

	Early Spring Early April to Late April	Spring May and June	Summer July and August	Late Summer Early September	Fall Late September to November	Early Winter December to January	
Lawn Care	<p>Late Winter February to March</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to stay off frozen grass If it has been a dry winter and the ground is thawing, all plant material may need a drink. (lawn, trees, shrubs, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect for dead areas and determine the cause (e.g. Salt, insect, disease) Rake to remove debris and brown patches and compost if insect and disease free Repair areas of winter-kill Spread grass seed and top-dress entire lawn with a seed mix suited to sunlight conditions for each area Use lawn aerator to help soil breathe Fertilize properly Try Corn Gluten meal after snow melts if you haven't over-seeded Water as needed in the early morning Identify weeds and hand pull when soil is moist Sharpen lawn mower blade Confirm mower height is at a minimum of 2", but preferably 3" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate pest problems and decide on action Hand-pull weeds Confirm mower height is at a minimum of 2", but preferably 3" and cut less than 1/3 of the grass height each time Cut lawn before weeds go to seed With a mulching capable mower, leave grass clippings on your lawn through the growing season – it saves you one fertilizer application Fertilize properly with a summer fertilizer in June, but it may not be necessary if lawn is treated with Corn Gluten, top-dressed or grass clippings are left Water as needed in the early morning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most lawns in Kamloops have Kentucky Blue Grass in the mix which may naturally go dormant, turning brownish Monitor for heat stress, insects and disease and decide on action Hand-pull weeds Confirm mower height is at a minimum of 2", but preferably 3" Leave grass clippings on your lawn Water deeply, but infrequently: 2.5 cm about 1-2 days per week 	<p>Late Summer Early September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm mower height is at a minimum of 2", but preferably 3" Leave grass clippings on your lawn Evaluate pest problems and decide on action Aerate lawn if necessary Over-seed and top-dress entire lawn, if necessary Apply Corn Gluten if not putting down grass seed Fertilize properly with a fall/winter fertilizer in mid to late September 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate pest problems and decide on action Hand-pull weeds Apply Corn Gluten in October if grass seed was used in September Mulch your leaves right into your lawn with a mulching-capable mower Clean and winterize lawn equipment 	<p>Early Winter December to January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to stay off frozen grass
Garden Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid piling snow containing salt shoveled from driveways on root zone of shrubs and other sensitive planted areas Plan your coming season Don't forget your house plants Learn about plant health care Learn about integrated pest management Get all your garden tools ready 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradually remove winter protection Prune summer flowering shrubs to improve air circulation and remove winter kill Learn about invasive plants and noxious weeds Learn about composting Think about choosing the right plant for the right spot Get pots ready with insect and disease free soil Clean-up perennials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add compost and work into soil Prune spring flowering shrubs once blooms are finished Plant beds and containers Monitor for pests such as dandelions and aphids Start acclimatizing indoor plants for outdoor use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove dead flowers to encourage longer and more numerous flowering and to contain enthusiastic spreaders Add mulch to bare soil areas Monitor for pests such as black medic Water wisely Fertilize as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for weeds and disease damage Any changes wanted for next year? Never too early for planning. Maybe some higher water use plants could be replaced by more drought tolerant ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divide perennials Plant spring bulbs Move indoor plants back in after inspecting for and managing pests Good time for planting Leaving leaves in beds gives winter protection Poor performing plants could be removed and noted for future reference Winterize your tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shake heavy snow off plants to prevent breakage. Plant wounds invite pests in.
Tree Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid piling snow containing salt shoveled from driveways on root zone of trees Ensure proper pruning is used Plan an eco-friendly dormant oil application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for pests such as leafrollers Good time for planting/transplanting Fertilize properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for pests such as tent caterpillar, tussock moth, and aphids Protect trees from construction and lawn equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure trees (especially young ones) are watered adequately Monitor for pests such as fall webworm and aphids Fertilize up to the end of July 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep monitoring for pests Transplant Evergreens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree roots can be protected by fallen leaves Good time for planting Some pruning may be done Clean and sharpen pruning tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid piling snow containing salt shoveled from driveways on root zone of trees

