



July



Gardening Activities

Prepare:

- If azaleas fail to respond to spring feeding- treat with humic acid. Treat camellias and azaleas for chlorosis if necessary.
- Protect shade plants from burning; create more shade if necessary.
- Continue to pinch back chrysanthemums, pick and deadhead roses, prune and train espaliers, and propagate and clean up daylilies, camellias, azaleas, and other woody plants.
- Mow cool-season lawns longer. Mow warm-season lawns short. Mow flowers in lippia lawns.
- Cut back penstemon, Artemisia, pentas, hydrangeas, and deadhead any other flowers.
- Stop removing strawberry runners.
- Prune climbing roses, impatiens, succulents, and pinch off coleus flowers.
- Spread mulch to cool ground and conserve water.
- Propagate bromeliads, and divide English primrose.

Fertilize & Water:

- Feed fuchsias, tuberous begonias, impatiens, ferns, roses, bromeliads, cycads, and water lilies.
- Fertilize cymbidiums with high nitrogen fertilizer for growth.
- Fertilize tropicals according to summer needs, and cacti and euphorbias planted in ground.
- Feed camellias final time for the year. Feed coleus lightly and feed azaleas that bloomed in June.
- Do not water lithops in July or August.
- Maintain watering needs of all garden plants and trees. Little water needed for most well established succulents, drought resistant plants, and native plants in the ground.
- Water impatiens daily and keep transplanted palms well watered.

Planting:

- Plant and Purchase: salvias, papayas, bananas, palms, summer vegetables, succulents, hibiscus, tropicals (in coastal zone), summer annuals, and tuberous begonias already in bloom.
- Transplant palms, succulents (including cacti and euphorbia), and start biennials from seed.

Pest and Weed Control:

- Control weeds by cultivating, mulching, or hand pulling.
- Control pests and diseases on roses, tuberous begonias, and vegetables.
- Control pine pitch canker, mildew, and slugs.