



June Flower Guide

Bulbs

- ◆ Continue planting gladioli corms at two week intervals until early July for season long bloom. Proper planting depth is three times the thickness of the corm.
- ◆ Plant summer flowering bulbs, including callas, dahlias, tuberous begonias and caladiums. Stake tall dahlias at planting time.
- ◆ Deadhead remaining spring bulbs allowing foliage to die back naturally.

Annuals

- ◆ Early in the month, set out remaining transplants of tender annuals.
- ◆ Mulch newly planted material to preserve soil moisture and to prevent weed growth.
- ◆ If plants are leggy, give the growing tips a light pinching to encourage bushiness.
- ◆ Stationary container plants and hanging baskets should be kept out of direct sun and wind in order to reduce moisture stress. Remove dead blossoms on a regular basis.

Perennials

- ◆ As bearded iris finish blooming, remove dead flower stalks.
- ◆ Keep plants watered; apply an inch of water per week during dry weather. Maintaining the mulch on the bed will reduce moisture loss.
- ◆ Remove weeds as they emerge.
- ◆ Chrysanthemums should receive two more pinchings before July 4. To pinch, remove the tips of the growing shoots when the shoots reach 6 inches in length. Stop pinching by the end of June so the plants can set flower buds. Asters should receive their second pinching this month.
- ◆ Deadhead the following as blooming finishes: yarrow, lady's mantle, Carpathian harebell, shasta daisy, coreopsis, foxglove, peony, columbine, perennial bachelor's button, lupine, delphinium, blue fescue and spiderwort. Fertilize lupines and delphiniums to stimulate autumn blooms.
- ◆ The frothy masses of spittle bugs may appear in the landscape but they will not harm your plants. They can be controlled by contact insecticides if you penetrate the spittle mass.
- ◆ Continue mildew prevention sprays on aster, Joe-Pye weed, bee balm and upright phlox.
- ◆ Beginning monitoring late this month for Japanese beetle emergence. Beetles are easily recognized by their coppery-green sheen.
- ◆ If slugs have been a problem, avoid mulching until the middle of the month. In the meantime, rolls of newspaper or shallow pans of beer left in the beds will provide a handy trap for slugs.

Roses

- ◆ Pull weeds from around the bushes and lay down a mulch. Mulch roses with several inches of organic material to maintain soil moisture. Keep mulch at least a couple inches away from the crown. If desired, a pre-emergent herbicide can be applied at this time to control weeds.
- ◆ Deadhead blooms to promote fresh buds. Snip off faded rose flowers before petals begin to drop. Cut the stem back to strong wood to prevent spindly new growth.
- ◆ As once-blooming varieties finish their bloom, give them their annual pruning. Prune and fertilize climbing roses after they have flowered.
- ◆ Plant potted roses.
- ◆ Continue a regular insect and disease control program for roses.