



# LOOKING AHEAD MAY

WSU COWLITZ COUNTY MASTER  
GARDENER PLANT AND INSECT CLINIC  
FOR GARDEN QUESTIONS  
360-577-3014 ext8  
[cowlitzmastergardener@gmail.com](mailto:cowlitzmastergardener@gmail.com)

# WHAT'S IN THIS ISSUE

## Start Here: OSU—Garden Tasks for May

- [Perennial Flowers](#)- fertilizing, dividing, supporting, planting, bulb care
- [Shrubs](#)- camellia, photinia, currant, azalea, what to prune this month, rhododendron, rose
- [Fruits](#)-codling moth, brown rot, shothole fungus, thinning fruit, grape erineum mite, apple/pear scab
- [Weed of the month](#)- creeping buttercup
- [Vegetable Gardening](#)— planning, preparation, and planting on time
- [Garden Pests](#)—and what to do about them
- [Beneficial Insects](#)—your best defense against the bad guys! Get to know them; how to attract them
- [Lawn](#)-tips to keep your lawn healthy
- [Vertebrate pests](#)—moles, mice, voles, etc.
- [Resources](#)
- [Diagnostic Resources](#)

# PERENNIAL PLANTS-GREETING YOU AGAIN EACH YEAR

- **Fertilizing**—Add a small amount of slow release organic fertilizer—better to apply too little than too much!
- **Divide perennials**—when they are 2-4 inches tall.
  - Exceptions: divide oriental poppies, bearded iris, true lilies after blooming. Divide peonies in the fall
- **Set up supports** for floppy plants now-E.g., daisies, penstemons, dahlias, peonies
- **Plant chrysanthemums** now for fall blooming. Pinch back foliage until July to encourage bushiness and lots of blooms.
- **Plant gladiolus corms**- wait until the soil has warmed (55 degrees) and make consecutive plantings to keep them flowering for longer  
<https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/gladiolus/>
- **Plant dahlia tubers** in late May (when soil is 60 degrees, danger of frost has passed) <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/fs95/html>

# PERENNIAL PLANTS- TULIPS, DAFFODILS, HYACINTHS

- **Fertilize**—five tablespoons of 10-10-10 soluble fertilizer (or equivalent bulb fertilizer) per ten square foot area.
- **Leaves DON'T** cut the leaves off! They are feeding the bulb for next year's blooms. Cut down when yellow. Do not braid!

<https://web.extension.illinois.edu/bulbs/planting.cfm>



# PRUNE SPRING-FLOWERING SHRUBS

**NOT ALL SHRUBS WILL NEED PRUNING, BUT IF YOU'RE GOING TO PRUNE, TO IT BY THE  
END OF JUNE AT THE LATEST!**

Akebia	Azalea	Weigela	Choisya--Mexican Orange	Daphne	Deutzia
Elaeagnus- Russian Olive	Silverberry	Escallonia	Euphorbia- Spurge	Forsythia	Helianthemum- Sunrose
Hibiscus	Hydrangea	Jasminum-Jasmine	Kerria	Kolkwitzia Beauty bush	Lonicera japonica- Honeysuckle
Magnolia	Mahonia- Oregon Grape	Passiflora- Passionflower	Philadelphus-Mock Orange	Pieris	Rhododendron
Ribes-Currant	Rosemary	Schizophragma- Climbing Hydrangea	Syringa-Lilac	Viburnum-has specific pruning <a href="#">requirements</a>	Wisteria

Portland Nursery Pruning Calendar [https://portlandnursery.com/docs/trees/Pruning\\_Calendar.pdf](https://portlandnursery.com/docs/trees/Pruning_Calendar.pdf)

