



- Harvest your vegetables as soon as they are ripe for freshest taste, to prolong production, and to avoid pest issues. Beans, peas, squash, cucumbers, and okra are often ready.
- Harvest Irish potatoes when two-thirds of the tops have died down. Store in a cool, dark place.
- Store onions in a dry, airy place.
- You can still plant okra, southern peas, lima beans, and sweet potatoes.
- Plant heat-loving herbs, including basil, rosemary, and Mexican tarragon.
- Pinch your annual and perennial herbs to promote bushier growth.
- Carefully monitor and control for harmful insects.
- Remove any dead/finished vegetable plants from your garden; plant new crops in their place.
- This is normally a rainy season, but ensure that your garden receives 1 inch of rain per week.
- Plant annuals that can take the full sun during hot summer months, including celosia, portulaca, vinca, and some coleus.
- Remove any dead or old flowers from your plants to encourage new growth.
- Do not remove the foliage of spring bulbs until it has yellowed and dried.
- Stake any tall plants to help prevent any damage.
- Add bright color to the landscape with perennials, including zinnia, salvia, and blue sage.
- Plant palms during these warm, wet months. Make sure that the trunk is not covered with soil or fertilizer.
- Lightly prune summer flowering shrubs, such as oleander, hibiscus, and crape myrtle.
- For healthy grass, avoid weed and feed products. Only apply herbicides to areas with weed infestations.
- If you have areas where grass simply doesn't grow well, consider a ground cover.
- 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).