



- Make another planting of warm-weather vegetables such as beans, corn, squash, eggplant, tomato, and peppers. Southern favorites include okra, southern peas, and sweet potatoes.
- Make sure that crops have plenty of mulch during dry spells.
- Remove suckers from your tomato plants. Be sure that the plants are tied up on stakes or trellises and vines are not on the ground.
- Continue to plant heat-loving herbs, including basil, oregano, sage, Mexican tarragon, and rosemary.
- Watch out for insects devouring your plants, especially tomatoes.
- Water early in the morning and deeply, avoiding leaves.
- Fertilize your annual and perennial flower beds.
- Remove any dead flowers from your plants to encourage new growth.
- Plant annuals that can take the summer heat, such as angelonia, wax begonia, and ornamental pepper.
- Plant bulbs for a summer of color, including early- to late-blooming varieties of daylilies.
- Bring your houseplants outdoors to help rejuvenate them. Check them for any diseases or insects.
- Newly-planted shrubs require special attention. Be sure to keep them well watered and mulch around them if you have not already done so.
- Keep your lawn healthy by watering, fertilizing with control-released nitrogen, and mowing regularly to prevent pests.
- For healthy grass, avoid weed and feed products. Only apply herbicides to areas with weed infestations.
- Watch out for lawn insects and use control measures. See your local lawn care center.
- Mow your lawn at recommended heights (St. Augustine and Bahia: 3 to 4 inches; Centipede: 1.5 to 2 inches; Dwarf St. Augustine: 2.5 inches).
- Finish pruning spring-flowering trees and shrubs after they bloom. Lightly prune azaleas.
- Get ready for hurricane season. Check your trees for damaged or weak branches and prune as needed. Consult a professional.



- Mulch between the rows in your garden to help control soil temperature and retain moisture.
- Be sure to check your plants for any diseases or insects; treat them when necessary.