GARDEN CALENDAR

January
- Finish winter pruning (except for spring blooming plants)
- Plan gardens and landscaping
- Don't forget to water at least twice a month on mild days
- Re-pot, fertilize, and clean-up houseplants
- Check fruit trees & grape vines for rodent and borer damage
- Apply dormant spray to fruit trees before new leaves emerge
- Cut back herbaceous perennials

February
- Start vegetable seeds indoors (ex.: broccoli, cabbage, lettuce)
- If winter temperatures are mild, plant potatoes, peas, onions, radishes, and garlic outside.
- Apply compost to fruit, vegetable, and berry beds
- Prune apple, pear, and cherry trees
- Remove dead, damaged, & diseased wood from trees and shrubs
- Rake and dethatch lawns, apply compost

March
- Plant cool season veggies such as lettuce, radishes, carrots, peas, beets, broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower.
- After the 15th, plant seed potatoes, onion sets, garlic, asparagus, and rhubarb
- Trees, shrubs, and perennials can be planted now
- Prune grape vines and cane fruit
- Plant pansies and ornamental kale
- Fertilize existing trees and shrubs
- Lawns can be fertilized; also apply pre-emergent herbicide

April
- Apply fungicide to susceptible plants while conditions are favorable
- Plant strawberries, raspberries, currants, and grapes
- Divide and plant perennials such as iris, daylilies, peonies, and grasses
- Plant fruit trees
- Apply grub control Plant grass seed
- Plant summer bulbs such as gladiolas, lilies, dahlias, and cannas

May
- Apply systemic drench to susceptible trees and shrubs
- Sow wildflower and native grass seed
• Plant window boxes, hanging baskets, pots, and flower beds
• Prune & fertilize roses (after Mother's Day)
• Plant warm season veggies such as tomatoes, melons, peppers, cucumbers, etc.
• Fertilize gardens, trees, and shrubs
• Add compost to beds, trees, and shrubs
• Seed new lawns or overseed existing ones
• Prune summer flowering shrubs such as butterfly bush, crape myrtle, etc.
• Spray trees with insecticide after blossom drop (to avoid harming bees)

**June**
• Prune spring flowering shrubs after they are done flowering
• Plant cold-sensitive trees & shrubs such as crape myrtle, windmill palm, etc.
• Mulch your garden to keep soil cool, reduce weeds, and conserve moisture. Compost is excellent to use as mulch.
• Pinch back mums until July 4th
• Continue disease & insect control on fruit trees
• Remove suckers from trees and shrubs
• Monitor for insects such as bagworm, spider mites, etc. Control as needed
• Thin fruit on overloaded branches to prevent breakage
• Apply a slow-release lawn fertilizer
• Check irrigation systems to be sure they are functional
• Apply liquid organic fertilizer to feed plants without burning them

**July**
• Provide regular water to trees, shrubs, and gardens during the heat of summer
• Dead head flowering annuals to increase bloom frequency
• Mow lawns higher (3"-4") to protect roots and conserve moisture
• Prepare fall vegetable garden
• Cut back old berry canes after harvest (June-bearing raspberries)
• Continue to monitor for pests
• Harvest rainwater. Use rain barrels to collect & store runoff for future use

**August**
• Plant fall veggies such as broccoli, radishes, beets, carrots, beans, kale, etc.
• Apply the last dose of fertilizer to roses before the end of the month
• Use liquid iron if chlorosis is present
• Mulch with compost to keep roots cool & conserve moisture
• Continue to water if weather is dry
• Apply pre-emergent herbicide to control cool-season weeds
• Thin-out shoots and crossing branches on fruit trees for improved harvest

**September**
• Plant trees, shrubs, & perennials. Be sure to amend the soil with compost
• Plant chrysanthemums for fall color
• Dig, divide, & plant peonies
• Toward the end of the month, plant pansies & kale for fall color
• Plant cool season veggies such as lettuce, cabbage, kale, winter squash, etc.

