

5/28/2016

#### Mosquito:

- To be free of mosquitos at your party or cookout, apply *Summit Mosquito and Gnat Barrier Spray* in the evening, the day before the event, when mosquitos are most active.
- For last minute mosquito solutions if [Summit Mosquito and Gnat Barrier Spray](#) was not applied, use [Bonide Mosquito Beater Area Mosquito Repellant](#). A 1.3 lbs container will treat up to 4,000 sq. ft..
- Mosquitos can be prevented from breeding on your property by using [Summit Mosquito Dunks](#). This is a biological mosquito control. The active ingredient "BT" will kill mosquitos before the mosquito is old enough to bite. Place the *Dunks* in standing water. i.e. flower pots, tree holes, bird baths, rain barrels, roof gutters, old tires, unused swimming pools, and animal watering troughs. [Summit Dunks](#) can also be used in fish habitats.
- Plant scented geraniums "citronella mosquito plant" in a garden or container near or on a patio or deck to help repel mosquitos. Touch the mosquito citronella plant, and the plant will release a strong, fresh, citronella scent.

#### Lawn:

- Nutsedge is a pale green, fast growing, grass like plant that grows upright and faster than bluegrass, tall fescue, or zoysia grass. Two days after mowing, nutsedge will be clearly visible. It will be several inches taller than the rest of the lawn. Spray seedlings of yellow nutsedge with [Sedge hammer +](#) as soon as you see nutsedge emerging in your lawn. On southern lawns, they may already be visible. In the mid-Atlantic they will be visible in early June. In Northern states they will be visible mid-summer.

Now is the time to apply your second application of [Turf Trust](#) to cool weather lawns.

Zoysia lawns only need to be fed one time with Turf Trust per season. Feed your Zoysia lawn in late spring or early summer after it has turned fully green.

[Zenith Zoysia](#) is now available in seed and should be sown in the late spring or summer.

#### Shrubs:

- When planting azaleas or rhododendron, do not use bagged top soil, compost, or planting soils. Only use *Canadian Sphagnum Peat Moss* as a soil amendment.
- Never plant trees or shrubs deeper than the depth that they were in, in its previous container.
- English boxwoods turning rusty brown or orange are likely planted in wet, poorly draining soil. They are likely suffering from nematodes or phytophthora root rot. To treat the boxwood, start by testing the pH of the soil with a [Luster Leaf Ph tester](#). The ideal pH is 6.7-7. When the pH is too low, use *Bonide Hydrate Lime*. If drainage/wet soil is a problem, then drill 18" deep holes with a 1.5" caliber earth auger. Make these holes 10" apart around the sick looking boxwood. Then fill these holes with [Diotomite](#). Feed the boxwood with *Plant Trust Tree and Shrub Fertilizer*, but if [Bonide Hydrated Lime](#) was used, then wait to feed the boxwood for two weeks or for two heavy rains after the *Bonide Hydrated Lime* application. Continue to monitor the pH every six months. Avoid planting boxwoods in poorly draining soils. If you have wet soil, plant other plants that will better tolerate the wet soil.

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- Hydrangeas will need extra attention this season, because of the late cold in the Northeast. Remove any dead canes and feed them with Garden Trust, as soon as possible. Hydrangeas that were damaged by the late frost also will not bloom well this season.

Roses, including Knockout roses, show holes in the leaves. Turn the leaves and you can see small 1/2 inch greenish leech-like slugs underneath the rose leaves. These rose slugs cause the holes. Control rose slugs with Bonide eight spray and make sure that you feed the roses after treatment with Garden Trust 4 oz per plant.