



June Garden Checklist Angelina County, Texas

- Check plants for insects and diseases. Destroy badly infested plants. Spider mites can be especially troublesome at this time. Select a chemical or organic control, or use insecticidal soap.
- Supplemental irrigation is essential for many ornamental plants such as coleus, caladium, geranium, dahlia, azalea, and camellia during the hot, dry summer days ahead. Water lawn and garden thoroughly, but not too frequently.
- During the summer, soil moisture becomes extremely important and essential for good plant production. A good mulch will retain valuable moisture needed for plant growth, and improve overall gardening success.
- Mulches are usually applied 2 to 6 inches deep, depending on the material used.
- There is still time to plant some of the colorful, heat-tolerant summer annuals. Direct-seed zinnias and portulaca, and purchase plants of periwinkle, salvia, marigold, and purslane. Be sure to water transplants as needed until roots become established.
- Removing faded flowers from plants before they set seed will keep them growing and producing flowers. A light application of fertilizer every 4 to 6 weeks will also be helpful.
- Houseplants can be moved out of doors this month. Sink the pots in a cool, shaded garden bed to prevent them from drying out so quickly. Water pots, container plants, and hanging baskets often.
- Now is the time to plan for next spring. Consider digging and dividing any crowded spring bulbs. Once the bulbs have matured and the foliage has turned brown, it is time to spade them up and thin out the stand. Crowded bulbs produce fewer and smaller blooms. They usually need thinning every 3 to 4 years.
- June is the time to select daylily varieties as they reach their peak of bloom.
- Fertilize roses every 4 to 6 weeks. Apply a high-nitrogen fertilizer immediately after a flush of bloom.



- Continue to spray susceptible roses with a black-spot control such as Funginex every 7 to 10 days.
- Re-blooming salvias, such as *Salvia greggii* and *S. Farinacea*, should be pruned back periodically during the summer. To make the job easier, use hedging shears, and remove only the spent flowers and a few inches of stem below.
- Analyze your landscape this summer. Make notes of plants that need replacement, overgrown plants that need to be removed, better arrangements for your landscape, and activity areas that your family needs. These are good projects for next winter.