October
• Bring tender plants indoors before frost, being sure to check them for pest
• Plant spring-blooming bulbs
• Incorporate compost and manure into the garden
• Water plants deeply to protect the roots before a hard freeze
• Apply winterizer to lawns

November
• Most trees, shrubs & perennials can be planted until the ground freezes. The exceptions are tender and heat-loving plants such as crape myrtle, windmill palm, Texas sage, bird of paradise, etc.
• Clean & oil garden tools, clean-out sprayers & other equipment for storage
• Clean-up rose beds and spray with dormant oil if needed
• Clean-up under & around fruit trees to reduce insect & disease problems
• Plant spring-blooming bulbs
• Add fallen leaves & yard debris to compost pile
• Winterize sprinkler and irrigation systems

December
• Houseplants need less water in the winter-check the soil before watering Poinsettias, amaryllis, and paperwhites can add color to the home
• Grow fresh herbs indoors for cooking, tea, and potpourri
• Remove heavy snow from branches of trees susceptible to damage such as arborvitae, Italian cypress, etc.
• Get a living holiday tree that you can plant after the holiday season Transplant existing trees & shrubs while they are dormant

September
• Plant trees, shrubs, & perennials. Be sure to amend the soil with compost
• Apply ferti-lome Systemic Insect Drench to trees and shrubs.
• Decorate for fall: Use ornamental kale, mums, Iceland poppies, snapdragons, stock and ornamental grasses for waves of autumnal color.
• Dig, divide, & plant peonies
• Toward the end of the month, plant pansies & kale for fall color
• Plant cool season veggies such as lettuce, cabbage, kale, etc.
• Time to start seeding and sodding. Always prepare your soil with compost and ferti-lome New Lawn Starter to help establish new lawns.
• Watch for the arrival of spring flowering bulbs at nursery.
• Garden Maintenance: Pick up fallen fruit to avoid pests and disease next year. Clean out plant debris. Trim dead or damaged branches.
- Mulch to inhibit weeds and conserve moisture.

**October**
- Bring tender plants indoors before frost, being sure to check them for pest
- Plant spring-blooming bulbs
- Great time to install sod. Always prepare your soil with compost and ferti-lome New Lawn Starter to help establish new lawns.
- Plant fall and winter color: Violas and pansies are perfect for creating mass color in containers or flowerbeds. They also make a terrific ground cover for spring bulbs.
- Incorporate compost and manure into the garden
- Fall Is for Planting! Get shrubs, perennials and trees into the ground before the first frost.
- Water plants deeply to protect the roots before a hard freeze
- Apply ferti-lome Winterizer to lawns
- Remember to fill your bird feeders.
- Winter Outdoor Fountain Care: Drain your fountain completely, dry it with a non-abrasive cloth and it is best to place a garden fountain cover over it as a protective shield from weather

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- Clean & oil garden tools, clean-out sprayers & other equipment for storage
- Clean-up rose beds and spray with dormant oil if needed
- Clean-up under & around fruit trees to reduce insect & disease problems
- Apply ferti-lome Dormant Oil Spray to trees and shrubs for preventative pest management.
- Plant spring-blooming bulbs
- Add fallen leaves & yard debris to compost pile
- Winterize sprinkler and irrigation systems
- Fill your bird feeders to help your feathered friends.

**December**
- Houseplants need less water in the winter-check the soil before watering
- Decorate your home with greenery and plants for the holidays. Poinsettias, Amaryllis, and Paperwhites and Christmas Cactus are great festive additions.
- Grow fresh herbs indoors for cooking, tea, and potpourri
- Remove heavy snow from branches of trees susceptible to damage such as arborvitae, Italian cypress, etc.
- Get a living holiday tree that you can plant after the holiday season Transplant existing trees & shrubs while they are dormant
- Don’t forget to feed the birds.