## What to Plant

**Bedding Plants:** The hottest days of summer limit planting now to heat-tolerant vinca, coleus, salvia, and celosia. See: *Gardening with Annuals in Florida*

**Bulbs:** Aztec lily, butterfly lily, walking iris, and spider lily can be planted any time of the year, even late summer. See: *Bulbs for Florida*

**Herbs:** Herbs that can be planted from plants (not seeds) include bay laurel, ginger, Mexican tarragon, and rosemary. See: *Herbs in the Florida Garden*

**Vegetables:** Many cool-season crops, such as bean and collards, can be started now, including a final crop of warm-season vegetables such as pepper. Tomato can also be planted for the fall garden. See: *Florida Vegetable Gardening Guide*

## What to Do

**Lawns:** Apply controlled-release nitrogen (not a weed & feed) to St. Augustine and Zoysia lawns this month. See: *St. Augustinegrass for Florida Lawns*  *Zoysiagrass for Florida Lawns*

**Palms:** If older fronds are yellowing, a deficiency of magnesium or potassium may be the problem. See: *Nutritional Deficiencies of Landscape and Field-grown Palms in Florida*  *Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida*

**Vegetables:** If not done in July, solarize the vegetable garden for 4-6 weeks in preparation for fall planting. See: *Introduction to Soil Solarization*

**Poinsettias:** Pinch back poinsettias and chrysanthemums before the end of the month to allow time for buds to set for winter bloom. See: *Poinsettias at a Glance*

**Ornamental Plants:** Rapid growth and leaching rains may result in nutrient deficiencies in some plants. Fertilize those plants that show signs of deficiencies. See: *Fertilization and Irrigation Needs for Florida Lawns and Landscapes*

**Bedding Plants:** Remove spent blooms, cut back, and fertilize flowering annuals and perennials to extend the bloom season into the fall months. See: *Gardening with Annuals in Florida*  *Gardening with Perennials in Florida*

### What to Do Every Month
- Adjust irrigation based on rainfall.
- Deadhead flowers to encourage new blooms.
- Monitor the garden for insects and disease.
- Plant trees, shrubs, and perennials and water until established.
- **Mow lawns** at recommended heights:
  - St. Augustine & Bahia: 3-4"
  - Centipede: 1.5-2.0"
  - Dwarf St. Augustine: 2.5"
  - *Zoysiagrass*

### UF Resources For Gardeners
- UF/IFAS Publications (EDIS)  
  [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/)
- Florida-Friendly Landscaping  
  [http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/](http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/)
- Solutions For Your Life  
  [http://solutionsforyourlife.com](http://solutionsforyourlife.com)
- *Gardening in a Minute* Radio Program  
  [http://gardeninginaminute.com](http://gardeninginaminute.com)
- Florida Master Gardener Program  
  [http://gardensolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/mastergardener/](http://gardensolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/mastergardener/)
- Living Green  
  [http://livinggreen.ifas.ufl.edu/](http://livinggreen.ifas.ufl.edu/)