Azaleas, Hypericum, Trumpet Creeper, Phlox, Butterfly Weed, Daylily, Balloon Flower, Stokesia, Coreopsis, Poppy, Canna, Red Hot Poker, Rose-of-Sharon, and summer annuals.

Fertilizing

- Fertilize or sidedress your vegetables as needed.

Planting

- Start plants in June of Brussels sprouts and collards for transplanting into the garden in mid-July.
- Plant the following vegetables in your garden in June: beans, lima beans, cantaloupe, corn, cucumbers, okra, southern peas, peppers, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon.

Pruning

- Late June is the recommended time to prune white pine. Trim new growth only.
- Prune narrowleaf evergreens like juniper and arborvitae late this month. Trim new growth only.
- Prune the bigleaf or florist hydrangea when the flowers fade.
- Trim hedges as needed.
- Remove water sprouts on any fruit trees and crabapple.
- Cut off the faded flowers of phlox, shasta daisy and daylily to encourage a second flowering.
- Trim dried up foliage of your spring flowering bulbs.
- Prune off dieback on hybrid rhododendron.
- Pinch your chrysanthemums to encourage branching.

Pest Control

- Check the following landscape shrubs for the following insect pests: conifors- bag worm, boxwood- leaf miner, crapemyrtle - aphid, hemlock - spider mites, and pyracantha - lace bug.
- Spray for Japanese beetles as needed.
- Treat the following vegetables if insects are observed: cucumber (cucumber beetle), squash (aphids), tomato and eggplant (flea beetle), broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower (worms). Treat squash for squash vine bores.
- Keep spraying your tree fruits and bunch grapes with a pest control program.
- Check your asparagus plants for the asparagus beetle. Spray with the recommended insecticide if beetles are observed.
- Continue with rose spray program.
- Watch for dark brown spots on your tomato leaves. If observed, spray with a fungicide for early blight.
- Spray herbicides on the following woody weeds: poison ivy, honeysuckle and kudzu.
- **Use pesticides sparingly.** Spray only when needed.
Lawn Care

- Continue fertilizing warm season grasses like Bermudagrass, centipedegrass and zoysia this month. Do NOT fertilize tall fescue now.
- Start any warm season lawns like zoysia, Bermudagrass and centipedegrass in June.

Propagation

- Late June is the ideal time to take semi-hardwood cuttings. Azaleas, cotoneaster, camellia, holly, pieris, and rhododendron cuttings should be taken in June or July.

Specific Chores

- Build a coldframe for rooting your shrub cuttings.
- Renovate your strawberry bed after the berry harvest is completed.
- Water your favorite plants during periods of dry weather. Water early in the morning. Late watering encourages plant disease growth.

July

Plants in Flower


Fertilizing

- Continue sidedressing your garden vegetables.
- Take soil samples form your lawn areas for testing. Soil boxes are available at the County Extension Center.

Planting

- Plants of brussel sprouts and collards can be set out in mid-July.
- You can begin your fall vegetable garden this month. Plant beans, carrots and tomatoes in July.
- Start broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower plants in peat pots to transplant into the vegetable garden early.
- Begin repotting overgrown houseplants.

Pruning

- Prune bleeder trees like maple, dogwood, birch and elm this month.
- Prune the fruiting canes of raspberry and blackberry plants after harvest is over. Cut canes at ground level.
- Prune off dieback limbs on hybrid rhododendron.
- Trim hedges as needed.
- Continue pruning white pines and narrow leaf evergreens like juniper early in the month.
- Remove faded flowers on Crapemyrtle and flowering perennials to encourage a second flowering.
- Pinch your chrysanthemums the first week only!
- Do NOT prune spring flowering shrubs now.

**Spraying**

- Check the following landscape shrubs for the following insect pests: arborvitae (bagworms), azalea and pyracantha (lace bug), Crapemyrtle (aphids).
- Spray for Japanese beetles as needed.
- Spray Crapemyrtle for powdery mildew.
- Continue with rose spray program.
- Spray your tree fruits and bunch grapes on a regular basis.
- Spray the following vegetables if insects are observed: cucumber (cucumber beetle), squash (aphids), tomato and eggplant (flea beetle).
- Spray woody weeds like poison ivy, honeysuckle and kudzu with a recommended herbicide.

**Lawn Care**

- Remember to change direction when moving your lawn. Travel north to south on one mowing and east to west on the next cutting.
- Continue feeding your warm season lawn with fertilizer. Do NOT give tall fescue lawns any fertilizer this month.

**Propagation**

- This month is still a great time to take semi-hardwood cuttings of azaleas, camellia, holly, rhododendron and many other shrubs.
- July is an ideal time to divide and transplant your iris.

**Specific Chores**

- July is a good month to see if and where your home can use some additional shade trees.
- Blossom-end rot may be seen on tomatoes this month. Two factors - too little water and low ph may be the reason. Watering and mulching will help this year. A soil test will help you to correct low ph next year.
- In dry weather, both your vegetable garden and landscape plants will benefit from a good soaking watering. Slow watering will penetrate the root zone better.

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**August**

**Plants in Flower**

- Crapemyrtle, Rose-of-Sharon, Peegee Hydrangea, Abelia, Canna, Dahlia, Trumpet Creeper, Cardinal Flower, Butterfly Weed, Phlox, Cleome, Hosta, Liriope and summer annuals

**Fertilizing**

- Strawberries will benefit from a feeding of nitrogen fertilizer this month.
- Do NOT fertilize shrubs in August, September, October or November.
### Planting

- Plant pansy seed this month in flats for planting in the landscape in September.
- Spider lily (lycoris), colchicum (autumn crocus) and sternbergia bulbs should be planted in August.
- Sow seed of the following perennials: hollyhock, delphinium and stokesia to produce healthy plants for next spring.
- Continue repotting house plants.
- Plant the following fall vegetable plants this month: beets, Chinese cabbage, cucumber, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, radish, rutabaga, spinach, squash and turnip.

### Spraying

- Check the following landscape shrubs for the following insect pests: arborvitae and juniper (spider mites), azalea and pyracantha (lace bug), Crapemyrtle (aphids).
- Continue with rose spray program.
- Peach and nectarine trees need a trunk spray for peach tree borers.
- Check the following fall vegetables for insects: broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower (worms), squash (borers).
- Continue weekly sprays on bunch grapes and tree fruits.
- Spray the following shrubs for the following plant diseases: Crapemyrtle (powdery mildew).
- Control the following woody weeds by spraying them with the recommended herbicide: greenbriar, kudzu, trumpet creeper and wisteria.

### Lawn Care

- Check all lawn areas for grubs. Use the recommended insecticides if needed.
- In late August, prepare the lawn areas for seeding if you plan to have a tall fescue lawn.

### Propagation

- Cuttings of your favorite shrubs can still be taken in August.

### Specific Chores

- If you are planning to do some fall landscape planting, be sure you have a planting plan prepared.
- Continue watering favorite landscape plants and your vegetable garden if dry weather persists.
- Begin the construction of a leaf compost bin.
- Cure Irish potatoes this month.
- Disbud Japonica camellias where two flower buds on the same limb exist. Remove the bud only if they originate from the same point.

If you have specific garden questions, contact the local Extension office at 652-8104. There are brochures and other gardening information available also.