



AUGUST Bloomers:



PERENNIALS: Monkshood (*Aconitum*) - Anise (*Agastache*) - Wormwood (*Artemisia*) - Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias*) - Aster varieites - Astilbe (*A.ch.Pumila*) - Plumbago (*Ceratostigma*) - Turtlehead (*Chelone*) - Snakeroot (*Cimicifuga*) - Chrysanthemums - Tickseed (*Coreopsis*) - Cone-flower (*Echinacea*) - Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium*) - Wandflower (*Gaura*) - Cranesbill (*Geranium*) - False Sunflower (*Heliopsis*) - Daylily (*Hemerocallis*) - Rose Mallow (*Hibiscus*) - Hostas - Deadnettle (*Lamium*) - Lavender (*Lavendula*) - Goldenray (*Ligularia*) - Oriental Lily (*Lilium*) - Catmint (*Nepeta*) - Russian Sage (*Perovskia*) - Summer Phlox (*Phlox paniculata*) - Balloon Flower (*Platycodon*) - Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia*) - Sedums - Speedwell (*Veronica*) - Yucca

SHRUBS & VINES: Butterflybush (*Buddleia*) - Blue Mist Shrub (*Caryopteris*) - Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*) - Hydrangeas - St.John's Wort (*Hypericum*) - Potentilla - Trumpet Vine (*Campsis*) - Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*) - Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)

TREES: Sourwood (*Oxydendrum*) - Japanese Pagoda Tree (*Sophora*)

AUGUST Gardening Checklist:



PERENNIAL GARDEN:

- Chrysanthemums** with flowers in bud stage give you the longest bloom time to enjoy. Work in some compost.
- The best time to **control poison ivy is in August & September.**

ROSE CARE:

- Reduce watering & **stop feeding roses** to allow plants to harden.

ANNUALS & VEGGIES:

- Harvest onions** & shallots when tops flop over & turn brown.
- Pick off "bad"** as well as "good" when harvesting vegetables.
- Harvest sweet corn just before using it. **Harvest when silks turn brown.**
- Harvest cantaloupe** when stem separates from fruit with gentle prodding.
- Harvest fresh herbs** for flavoring vegetable dishes. Also, clip off & save dry seed heads of dill, caraway & anise.
- Continue **biweekly feeding of container & hanging plants** with MiracleGro.
- Prevent spread of disease** by harvesting beans, tomatoes, peppers & cucumbers only when plants are dry.
Don't add diseased plants to the compost pile.
- Cut flowers** for arrangements early in the day when plants are turgid.
- Dig potatoes after vines have died.**

TREES & SHRUBS:

- Be aware of yellow jackets** when working around old stumps, rock piles & stone walls.
- Flowering trees & shrubs (azalea, forsythia, flowering cherry, lilac...) are **starting to manufacture dormant buds** for next spring's flowers & must be watered often if rainfall is infrequent.
- Tropical temperatures signal the **return of spider mites** on Arborvitae, Pines & Spruce. Treat properly.
- Clean shears** with alcohol between cuts when pruning diseased branches.
- Prune pink & blue Hydrangeas** after blossoms have faded.
- Premature color change of tree leaves** is often a symptom of environmental stress.
- Avoid pruning evergreens** during August. Pruning will stimulate new growth.

LAWN CARE:

- Inspect lawns for white grubs** (immature beetles). If more than 6 grubs per square foot, apply grub control.
- Uncontrolled crabgrass is going to seed, with **each plant producing 60,000 seeds.**
- The "Fall Lawn Renovation Program" says to **de-thatch the lawn the end of August**, followed by re-seeding in early September. Select a proper type of grass seed for your site conditions. Fescues are the preferred grasses for dry, shady sites.

HOME & PATIO:

- Debug houseplants before bringing them back indoors.**
- Moving African Violets** into strong, indirect light in a south-facing room will promote constant flowering to November.