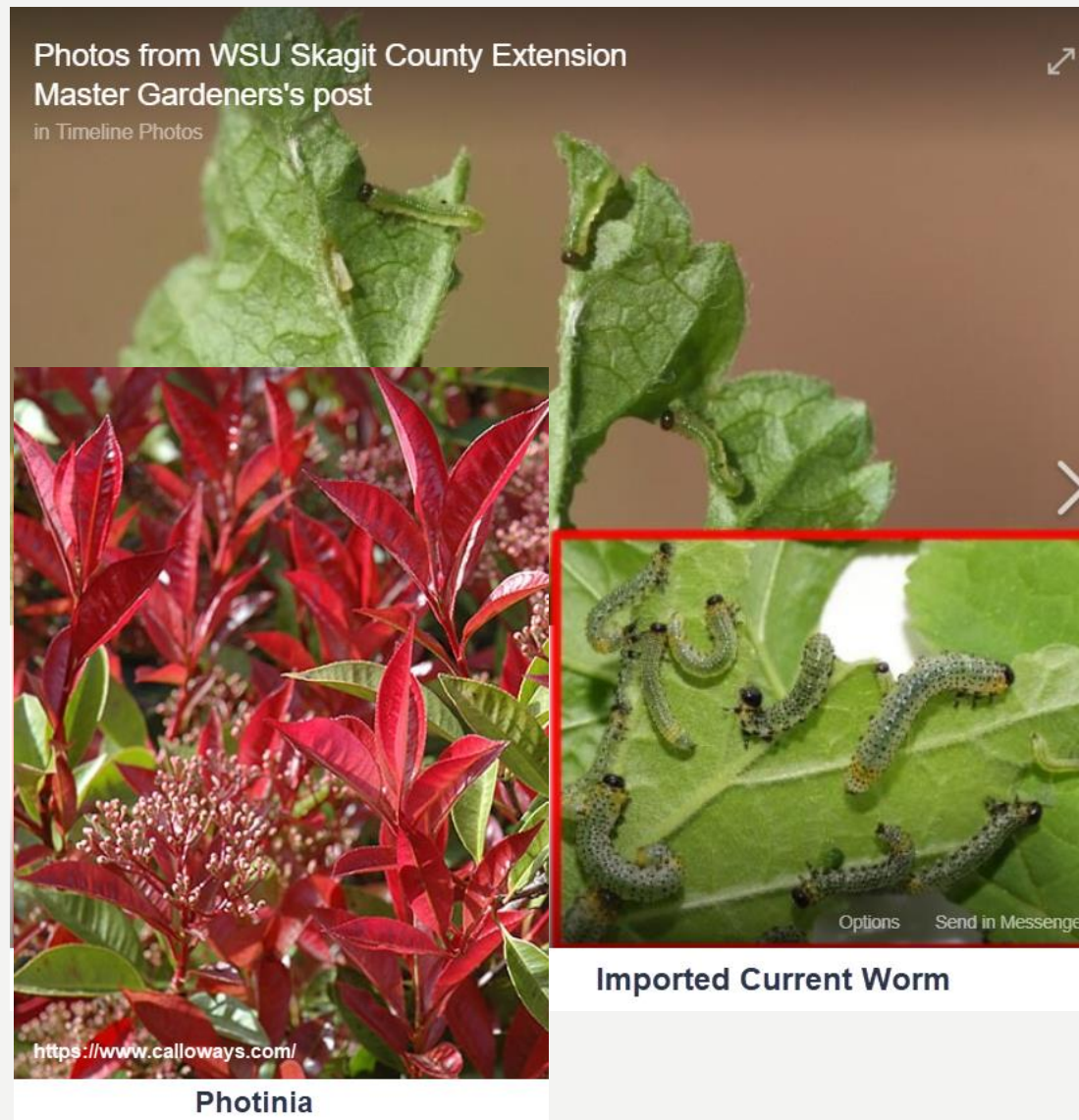
# SHRUBS

- **Camellia** watch for [Cottony Camellia Scale](#)
- **Photinia**—trim back mid-May to refresh red foliage
- **Currant**: Watch for [Imported Currant Worms](#)



"Cottony camellia" scale  
*Pulvinaria floccifera* Westwood

© [Ken Gray Insect Image Collection](#)



# SHRUBS: AZALEAS & RHODODENDRONS

- Culture and Care:

<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/fs12/html>

- Fertilize, if [soil test](#) indicates need, just after flowering with fertilizer formulated for acid-loving plants
- Mulch to control weeds and conserve moisture.
- Prune off diseased and dead branches.
- [Dead head](#) (remove) spent flowers after blooming



