## What to Plant

**Annuals:** Annuals that can take full sun during hot summer months include celosia, portulaca, vinca, and some coleus. See: [Gardening with Annuals in Florida](#)

**Perennials:** Add bright color to the landscape with a variety of salvias including blue sage, ‘Hot Lips’ salvia, Mexican sage, and rose leaf sage. See: [Gardening with Perennials in Florida](#)

**Palms:** Summer’s warm, rainy weather is the perfect time to plant palms. Make sure to not cover the trunk with soil. See: [Palms for North Florida Transplanting Palms in the Landscape](#)

**Herbs:** Plant heat loving herbs, including basil, Mexican tarragon, and rosemary. Pinch back regularly to prevent flowering and enhance branching. See: [Herbs in the Florida Garden](#)

**Vegetables:** Plant okra, southern pea, lima bean, and sweet potato. It’s too late to plant tomatoes. See: [Florida Vegetable Gardening Guide North Florida Edition](#)

## What to Do

**Pests:** Monitor the landscape weekly for harmful insects. Knowing which insects commonly attack a plant can aid in identification and treatment. See: [Landscape Integrated Pest Management](#)

**Irrigation:** June is normally the start of the rainy season, but if rainfall has been spotty, watch for drought stress and water as needed. See: [Fertilization and Irrigation Needs for Florida Lawns and Landscapes](#)

**Palms and cycads:** Watch for nutrient deficiencies or environmental problems with palms and correct using an appropriate treatment. Keep lawn fertilizers away from the rootzone. See: [Physiological Disorders of Landscape Palms](#)

**Pruning:** Many summer flowering shrubs, like hibiscus, oleander, and crapemyrtle, benefit from frequent light pruning during the warmer months to encourage further blooming. Azaleas can still be pruned in June without harming next spring’s buds. See: [Pruning Landscape Trees and Shrubs](#)

**Rejuvenate lawn areas:** For areas where grass doesn’t grow well, try replacing it with versatile ground covers. See: [Your Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection and Landscape Design](#)

**Lawn problems:** Yellow and brown lawn patches can be caused by chinch bugs, disease, or lack of water. Take time to determine the cause so your remedy is effective. See: [Insect Management in Your Florida Lawn Turfgrass Disease Management Your Florida Lawn](#)

## 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://gardeningsolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/mastergardener/](http://gardeningsolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/mastergardener/)
- Living Green
  [http://livinggreen.ifas.ufl.edu/](http://livinggreen.ifas.ufl.edu/)