

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.

Trees:

- Borers (including ash borer, emerald ash borer, azalea stem borer, brown birch borer, dogwood borer, lilac borer, mottled willow borer, peach tree borer, rhododendron stem borer, rose flatheaded borer, chestnut borer, and longhorn beetle borer) can be controlled by applying [Bonide Annual tree and shrub insect control](#). The best time to apply is one month before the borer normally would infest the tree or shrub or as soon as a borers presence is suspected.
- Taxus weevils found in yews can be treated with [Bonide Annual tree and shrub insect control](#). Treat in June before adults are active.

Maple and Sycamore Trees:

- Maple and sycamore trees that are suffering from dying leaves likely have anthracnose. Treat by applying [Copper Fungicide](#) at bud break. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals during the spring.
- When you have a history of anthracnose in these trees, then make an application of [Copper Fungicide](#) at bud break and repeat at 7-10 day intervals twice to decrease the likelihood of future infections.
- Make sure these trees are fed with [Garden Trust](#). When the weather gets warmer and dryer, these trees will have more energy to regrow new shoots and leaves.

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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Vegetable garden:

- The best producing cucumbers are burpless cucumbers when grown on a trellis. Cucumbers are heavy feeders. Keep them well fed with [Garden Trust](#). Be sure to grow burpless cumpers in a sunny location where the soil drains well.
- Do not dust cucumbers with insecticide dust because it harms pollinators. Cucumber flowers need to be visited over 200 times by pollinators to be properly pollinated and develop into a healthy cucumber.