## SEASONAL TO-DO LIST

#### **Pastures and Hay Fields**

#### Summer

- Check irrigation system for proper function broken sprinklers, cracked pipes, worn gaskets.
- Scout for weeds again, including poisonous plants – treat them before they flower if possible.
- If you hay, make sure all equipment is ready to go when grass heads mature or when alfalfa is at 30% bloom (for higher quality alfalfa hay).
- Actively manage grazing and monitor your pasture grass health regularly.
- Regularly check livestock water sources and fences in pastures.

#### **Gardens and Landscapes**

#### Early summer

- Set up a drip irrigation system to conserve water, and reduce weeds: http://bit.ly/wyodripirrigation.
  - Finish removing spent foliage of spring bulbs (only after it is brown) and begin deadheading flowering plants with spent blossoms to reduce reseeding. Mark open spots in landscape where you would like to plant more bulbs in fall.

- If desired, place indoor plants outdoors in shady locations for increased growth during summer season. Increase watering as plants will use more water in outdoor conditions.
- Prune spring-flowering shrubs (such as lilacs) after all blooms have

faded. Remove spent flowers so energy goes into the remaining plant instead of unwanted seeds.

• Be sure to set lawn mower at 3-inch cutting height for drought-resistant lawns and always mow with a

sharp blade. Keep an extra sharp blade handy to switch out part way through the season. Leaving clippings on the lawn keeps the fertilizer working for you and adds much-needed organic matter to the soil.

- Assess landscape to see if you'd like more plants flowering this time of year to support pollinators.
- Try a new food to attract birds to yard. For example, orioles enjoy orange slices and mealworms.
- Harvest garden produce as each is ready.
- If you plan on preserving garden produce, check your supplies to make sure you are ready to can, freeze, or dry produce as it comes out of the garden. http://bit.ly/ wyopreservefood.
- "Blanch" cauliflower when heads are 2

### SUMMER CALENDAR

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inches in diameter. Do this by tying the leaves over the head.

#### **Full-summer**

 Irrigate to keep things wellwatered and mulch to conserve water. Make sure irrigation system is delivering right amount of water, when and where needed: http://bit. ly/landscapeirrigate and http://bit.ly/ landscapewater.

• Keep up on weeding. If you plan to spray for weeds, calibrate sprayer and do research: http:// bit.ly/herbicidesense.

- Share fresh flower bouquets or enter one in county fair.
- Order spring bulbs for fall planting.
- Deadhead perennial plants throughout garden so more blossoms set and bloom for your enjoyment and to help prevent spread of unwanted seed.
- Enjoy the evenings and long summer nights in your yard!
- Be sure to clean birdfeeders often.

#### Late summer

Leave sunflowers standing to provide winter feed for year-round birds.
Continue to irrigate, harvest garden produce, and mow lawn.



- Enjoy the changing colors of cut flowers from your garden or sell some at a farmers market.
- Enjoy the eclipse safely just before noon on August 21.

Plant cool-season crops and develop a season extension plan: http://bit.ly/seasonextension.

• Cover garden crops for the first frost to enjoy the garden a few weeks longer and ensure the giant pumpkin outgrows the neighbor's.

• Begin seeding new lawns or patching thin spots by over-seeding existing lawns.

- Prepare beds for fall planting of spring bulbs.
- Place barrier fences around trees and shrubs to prevent wildlife damage during the rut season and from grazing damage during winter months.

• Treat perennial invasive plants after the first hard frost. The movement of nutrients and water is downward into the

root system in preparation for winter. At this time in the fall the plants will also take the herbicide into the roots for an effective treatment.