

# garden calendar

TEXT BY NORMA-JEAN ALT



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Add mulch or landscape rock to give your yard a fresh look. This is the height of weed season. Organic mulches keep weeds under control.	2 Mow lawn. Don't allow clippings to get into street gutters. Water your garden as needed. We are coming into the driest part of summer. Plants need at least one inch of water a week.	3	4 Finish planting your cold susceptible transplants like tomatoes, peppers, eggplant.	5 Annual flowers should receive regular fertilizer during the summer to maintain growth as well as at least an inch of water each week.	6
7 Dead head flowers to maintain flowering habit during the summer.	8 Check your vegetable and flower gardens for insect or disease pests.	9 Finish pruning spring-flowering shrubs.	10 Established trees need watering—water every two weeks during dry periods.	11 Start planting all kinds of vegetables throughout June.	12 Keep garden well weeded and watered looking for sign of pests and diseases.	13 Use a 12-16-12 fertilizer for small fruit plants such as strawberries.
14	15 Tie back fading bulb leaves, or dig up and relocate. Continue to fertilize to make sure next year's bloom is healthy.	16 Remove the flowers on annuals (i.e., deadhead) as they fade. Pinch or cut the flowering stem back to the first set of leaves or flower buds.	17 Dig and divide overgrown perennials.	18 Leave your grass a half inch higher during dry weather to help conserve moisture. A bluegrass lawn will go into dormancy and turn brown during hot, dry weather. As soon as it cools off and fall rains come, the grass will spring back to life.	19 Mulch tomato plants, as they need consistent moisture. Begin leaf-spot control on tomato plants and stake young tomato plants.	20 Keep newly sown lawns well watered. Continue maintenance on existing lawns.
21 Apply slow-release fertilizer in midsummer to provide good plant performance.	22	23 Plant marigolds, sunflowers, asters, columbine and coneflowers to attract birds.	24 Mulch your garden after the soil has warmed up later in June.	25 Prune and shape new growth on junipers and yews. The new growth will generally emerge a lighter green; trim back one third.	26	27 Start fertilizing Hostas. Do monthly feedings with a 10-10-10 fertilizer around the outside of the plant.
28	29	30 Fertilize trees and shrubs before the Fourth of July.				

## June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Containers and window boxes planted in May are in full bloom. Water often.	2 Water lawn deeply.	3 Cut back early blooming perennials after flowering for repeat blooming.	4 This is a good time to re-evaluate the size of your lawn. Another water saving consideration is to replace your lawn with more bedding areas containing drought tolerant perennials, shrubs and grasses.
5 July brings early crops of vegetables and herbs ready for picking such as Radishes, green onions and lettuce.	6 Make sure tall plants have support.	7	8 Plant spring flowering shrubs in areas that would benefit them. Newly planted shrubs should be watered deeply every week until Fall rains begin.	9 Take steps to control undesired insects, like slugs and snails.	10 Establish a compost pile. Keep it damp and turn frequently.	
12 Trim fruit trees of sucker growths as soon as they appear.	13	14 If you have rose bushes, now's the time to check them for Black Spot disease.	15	16 Pinch off new growth 'candles' from your conifers to keep trees more compact.	17	
19	20 Prune Lilacs lightly once they finish blooming. Remove sucker growths and dead blooms. Feed Lilacs with good all purpose (10-10-10) fertilizer after they finish blooming.	21 Check out the sales for Spring plants and new garden furniture.	22 Water established trees and shrubs deeply, this improves their ability to withstand summer heat.	23 Feed Roses once they first bloom, then repeat feeding every 4-6 weeks.	24 Plant or seed those summer favorites, like carrots, lettuce, and sweet peas.	25 Plant summering flower bulbs, like Cannas in large groupings to create impact. Plant Gladiola bulbs at 2 week increments until early July to provide cut flowers until late Fall.
26 Break off wilting heads of Tulips or Daffodils. Continue to feed and care for plants until foliage has died back naturally.	27 Divide plants that have finished blooming. Protect foliage and roots. Water thoroughly after transplanting.	28	29 Add garden art that complement your garden's colours to fences, decks, and patio areas.	30	31 Plant your warmer weather crops like tomatoes, squash and pumpkins. Use a higher phosphorous fertilizer (10-60-10) for better fruit and vegetable harvest.	



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