

## GARDENING TIPS FOR JUNE 2019

Revised 12/19

### Annuals & Perennials

- Still time to plant caladiums, dahlias, cannas and blackberry lilies.
- Remove faded blooms on petunias and other annuals for continuing blooms.
- Divide and transplant iris after bloom.
- Fertilize flower beds.
- Pinch back tips of chrysanthemums in June and again after 6 inches of new growth for more blooms.
- Stake tall growing plants.
- Mulch to retain moisture, control soil temperature and diseases.
- Container plants need more water than bedding plants.
- Control weeds.
- Watch for Japanese beetles. See <http://www.walterreeves.com/insects-and-animals/japanese-beetles-control-options/>
- Watch for spider mites.
- Assess landscape for sun and shade. Select appropriate plants for remaining months and future years. <http://articles.extension.org/pages/62239/identify-sun-and-shade-areas-in-the-landscape>

### Fruits

- Fertilize apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, muscadines, bunch grapes.
- Developing fruit needs water. Water as required.
- Spray for insects and diseases, as required.
- Blueberries begin to ripen. Harvest when berries are sweet to the taste.

### Trees and Shrubs

- Prune gardenias and rhododendrons immediately after flowering.
- Prune azaleas to shape or renovate. Last chance before bud formation begins.
- Read <http://www.walterreeves.com/gardening-q-and-a/azaleas-pruning-and-growth-tips/>
- Also read <http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B670>
- Prune hydrangeas (Bigleaf, Garden, French, Common) when most of the blooms have faded.
- For details: <http://www.walterreeves.com/landscaping/hydrangea-identification-and-pruning/>
- Prune climbing roses after flowering is complete.
- Remove blooms from shrub roses as they fade.
- Prune knock-out roses, see <http://www.walterreeves.com/gardening-q-and-a/knock-out-rose-pruning>
- Prune spring flowering trees and shrubs after they bloom.
- Prune boxwoods by thinning.
- Remove suckers from base of cherry, crape myrtle, dogwood and crabapple trees.
- For pruning instructions, see <http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B949>
- Prune or cut down trees or shrubs attacked by ambrosia beetles.
- Fertilize azaleas, camellias, rhododendron, and roses.
- Water trees and shrubs as required.
- Watch for powdery mildew, fire blight, Japanese beetles. Beetle traps not recommended. See <http://www.walterreeves.com/insects-and-animals/japanese-beetles-control-options/>
- Check for various pests and diseases and spray if required:
  - Azaleas: Leaf gall, leafminer, flatid planthopper, stem borer.
  - Boxwood: leafminer, Indian wax scale, flatid planthopper, armored scale, spider mite.
  - Bradford Pear: Fire blight.
  - Birch: Anthracnose
  - Camellia: Leaf gall, stem die back.
  - Crabapple: Fire blight, apple scab.<http://www.walterreeves.com/food-gardening/fire-blight/>

- <http://www.walterreeves.com/food-gardening/notes-on-fire-blight-control-from-a-plant-pathologist/>
  - **Crape myrtle:** Powdery mildew, sooty mold, aphids, ambrosia beetles, Japanese beetles.  
<http://www.walterreeves.com/landscaping/powdery-mildew-control/>
  - **Dogwood:** Spot anthracnose, borers, cottony maple scale.
  - **Euonymus:** Powdery mildew.
  - **Gardenia:** Whitefly, gall.
  - **Holly:** Armored and wax scale, caterpillars, spittle bugs, black root rot, anthracnose.
  - **Ivy:** Anthracnose, Leaf spot.
  - **Junipers:** Tip blight, needle blight, bagworms, and spider mites.
  - **Leyland cypress:** Bot canker, Seridium canker, needle blight. Additional information:  
<http://www.walterreeves.com/landscaping/leyland-cypress-limited-lifespan/>
  - **Roses:** See rose maintenance guide <http://extension.uga.edu/county-offices/cobb/agriculture-and-natural-resources/gardeners-corner.html> Select “Gardeners Corner and Subject “Rose Maintenance”
  - **Rhododendron** – Black vine weevil, leafminer, flatid planthopper, stem borer.
- Perform a tree survey. Form available at [http://www.gfc.state.ga.us/community-forests/management/trees-storm-safety/HomeownersRole\\_000.pdf](http://www.gfc.state.ga.us/community-forests/management/trees-storm-safety/HomeownersRole_000.pdf)
  - Read “Planting and Taking Care of Trees During a Drought”  
<http://www.gfc.state.ga.us/community-forests/management/tree-care/drought/index.cfm>
  - Read “Landscape Management Strategies During Period of Limited Rainfall” by Dr. Wade, UGA  
<http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=C873>

The Georgia Forestry Commission’s on line service —“Ask the Arborist”. Complete a form and a certified arborist will answer questions and evaluate conditions.

<http://www.gfc.state.ga.us/community-forests/ask-the-arborist/index.cfm>

## **Turf**

- Plant Bermuda or centipede via seed or sod.
- Plant Zoysia sod May thru June. Water deeply as required.
- Fertilize established Bermuda, centipede and Zoysia
- Do not fertilize fescue.
- Dethatch established Bermuda, Zoysia.
- Core aerate Bermuda, Zoysia or Centipede while actively growing. Usually needed only every 2 or 3 years.
- Mow grass at proper height. Leave clippings on lawn to decompose and provide nutrients and to conserve moisture.
- Check for white grubs, spittle bugs and green June beetle in centipede.
- Apply post-emergent herbicides as required.
- Conditions are favorable for a variety of turf diseases. For detailed information on turf care and diseases go to:  
[www.georgiaturf.com](http://www.georgiaturf.com)

## **Vegetables**

- Plant warm weather vegetables and herbs.
- Plant okra, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, winter squash and second planting of Southern pea
- Troubleshooting Vegetable Production Problems
  - <http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=C1054>
- **Helpful tomato publications:**
- Troubleshooting Cultural Problems C1089
- <http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=C1089>
- Georgia Home Grown Tomatoes  
<http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B1271>

### Tomato Insect Pests

[http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/pests/plant\\_pests/veg\\_fruit/hgic2217.html](http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/pests/plant_pests/veg_fruit/hgic2217.html)

- Pinch annual and perennial herbs to keep them bushy and delay flowering.
- Mulch between rows to retain moisture, control soil temperature and diseases.

