



Florida Gardening Calendar

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](#)

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/>
- Florida-Friendly Landscaping
<http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/>
- Solutions For Your Life
<http://solutionsforyourlife.com>
- *Gardening in a Minute* Radio Program
<http://gardeninginaminute.com>
- Florida Master Gardener Program
<http://gardeninginsolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/mastergardener/>
- Living Green
<http://livinggreen.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Comments or suggestions?

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