Spent flower removal. Photo by Steve Henning

# SHRUBS: AZALEAS & RHODODENDRONS

- Azaleas are prone to a lot of different problems. Consult *WSU's Identifying, Treating, and Avoiding Azalea and Rhododendron Problems*: <https://pubs.extension.wsu.edu/identifying-treating-and-avoiding-azalea-and-rhododendron-problems-replaces-eb1229-physical> **FREE**-to download- click "Download Now"
- [Root weevil](#)



*Caption: Adult root weevil damage  
Photo by: E.P. Breakey*

## [Azalea/Rhododendron Lace Bug](#)



**Azalea Lace Bug damage**

[http://oregonstate.edu/dept/nurspest/Azalea\\_lacebug.pdf](http://oregonstate.edu/dept/nurspest/Azalea_lacebug.pdf)



# SHRUBS: AZALEAS & RHODODENDRONS

- [Marginal Leaf Necrosis](#)
- [Physiological Leaf Spot](#)
- [Sunscald](#)



*Caption: Rhododendron marginal leaf necrosis  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*



*Caption: Sunburn on rhododendron  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*



*Caption: Rhododendron physiological leaf spot  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*



*Caption: Sunburn on rhododendron  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*

# ROSES-PROBLEMS



*Caption: Rose black spot on leaves  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*



*Caption: Aphid colony  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*



*Caption: Rust on rose  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*



**Botrytis bud and twig blight**  
<http://entoweb.okstate.edu/ddd/diseases/rosebotrytis.htm>

- [Black Spot](#)
- [Powdery Mildew](#)
- [Aphids](#)
- [Rust](#)
- [Botrytis bud and twig blight](#)

**Growing Roses in Washington State:**

**A Seasonal Calendar**

<http://pubs.cahnrs.wsu.edu/publications/pubs/fs164e/>

Table  
of  
Contents

*Caption: Powdery mildew on rose  
Photo by: R.S. Byther*

# FRUIT TREES—SPRING TASKS

- Paint trunks of young trees with water-based exterior white latex paint (50/50 mix with water) (especially near the ground) to prevent sunburn
- To get larger, better fruit, prevent limb breakage, and to keep your tree bearing fruit every year: Thin fruit on peaches and plums this month, when fruits are marble-size:

<http://figs4fun.com/Links/FigLink777.pdf> pg

27



Before thinning



After thinning

A peach branch before (top) and after (bottom) hand thinning fruit. <https://extension.umaine.edu/fruit/growing-fruit-trees-in-maine/fruit-thinning/>

# COMMON PROBLEMS OF FRUITS

- Hortsense--Great reference—be sure to check this out!! You can solve many problems with these:  
<http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=3>
- Cherry, Plum, and Peach problems
  - Shothole fungus
  - Brown Rot



Caption: Brown rot blossom infection  
Photo by: R.S. Byther



Caption: Coryneum blight symptoms on leaves and fruit  
Photo by: R.S. Byther



**Shothole Coryneum Blight fungus**

# FRUITS: APPLES CODLING MOTH



Codling moth trap



Codling Moth

To prevent codling moth damage **it's time to start treatment NOW:** Apply about 10 days after full petal fall (all petals are off) or 17 to 21 days after full bloom. (If you didn't have a problem last year, monitor activity with a pheromone lure to head off a problem this year.)

- Several choices-Spinosad ingredient is one organic option—see [Hortsense](#) article
- Product reapplications **following label directions** are necessary throughout late spring and summer.
- To minimize risk to bees, apply in the evening after bees have stopped foraging for the day.

# GRAPE ERINEUM MITE

- Caused by a tiny worm-like mite
- Upper leaf surface becomes blistered from mites eating the leaf, and blisters on the lower leaf surface turn white, yellow, or brown.
- Sprays aren't needed. Dormant-season oils and wettable sulfur applications used for other pests and sulfur applications for powdery mildew usually control this pest
- Does no lasting damage on established vines
- More info:

<http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Public/FactsheetWeb.aspx?ProblemId=753>



Erineum mite damage on home garden grape leaves: "Blisters" on the top; corresponding concave areas on reverse filled white fuzzy material (enlarged leaf hairs). (J.R. Natter; 2016-04)