- Harvest vegetables regularly to prolong production.
- Harvest onions and Irish potatoes when 2/3 of tops have died down.
- Harvest herbs for drying.
- Clean off rows of early crops and use rows for replanting or keep fallow for fall crops.
- Remove suckers from tomato plants.
- Water and fertilize vegetables, if required. Don't let tomato plants dry out between waterings.
- Check for various beetles and bugs.
- For detailed information, see "Home Gardening":  
<http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B577>

**Water** On March 8, 2018, The Director of Georgia Environmental Protection Division lifted the Drought Level 1 declaration. Outdoor irrigation is permitted 7 days a week before 10AM and after 4PM.

Cobb County's Water Efficiency Program offers information on rebates, leak credits, and Water Smarts  
<https://www.cobbcounty.org/water/efficiency>

- Read "Using Gray Water in the Landscape" by Kim D. Coder, Extension Forester, UGA.  
<https://ugaurbanag.com/using-gray-water-in-your-landscape-and-garden/>
- Read "Best Management Practices for Landscape Water Conservation"  
<http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=C873>
- Water slowly and deeply. Deep watering encourages root growth.
- Use drip irrigation or soaker hoses. They use 50% less water than sprinklers.
- Check your irrigation system. (1) Is the timer set correctly? (2) Are all the nozzles working? (3) Are all the nozzles the same type? There is a significant variance in water applied between rotary sprinklers and spray heads.
- Set a timer and/or use a rain gauge when watering the lawn or garden.
- Check outdoor faucets, sprinklers and hoses for leaks. Replace washers as required.
- Select plants that are drought tolerant and have low water needs. Group plants with similar water requirements in the same zone. For a listing see  
<http://www.ecoterrallandscape.com/cgi-bin/ViewTopic.pl?Topic=00-061506dt>
- Save water and use it wisely. Don't water the lawn on windy days. Water plants, if required, applying one inch of water per week. **Observe current Georgia watering restrictions.**

**Check with your local water system to determine if they have more restrictive regulations.**

#### **Fire**

- Burning is **NOT** permitted from May 1 to October 1. See <http://fire.cobbcountyga.gov> for additional information and restrictions. Select "Services Fire."

#### **Environment**

- Non-native invasive plants are a problem in Georgia and the Southeast. It is not only kudzu, Chinese privet, and golden bamboo. Become aware of these exotic pest plants and what you can do to inhibit them. Go to  
<http://www.gaepc.org> Click on plant list  
[http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/fia/manual/Nonnative\\_Invasive\\_Plants\\_of\\_Southern\\_Forests.pdf](http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/fia/manual/Nonnative_Invasive_Plants_of_Southern_Forests.pdf)
- Protect the environment, watersheds and sewer system by the proper disposal of grease, hazardous household products and pesticides. Go to  
<https://www.cobbcounty.org/water/programs/grease-management> Select Residential FOG

#### **Other**

- Prevent heat related health problems. Read  
<http://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/fitness/in-depth/exercise/art-20048167?pg=2>
- Watch for fire ant mounds. <http://www.walterreeves.com/insects-and-animals/fire-ants-best-control-in-fall/>
- Watch for copperhead snakes. <http://www.walterreeves.com/gardening-q-and-a/17609/>
- Control snake population  
<http://www.walterreeves.com/gardening-q-and-a/snakes-protection/>

- <http://icwdm.org/Publications/pdf/Reptiles/snakesunivofGeorgia2002.pdf>
- Spray an herbicide on new growth of unwanted kudzu, ivy, poison ivy and bamboo.
- Use solarization to control weeds Read <http://www.walterreeves.com/gardening-q-and-a/soil-solarization-2/>
- Properly dispose of pesticides. Read: <http://www.walterreeves.com/tools-and-chemicals/pesticides-disposing/>
- Eliminate mosquito breeding places.
- Furnish water for birds. Change the water every three days to control mosquito breeding.
- Fertilize indoor plants moved out to the patio.
- The key to reducing problems with soil insects in the garden is to keep the site clean. Frequent cultivation will help reduce grubs, nematodes and weeds.
- Keep a logbook of problems so they can be prevented next year.
- Analyze your landscape. Consider implementing water efficient landscaping principles to conserve water
- Learn about the plant nutrients found in soil and air and how they are utilized by plants <http://www.ncagr.gov/cyber/kidswrld/plant/nutrient.htm>
- Information on forest pests is available from the USDA Forest Service [www.forestpests.org/southern/](http://www.forestpests.org/southern/)
- Soil test instructions: [https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/C%20896\\_5.PDF](https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/C%20896_5.PDF)
- Bring 2 cups of the dry combined soil to your Extension Office. Cost is \$9.00 per sample, payable by cash, check or credit card.
- Specific instructions on fertilizing, pest and disease control and pruning are available from the Extension Office. Call us at 770 528-4070.

The content and opinions expressed on this web page do not necessarily reflect the views or nor are they endorsed by the University of Georgia or the University System of Georgia. An Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, Veteran Disability Institution



**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**  
**EXTENSION**  
*Cobb County*