

April 1, 2016

Lawn:

- This year you should have an extra two weeks to apply [Crabgrass Preventer with Dimension](#) in the Mid-Atlantic states. This should be applied before Forsythia blooms in your area are spent. In Northern states this may not happen until the end of April. In Southern states it is recommended that you use [Bonide crabgrass plus killer](#) because the crabgrass may have already started.
- Short, pale, grass with seed-heads is annual bluegrass (*poa annua*). It can be prevented by applying [Crabgrass Preventer with Dimension](#) in August.
- If sowing grass seed this spring, do not use Dimension crabgrass preventer, instead use Lebanon [Tupersan 4.6g crabgrass preventer](#).
- The faster growing, pale looking, coarser grass is rye grass. This crop grass will not survive the summer, so you can ignore it.
- Do not feed zoysia grass with [Turf Trust](#) until it is completely green.
- You can kill weeds, including wild onions, in a zoysia lawn by applying [Speed Zone](#). Make your application in the evening and do not mow for 3 days before **or** after the application.
- Moss in the lawn can be eradicated by using [Granular Bonide Moss Maxx](#).
- To kill grubs in the lawn use Bayer Dylox and if you want to prevent white grubs in the lawn for the season you can apply [Natural Guard grub control](#).

Shrubs:

- To prevent weeds from growing back from last year's seeds, shrub and perennial beds should be treated with [Turf Trust brand Dimension](#). For best results, apply this product before mulching.
- Evergreens, shrubs, and perennials not fed with a fertilizer this spring or last fall should be fed as soon as possible with [Plant Trust Tree and Shrub Fertilizer](#).
- Pruning and shaping of Evergreens can be done now. Feed the pruned plants with [Plant Trust Tree and Shrub Fertilizer](#), if not feed this spring or last fall.
- Azaleas do best with a PH of about 5.5-6. Use a Luster Leaf PH meter to test the PH. If the PH is over 6 then use [Hi-Yield Copperas Iron Sulfate](#) to acidify the soil and then feed the Azaleas with [cotton seed meal](#).
- If you want to plant a small specimen in a wet location, plant a Weeping Balt Cypress.

Vegetable Garden:

- Cool weather vegetables can be planted now outside in the garden.
- If your vegetables are grown from transplants, then you can use [Green it corn gluten](#) to prevent weeds. If your vegetables are grown from small seeds, do not use weed preventers; however, Sweet Peet mulch can be applied after seeding.

Flowers:

- Cool weather annuals, like pansies, dianthus, and dusty miller, can be planted now.
- Gerber daisies and ranunculus must be planted in a protected, sunny location. When the weather gets warmer, water these plants generously. Gerber daisies need to be fed every 3 weeks with a pinch of [Garden Trust](#) to keep them blooming throughout the summer. Ranunculus will go dormant about six to eight weeks after blooming.

- Primroses can be planted outside and will bloom this spring as a perennial. They will return every spring if planted properly and watered this summer.
- It is too early in the Mid-Atlantic states and north of this area to plant annual flowers, such as marigolds, zinnias, vincas, petunias, because there is still a danger of night frost for many weeks to come.

Winter Damage:

- Hollies, Nandina, and Azaleas with burnt leaves, Boxwoods showing orange, brown leaves, and Arborvitae that are out of shape or have been eaten by deer should be fed now with Plant Trust.
- Roses that have winter damage should be cut to 12 inches tall, and then sprayed with Monterey Liqui-cop and fed with 4 oz per plant with Garden Trust at the same time.
- Hydrangeas need more time. We are seeing some winter damage on these plants. You should wait about a month before you remove last year's dead branches. For now, feed them with [Garden Trust](#).