

FEBRUARY

- Check trees and shrubs for rabbit damage. Reapply repellent as needed.
- Reapply wiltproof to sensitive plants for late winter protection.
- Carefully brush snow off evergreens to prevent broken branches.
- Prune most trees, shrubs, and vines.
- Plan your garden and landscaping now to get a jump on spring.



MARCH

- Spray dormant oil to control scale on dogwood, lilac, wintercreeper, & fruit trees before buds swell.
- Remove rose cones as weather warms up, but leave mulch on until new growth begins.
- Plant cold crops outside: peas, spinach, rhubarb, asparagus, onions, broccoli, cabbage, and brussel sprouts.

APRIL

- Spray hawthorns for rust when buds begin to open and repeat.
- Spray for apple scab when growth begins on crabapple and apple trees and repeat.
- Remove tree wrap.
- Transplant trees and shrubs in your yard before the buds open.
- Apply crabgrass control to your yard.
- Fertilize trees and shrubs now.
- Divide perennials.
- Plant a tree in celebration of Arbor Day.
- "Wait and see" on any winter damaged evergreens. Do not prune brown branches until new growth appears; then prune back to live buds.
- Apply pre-emergent herbicides to beds.

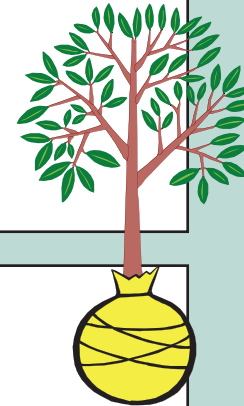
MAY

- Water new plantings.
- Continue apple scab & cedar rust controls on susceptible trees.
- Overseed any thin areas in your lawn.
- Control broadleaf weeds as they appear with liquid herbicides.
- Plant annuals and tender garden plants after the 15th.
- Watch for pine sawfly feeding on mugho and scotch pine.
- Remove tent caterpillar nests as they appear on crabapple, plum and cherry trees.
- Spray to control spruce spider mite.



JUNE

- Most borer control sprays are effective now.
- Prune spring flowering shrubs.
- Fertilize annuals.
- Raise mowing height to 2 1/2" to help lawns tolerate hot, dry weather.
- Prune most evergreen shrubs late this month.



JULY

- Water new plantings.
- Apply 1/2" of water to lawn weekly.
- Pinch back mums to 6".
- Watch for early signs of slug damage and control with baits.
- Spray now to prevent powdery mildew on susceptible ornamentals.

AUGUST

- Avoid fertilizing or pruning woody plants and perennials now to help them properly prepare for colder weather.
- Deeply water all plantings to relieve drought and heat stress.
- Apply pine borer control sprays now.
- Treat white grubs.
- Plant mums.
- Lawn seeding and fertilizing can be done late this month.

SEPTEMBER

- Control broadleaf weeds in the lawn.
- This is the ideal time to rejuvenate and overseed your lawn.
- Spray for Cooley and Eastern spruce gall aphids on spruce if you have had a problem in the past.
- Do not prune or fertilize trees or shrubs now.
- Plant evergreens, especially conifers.
- Begin planting spring bulbs.

OCTOBER

- Dig up and store summer flowering bulbs: dahlias, cannas, gladiolas, and tuberous begonias after the first hard frost.
- This is an ideal time to plant most trees and shrubs.
- Rake up and discard leaves from diseased trees and roses.
- Rototill and amend soils in flower and vegetable beds for spring planting.
- Water evergreens deeply if it has been dry.
- Cut down and remove dead perennials after a hard frost.

NOVEMBER

- Wrap smooth barked trees with tree wrap for winter protection.
- Protect broadleaf evergreens with anti-transpirant.
- Apply protective mulches after the ground has cooled or frozen.
- Spray rabbit and deer repellent to protect plants from damage this winter; reapply as needed.