

June 15 , 2013

### Lawn

- Yellow nutsedge is emerging in the lawn. Look for upright fast growing sedge like, pale colored grass with “V” shaped leaves. Use [Halosulfuron](#) and [Bonide turbo spreader sticker/surfactant](#) to eradicate it. One pouch of [Halosulfuron](#) will make 1 gallon of finished spray solution and will cover about 1000 sq. ft.
- Now is the time to feed Zoysia lawns with with *Turf Trust*. Make only one application during the summer, and now is when the application should be made.
- Keep mowing your *RTF Tall Fescue* at 3.5-4”. This is the same height that it should have been mowed during the spring. Be sure to keep the mower blade sharp. There have been calls regarding brown patches in lawns. The most common cause for this is fungus. Fungus will occur because lawns were not mowed for 10-14 days and the grass had remained wet from rain. Be sure to mow at least once a week. Do not rely on lawn fungicides to treat your lawn for the brown spots because the fungicide will kill both good and bad fungi. The good fungi is needed because they prey on brown patch and dollar spot fungus. To treat, make a half application of *Turf Trust* now, and within a few weeks the brown spots will go away. The C.D.U. and ammonium sulfate will naturally help eradicate the dollar spot and brown patch fungus. However, if your lawn was over seeded last fall and too much seed was used per square foot, then the brown patches cannot repair themselves, and these areas will need to be reseeded with less seed in the fall.
- Never water your lawn in the evening during the summer.
- Do not forget to make the monthly *Kick Start* application if you made a phosphate free lawn fertilizer application or if your grass was sown last fall.
- *Kick Start* naturally helps phosphate become available and makes fertilizer more efficient. Go to [Kickstart video](#) to see how kick start has improved grass root systems.
- Mushrooms in your lawn are from organic debris in the soil. No cure is available. Mow the mushrooms down as needed. You can help speed the decaying process by adding [Bonide Hydrated lime](#) to the area mixed with water. Mix 1 tablespoons per gallon of water. Apply monthly during the summer months. When the weather gets hotter and dryer they will stop growing until fall.

### Shrubs

- Bagworms are out in the Mid-Atlantic. To treat, spray with [Bonide Systemic Insect Control](#).
- Feed damaged trees with *Plant Trust Tree and Shrub Fertilizer*.
- To attract Pipevine swallowtail butterflies, plant Pipevines on a chain linked fence.

### Trees

- Trees victimized by winter or gypsy moths should be given a feeding of [Plant Trust Tree and shrub formula](#), unless they were fed already this spring.

## **Flowers**

- Flowers planted in hanging baskets or in smaller pots will need to be watered daily. Water them at the same time each day. Feed them biweekly with [Neptune's Harvest fish and seaweed fertilizer](#).
- Annual flowers that can be planted in deep shade flower gardens and planters include: coleus, fusion impatiens, standard impatiens, caladium, and nonstop begonias.
- Flowers that can be planed in shade areas include: plant wax begonias, calla lilies, fuchsia, New Guinea impatiens, double impatiens, standard impatiens, Lobelia, browallia, hypoestes, mimulus, and torenia.
- If planting standard impatiens protect it from downy mildew fungus by applying *Agri-fos*. Make one application per month for three months.
- Flowers that make for unusual centerpieces in mixed annual pots include: rose gaura, purple heliotrope, or persian shield.
- Keep your annual flowers well fed with only one application of [Garden Trust Flower and Bulb Fertilizer](#) for the entire summer.
- Keep weeds out of the flower bed by mulching with *sweet peet*.

## **Vegetables**

- For small vegetable gardens and best yields your plant: bush tomatoes, hot or sweet peppers, swiss chard, and/or bush cucumber plants.