



A Lawn and Landscape Schedule

January / February

- Prune dormant shrubs, if needed
 - Call a professional if excessive pruning is required
- Dormant oil can reduce winter pest population and “prevent” a destructive spring
 - Seek professional help for application
- If winter is dry, water trees and shrubs to maintain health

March

- Cut back ornamental grasses
- Remove dead plant materials, leaves, limbs and clippings
- Apply pre-emergent to landscape beds

April

- Weed beds and remove tree suckers and back growth on a regular basis
- Mow lawns on a regular basis
- Check with a professional about mowing height as it varies by grass
 - For most species, mow at 2.5 to 3.5 inches to maintain healthy turf
- Irrigation systems should be turned on and any repairs made
- Fertilize roses and remove any dead cane
- Watch for aphids and bagworms on all plants and treat accordingly (do this until Fall)

May

- Complete turf watering by 7 a.m.
 - Deeper root growth will make the turf more heat and drought tolerant
- Water your annuals every morning
- Watch roses for powdery mildew and aphids and apply combination as needed

June

- Temperatures above 80 degrees and higher humidity stimulate fungus growth in the turf
 - Patches of dark and lighter greens and yellowing indicate fungus is present
 - Do not water more! You may even need to eliminate excess water
 - Have a lawn care specialist identify the type of fungus and recommend treatment



- Leaf drop or discoloration usually indicates a mite infestation in shrubs
 - Treat with a commercial grade miticide
- If flowers are not blooming in late June, you may need to treat for bud worms
- Yellowing and/or spots on rose leaves could also be signs of fungus

July

- In extreme heat, you may need to increase water
 - Do so only a day at a time and do not increase the watering time.
 - Back off the extra day(s) when the weather cools
- Do not water at night as it will promote fungus
- If you see grub damage, which leaves solid dead areas, treat accordingly
 - Fungus damage will leave dead brown patches with some live grass in them

August

- Continue to water turf, annuals, perennials, trees and bushes

September

- Renovate lawns to restore health depending on condition:
 - Core aeration is recommended for all lawns
 - Overseed after aeration is recommended for overly stressed lawns
 - Verticut and reseed lawns with turf damage
 - Core aerate, verticut and overseed if lawn has an under layer of dead grass

October

- If you own a sprinkler, schedule winterization
 - Do this before temperatures dip below freezing
- Seed before you turn your irrigation system off
 - New seed should be watered regularly
- Plant spring bulbs (get them in the ground before it freezes)
- Cut back perennials and clean up where needed
 - Dead plants will become leaf traps.



November

- Fall perennial cleanup leaf cleanup
- Remove leaves from turf to avoid damage
- Cut back perennials
- Mulch roses for protection from freezing temperatures
- Prune roses just enough to prevent breakage from ice and snow
 - Finish the prune to the desired height in the spring, based on the variety of rose.

December

- Landscape plants can still be planted but check with a professional
- Remember! Shrubs and trees need water over the winter
- Prune overgrown shrubs that are now dormant
- Apply a dormant oil application to plants that had insect infestations the previous season
- Shake evergreens to remove snow, when applicable, to avoid misshaping
- Be careful not to damage grass and plantings when shoveling snow