

Zick's Great Outdoors Planting Calendar

Color Codes	MONTH	WHAT TO DO		HINTS	WHAT TO LOOK FOR
LAWNS	January	• Plant live Christmas tree	• Use gypsum to reduce lawn damage due to salt	• Sharpen tools • Clean sprayers	• Snow Drops in bloom (fall planting) • Check Mungho pines for scale (spray dormant oil)
	February	• Prune fruit trees			
GARDENS		• Take your cut Christmas tree, cut off limbs, and use them to protect your perennial beds.	• Sow tender annuals and vegetables inside in late February	• Get lawn mower ready	• Witch Hazel in bloom
		• Spray dormant oil	• Wiltpruf™ in late January if temperatures are above 40°	• Best time to transplant trees	• Start of spring - new nursery stock arrives at Zick's in late February
TREES				• Plan spring landscaping project	
SHRUBS	March	• Apply fertilizer and crabgrass pre-emergent to lawn	• Cut dead ornamental grass down to 4" to 6"	• Put all dead material into compost pile	• Look for Dogwoods, Serviceberry and others in bloom
		• Sow grass seed (use seed-safe crabgrass control)	• Uncover perennial beds (late March)	• Take pictures of bulbs so you know where to fertilize and plant more bulbs next fall	• Willows first to leaf out

PERENNIALS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant peas, onions, and potatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncover roses and trim out dead wood (late March) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maple first to flower
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray fruit trees (dormant oil) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in fertilizer tree spikes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for spring bulbs (fall planting)
ROSES	April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilize lawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilize roses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut grass often and let fall -- helps build organic matter in soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check Evergreens for red spidermites
ANNUALS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant perennials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray for any insect found (spray only when insects are present) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle newspaper for mulch in vegetable garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch for aphids on tender growth
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant asparagus (takes two years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean beds: trim summer flowering shrubs, remove dead material, prepare for spring planting and mulching 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch for "worms" (tent caterpillars and sawfly larva)
OTHER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant strawberries (takes one year) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch for "10 days of Arbor"
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick asparagus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treflan in bed and ground cover areas to reduce weed competition (perennials must be up before use) 		

	May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trim and fertilize flowering shrubs after they bloom (late May) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant roses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use root stimulator when planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check lawn for grubs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trim and shape pines (candle stage only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect lawn and shrubs for insects or fungus problems on a weekly basis (if can't identify, bring in) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check strawberry patch; it could be time to pick
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant tender annuals, flowers, and vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put compost onto flower bed areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilting vines on quash and pumpkins is a sign of squash bugs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilize lawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilize bulbs after they bloom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for wild flowers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant Zoysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start pinching Mums as they bud 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for Iris and Peonies in bloom
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use liquid herbicide to control broad- leaf weeds in grass 		
	June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilize roses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put house plants outside (cut back and fertilize) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut roses at first five leaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for grubs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn compost pile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prune shrubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting up hummingbird feeder brings great summer enjoyment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for lawn fungus
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with us regarding lawn pest control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray for squash bugs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check evergreens for bagworms

Color Codes	MONTH	WHAT TO DO	HINTS	WHAT TO LOOK FOR
				• Look for powdery mildew and black spots on roses
LAWNS	July	• Pinch Mums last time (July)	• Remove dead grass and get ready to seed	• Patches, brown lawn areas mean fungus or grubs
	August		• Use liquid crabgrass or nutgrass killer (only if weed present)	• Late August is good time to get lawn ready for fall seeding • Use dusting sulphur to prevent fungus when dividing perennials
GARDENS		• Fertilize roses	Temperature must be above 80°	• Look for butterflies around Butterfly Bush (plant spring)
		• If necessary, apply fungicide to roses (to control powdery mildew / black spots); lime sulphur works well		

TREES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put gypsum on lawn (helps loosen clay in lawn and bed areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divide perennials (Iris, Hostas, Daylilies) 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last chance to trim and fertilize spring flowering shrubs and trees 			
SHRUBS	September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sow grass seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick last of summer crop before frost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall is the best time to seed grass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mums and Asters at their peak just before frost
PERENNIALS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilize existing and new lawns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick herbs for winter cooking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall colors start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best roses will be produced just before frost
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Break up crusted mulch around trees and shrubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut and dry flowers for winter bouquets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best time to select tree color 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early plants turn color -- Burning Bush, Persimmon
ROSES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and cut off dead blooms from perennials 			

ANNUALS	October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn garden after harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant bulbs using bulb food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take out pictures to know where to plant bulbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of trees start to turn colors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rake up leaves (dont' let them stand on grass; instead, put on compost pile) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant Paper Whites inside for Christmas bloom (late October) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring in house plants and treat for insects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Come in to Zick's and see the fall colors
OTHER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilize lawn (the most important time for lawn fertilizer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take in house plants (treat for insects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop cutting roses; allow them to go dormant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch for insects and rodents trying to get into your warm, dry home.
	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut rose canes back to 18" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut dead flower buds off Mums and mulch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After leaves drop, you can move trees that are growing in the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for interesting branching of deciduous trees and shrubs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulch around roses (should be below 40°) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure bird feeders stay full (once feeding is started, do not stop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for Evergreen privacy needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulch in perennials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put out bird food 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival of live and cut Christmas trees
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put Wiltpruf™ on Broadleaf Evergreens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take in hummingbird feeders so they will not freeze and break 		

	December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WiltprufTM Broadleaf Shrubs (must be above 40°) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean out dead debris from annual beds and put into compost pile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test soil now in order to be ready for next spring (lawn and garden) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find Hollies that have nice red berries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find place to plant live Christmas tree 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't pile snow on shrubs next to sidewalk and drives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Paper Whites bloom for Christmas (plant in October)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trim Hollies and use for Christmas decoration 			