Any lawn that has not yet been fed with *Turf Trust*, or any trees, shrubs, or perineal beds that have not yet been fed with *Plant Trust* should be fed as soon as possible.

**Lawn:**
- It is not too late to turn a weedy lawn into a nice lawn. Apply *Turf Trust* and *SpeedZone Broad Leaf Lawn Weed Killer* at the same time. Two weeks and one rain later, your lawn should be weed free and beautifully green.
- If you have fed your lawn with a phosphate free lawn fertilizer, then you should make a monthly application of *Kick Start*. *Kick Start* will help make natural phosphate available to your grass plants.

If you seeded early in the season when temps where too cold for grass to germinate and you watered the seed often, the seed may rot and will have a low germination yield.

**Shrubs:**
- Azaleas can be pruned after flowering and they can be fed with cotton seed meal.

**Vegetable garden:**
- Make sure the soil is warm enough before planting squash, eggplant, peppers, or okra. Air temperatures are always warmer than the soil during the spring.
- After you have planted your vegetable garden or flower garden, be sure to feed your garden with *Garden Trust*. *Garden Trust* is a controlled release fertilizer that will feed your flowers and vegetable for the rest of the summer season. Use Garden Trust instead of hard to mix liquid fertilizers, which have to have many applications throughout the summer season.
- To prevent weeds in a vegetable garden use Sweet peet mulch it prevents weeds and feeds the 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 cumbers 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.

**Flowers:**
- Plant your blue wave petunias now, so long as it is after the last frost date in your area. This type of petunia is the easiest to grow, is very weather resistant, and does not require pinching or deadheading. Do not use the purple wave petunia because this type of plant is prone to root rot.
- Be sure to feed your petunias with *Jack's Classic Petunia Feed*.
- For a drought resistant garden use *Lantana* or Titan brand vinca.
- For deep shade, dry locations plant *Tuberous Begonia and for deep shade, moist locations plant standard Impatiens*. Mix fresh Sphagnum Peat moss as a soil conditioner before planting these plants.
Trees:
Hemlocks infested with Wooly Adelgid can be treated with Bonide Annual tree and shrub insect control to eliminate this pest. Also make sure to feed them with plant trust. Small Hemlocks can be sprayed with Summit year-round spray oil to eradicate the Wooly Adelgid.

White Grubs - A lawn fed with Turf Trust can tolerate 7-8 grubs per square foot, without being damaged. The grass roots will grow faster than the grubs can eat them. A lawn not fed or suffering from lack of water will show damage. White grubs can be killed with Bayer Dylox. Make sure that after you apply Dylox you water the lawn one inch worth of rain or apply Dylox before it rains.

Grubs, cutworm, billbugs, armyworms, and chafers can be prevented with an application on Natural Guard grub control.

Carpenter bees:
Carpenter bees are oversized bumblebees, with shiny abdomens, often hovering around porch rails, decks, and unpainted wood structures. Carpenter bees drill holes in the underside of unpainted exposed wood. Older pressure treated wood and decks are also targeted. Carpenter bees raise their brood in the tunnel. They bore in cedar, pine, or soft woods. When there is a carpenter bee infestation spray 2-3 times with Hi-Yield Bifetherin 2 weeks apart. Plug the holes with putty after the bees are gone.

Note: Carpenter bees are good pollinator bees, So to prevent having to harm them keep lawn structures painted to help prevent the need of spraying for them.