<https://agrobasesapp.com/new-zealand/disease/grape-erineum-mites>

# APPLE AND PEAR SCAB

- Apply fungicides when leaves are separating, just exposing bud cluster.
- Repeat at 7-day intervals for 3 or more applications until weather dries.
- When in blossom, wait until 3/4 of petals have fallen before applying
- For more information:

<http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=3&PlantDefId=59&ProblemId=15>

Table  
of  
Contents



Photo by Janna Beckerman

*Figure 1. Early apple scab lesion development on leaves.*



Photo by Janna Beckerman

*Figure 2. Characteristic lesions of apple scab on mature leaves.*

# WEEDS-KNOW YOUR ENEMY!

- This is one of the best weed ID guides around for common weeds we see in the PNW:  
[portlandoregon.gov/bes/article/471991](http://portlandoregon.gov/bes/article/471991) And another
- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2054/2014/04/Invasive-Plant-Treatment-Guide-US-Forest-Service.pdf>
- When you identify your weed, or just to look at common PNW weeds, checkout Hortsense to find out how to manage it.  
<http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=6>
- Cowlitz County Noxious Weed list for 2020. Noxious weeds are harmful to the environment or animals, and are difficult to control, and can have economic impact.  
[co.cowlitz.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/19664/2020-Cowlitz-Noxious-Weed-List](http://co.cowlitz.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/19664/2020-Cowlitz-Noxious-Weed-List)

Table  
of  
Contents



Photo by Sue Hoffman

**WEED OF THE MONTH: Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)**

**Managing Buttercup:**

<https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification/creeping-buttercup.aspx>



# GARDEN PLANNING

Planning is one of the most important parts in starting and managing your garden. There are so many factors to be taken into considerations such as:

Garden orientation.	Types of plants.	Temperature of air and soil.
Soil testing.	Container gardening.	Fencing
Amending soil.	Tilling or not.	Composting.
Sun and weather.	What and when to plant.	Greenhouses.
Watering methods.	Planting times.	Raised beds, no raised beds.
Plant rotation.	How much to plant.	Plants effecting other plants.
Harvesting.	Supporting plants.	Mulching.
Fertilization.	Tools needed.	Temperature/Micro-Climates

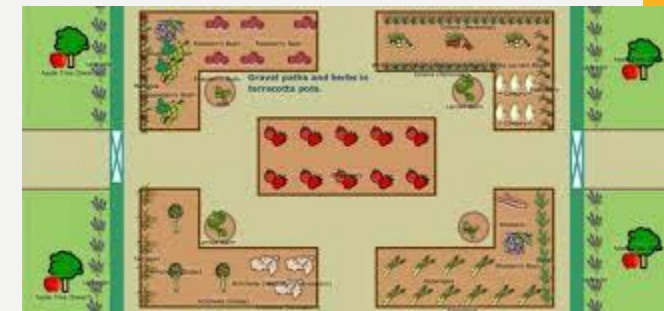
And the list can go on and on!

Here are some great links to help you with this major phase of gardening:

- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2073/2014/03/020714.pdf>
- <http://www.mgfk.org/education/growinggroceries/planning-design>



<https://morningchores.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/gp3.jpg>



[https://www.almanac.com/sites/default/files/styles/primary\\_image\\_in\\_article/public/image\\_nodes/perennial-vegetable-garden-plan-2x.jpg?itok=mGVq8ofH](https://www.almanac.com/sites/default/files/styles/primary_image_in_article/public/image_nodes/perennial-vegetable-garden-plan-2x.jpg?itok=mGVq8ofH)

# GARDEN PREPARATION



To Till or Not To Till: You can find just as much information that recommends to till as you can not to till.

**The choice is yours!**

Tilling the garden performs a number of necessary functions. It mixes organic matter and fertilizer into garden soil and temporarily loosens the soil and helps control weeds that compete with crops for moisture and nutrients.

Frequent tilling, however, may do more harm than good. Too much tilling tends to destroy the structural qualities of soil and eventually may leave you with soil that is better suited to making bricks than garden produce.

Till garden soil only when it will accomplish some useful purpose, such as turning under organic matter, controlling weeds, breaking crusted soil for water penetration, or loosening a small amount of soil for planting seeds.

