

## Plant Resources

# September Lawn & Garden Calendar

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### Perennials, Ornamental Grasses, & Groundcovers

Perennials, Ornamental Grasses, & Groundcovers	
<b>Planting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>September is great time to plant!</b> The soil is still warm, but the cooler air is perfect for establishing new plants.</li><li>• Finish transplanting iris early in the month.</li><li>• Transplant peonies now until after the tops are killed by frost.</li><li>• Add mums to the garden.</li></ul>
<b>Maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finish digging and diving perennials as soon as you can.</li></ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chek the soil before watering – if the top few inches are dry, give the garden a drink.</li></ul>

### Trees

Trees	
<b>Planting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>This is a great time to plant and transplant trees!</b></li></ul>
<b>Maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Begin raking leaves as they fall.</li><li>• Shredded leaves can be added to gardens to improve soil and as mulch for tender plants to help them overwinter better.</li></ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue to water as needed.</li></ul>

Roses	
<b>Planting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shrub roses can still be planted and transplanted.</li> <li>• <b>Wait until spring to transplant tea roses.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop deadheading to allow rose hips to form.</li> <li>• Limit pruning to dead, diseased, and damaged canes.</li> </ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water only when needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Fertilizing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not fertilize.</li> </ul>

Lawns	
<b>Planting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early to mid-September is the best time to plant grass seed.</li> <li>• There is still time to sod.</li> <li>• <b>Stop planting seed after September 20<sup>th</sup>.</b> The seeds will not have enough time to get established before winter.</li> </ul>
<b>Winter Prep</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete all grub treatments by <b>September 15th.</b></li> <li>• Now is the time to have your lawn aerated and/or dethatched.</li> <li>• Now is also the time to start controlling perennial weed problems.</li> <li>• You can safely use herbicides again.</li> </ul>
<b>Fertilizing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertilizing this month will help the lawn recover from the hot summer.</li> <li>• Use 1 pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. This equals 10 pounds of a 10 percent nitrogen fertilizer.</li> </ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue watering as necessary.</li> </ul>

<b>Shrubs</b>	
<b>Planting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue planting.</li> <li>• Start transplanting when the leaves begin to drop and the plants go dormant.</li> </ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to water as needed.</li> <li>• If the top 6" of soil is dry, water shrubs thoroughly.</li> </ul>




<b>Herbs &amp; Vegetables</b>	
<b>Harvesting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest eggplant when the fruits are 6-8" long and glossy.</li> <li>• Pick muskmelons when the fruit stem starts to separate from the fruit.</li> <li>• Harvest watermelons when the fruits are full sized, dull colored, and the portion touching the ground changes from white to cream.</li> <li>• Pick sweetcorn when the color is bright.</li> <li>• Pick pumpkins when they are full size.</li> <li>• Continue to harvest peppers and tomatoes.</li> <li>• Continue to harvest herbs.</li> <li>• Make one fall harvest of rhubarb before the first killing frost and cut back foliage once it is killed by frost.</li> </ul>
<b>Harvesting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No need to fertilize at this point in the season.</li> </ul>
<b>Winter Prep</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove all plant debris in fall. A thorough cleanup is a great way to prevent insects and diseases the following season.</li> </ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to water as needed.</li> </ul>

<b>Bulbs</b>	
<b>Winter Prep</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dig up tender bulbs (Caladium, Calla, Carina, Dahlia, and Gladiola) and store them for the winter.</li> <li>• Place them in peat moss and store them in a cool dark place for winter.</li> <li>• Prepare the beds for planting spring blooming bulbs.</li> </ul>

Annuals	
<b>Maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin cleaning out annuals that are on the decline, and replace them with ornamental kale, mums, and pansies.</li> <li>• Be prepared to cover any plants you want to keep blooming for another few weeks.</li> </ul>
<b>Winter Prep</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move hibiscus and other tropical plants indoors in a south facing window for the winter.</li> </ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the soil to make sure you are not over watering. Only water when the top two inches of soil is dry.</li> </ul>

Fruits	
<b>Harvesting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to harvest ripe fruit. Apples, pears, plums, grapes, and fall bearing raspberries will all be ripe this month.</li> </ul>
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to water as needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Pests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid treating for pests while harvesting. Prune out fireblight bacterial disease attacks in apples and pears.</li> </ul>



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