**Here are great hyperlinks to help you decide what is best for you:**

- <https://extension.unl.edu/statewide/cass/Smart%20Gardening%20Converting%20to%20No-Till%20for%20Home%20Gardeners%20Sept%202018.pdf>
- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2073/2014/03/110912.pdf>
- [https://wellfieldgardens.org/2019/01/11/high-till-low-till-no-till-until/?gclid=CjwKCAjwvtX0BRAFEiwAGWJyZLDjWLPZNeAKIqRWSXprmgah5Cmrr6UOr52yh-diGkUy2fsCKYNICBoChyAQAvD\\_BwE](https://wellfieldgardens.org/2019/01/11/high-till-low-till-no-till-until/?gclid=CjwKCAjwvtX0BRAFEiwAGWJyZLDjWLPZNeAKIqRWSXprmgah5Cmrr6UOr52yh-diGkUy2fsCKYNICBoChyAQAvD_BwE)
- <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/catalog/files/project/pdf/em9027.pdf>



<https://homestead-honey.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Till-or-No-Till-Garden.png>

# PLANTING ON TIME

The following **Cool Season Crops** should already be planted:

Hardy Vegetables – asparagus, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, collards, onions, rutabaga (can be started indoors and transplanted) while kale, kohlrabi, leek, peas, radishes, spinach, turnips (can be direct sown).

Semi-Hardy Vegetables – artichoke, cauliflower, celery (can be started indoors and transplanted) while arugula, Asian greens, beets, carrots, endive, lettuce, potatoes, salsify, swiss chard (can be direct sown).

The following **Warm Season Vegetables** will be ready to plant in the ground after the last frost day (many in our area suggest first week of June to be safe!):

Cantaloupe, cucumber, pumpkin, tomato, pepper, sweet potato, squash, sweet corn, lima beans, watermelon, eggplant, snap bean.

Here are some great hyperlinks that will give you specifics on fertilizing, soil temperatures, spacing, thinning, transplanting and etc.:

<https://territorialseed.com/blogs/spring-growing-guides>

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2071/2014/04/Home-Vegetable-Gardening-in-WA-EM057E.pdf>

<http://gardening.wsu.edu/vegetable-gardens/>



# WHAT'S BUGGING YOUR GARDEN?

- WSU's list of common offenders—and what to do about them!
- <http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=5>

<a href="#">Asparagus</a> * <a href="#">Guide</a>	<a href="#">Lettuce</a>
<a href="#">Bean</a>	<a href="#">Onions, Garlic</a>
<a href="#">Beet, Chard</a>	<a href="#">Pea</a>
<a href="#">Broccoli, Cole crops</a>	<a href="#">Pepper, Eggplant</a>
<a href="#">Cantaloupe, Melons</a>	<a href="#">Potato</a>
<a href="#">Carrot</a>	<a href="#">Radish</a> * <a href="#">Problem solving</a>
<a href="#">Corn</a>	<a href="#">Spinach</a>
<a href="#">Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash</a>	<a href="#">Tomato</a>
	<a href="#">Turnip, Rutabaga</a>



Cabbage Worm  
<https://ag.umass.edu/vegetable/fact-sheets/caterpillars-in-brassica-crops>

Always choose the LEAST TOXIC OPTIONS!

[SIMPLE, HOLISTIC, COMMON SENSE METHOD OF MANGING GARDEN PESTS & DISEASES](#)



Spider Mites  
<https://extension.umn.edu/yard-and-garden-insects/spider-mites>



APHIDS

<https://extension.umn.edu/yard-and-garden-insects/aphids#garden-aphids-316410>



Western Spotted Cucumber Beetle  
 PNW Handbooks



Leaf miner damage-- spinach, chard

<https://anevidencebasedgardener.wordpress.com/2011/06/16/leafminers-attack/>



Table of Contents

# MEET THE GOOD GUYS!

## NATURAL ENEMIES OF GARDEN PESTS

<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/FAQ/natural-enemies-poster.pdf>

**Predators** hunt, attack, and kill their prey. Encourage these natural enemies by avoiding pesticides that kill them; choosing plants that provide them pollen, nectar, and shelter; and keeping ants out of pest infested plants. Common predators that eat garden pests are pictured below.



**Convergent lady beetles** prefer to eat aphids but sometimes eat whiteflies and other soft-bodied insects. Shown here are the adult (left), larva (center), and cluster of eggs (right).



**Green lacewing adults** eat nectar and pollen. Some species also eat insects.



**Green lacewing larvae** feed on mites, eggs, and small insects, especially aphids.



**Green lacewing eggs** are laid on slender stalks in groups (as shown here) or individually.



**Predaceous ground beetle adults** stalk soil-dwelling insects, such as cutworms and root maggots.



**Predaceous ground beetle larvae** live on soil and in litter, feeding on almost any invertebrate.



**Assassin bugs** attack almost any insect.



**Pirate bugs** attack mites and any tiny insect, especially thrips.



**Damsel bugs** are predaceous on a wide variety of small insects.



**Soldier beetle adults** eat mostly aphids; their larvae are soil-dwelling.

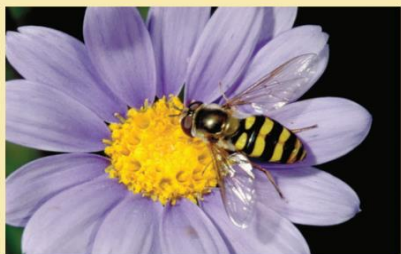


**Spiders**, including this crab spider, attack all types of insects.

# MEET THE GOOD GUYS!

## NATURAL ENEMIES OF GARDEN PESTS

<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/FAQ/natural-enemies-poster.pdf>



**Syrphid fly (flower fly, hover fly) adults** eat pollen and nectar.



**Syrphid fly larvae** eat mostly aphids but also soft-bodied insects.



**Sixspotted thrips** attack mostly mites.



**Western predatory mites** attack pest mites.



**Adults of predatory wasps**, such as this paper wasp, prey on caterpillars and other insects.



**Praying mantids** don't control pests, because they eat both beneficials and pests.

**Parasites** live and feed in or on a larger animal (host). Nearly all insect pests have at least one parasite that attacks them. Insects that parasitize other invertebrates (sometimes called parasitoids) are parasitic only in their immature stages and kill their host just as they reach maturity. Most insect parasites are host-specific wasps or flies, and many are so small that often you won't see them. An adult parasite can lay eggs in hundreds of host individuals with a resulting quick reduction in pest numbers.



Some parasites attack insect eggs, such as the *Trissolcus* species wasp.



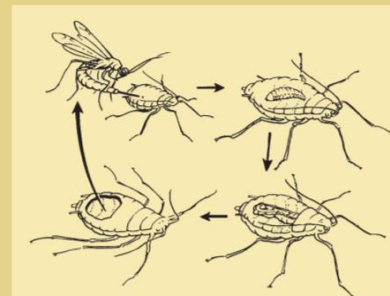
The blackish scale insects have wasp larvae developing within.



Caterpillar parasites include the *Hyposoter exiguae* wasp.



Parasitized aphids die and turn into crusty "mummies" that can be black or beige. The hole in the mummy at left indicates a parasite has emerged. The aphid in the middle is healthy.



**Aphid parasite life cycle:** The adult lays an egg in an aphid. The egg hatches into a larva that feeds inside. After killing the aphid, the wasp larva pupates then emerges as a wasp.

PHOTOS: J. K. CLARK

# PLANT AN INSECTARY GARDEN! SEEDS—WHERE TO GET

- Separate seed packs—Many seed-sellers
- Here are a couple of mixes we've found:
  - “Beneficial Insectary Mix” - [www.outsidepride.com](http://www.outsidepride.com)
  - “Beneficial Insect Attractant Mix” - [www.johnnyseeds.com](http://www.johnnyseeds.com)



Here are a few terrific **free** publications you can download that will help you to get to know who lives in your garden! Search Google for the following:

- 1.) **OSU:** What to plant! [Encouraging Beneficial Insects in your Garden PNW550](#)
- 2.) **OSU:** [Common Natural Enemies of Crop and Garden Pests in the PNW EC 1613-E](#)
- 3.) **WSU:** [Beneficial Insects, Spiders, and Other Mini-creatures in your Garden—how to get them to STAY! EM067E](#)

**REMEMBER: AVOID USING PESTICIDES**, or “Spot-spray” **ONLY** severely affected plants—Pesticides kill beneficial insects, too!

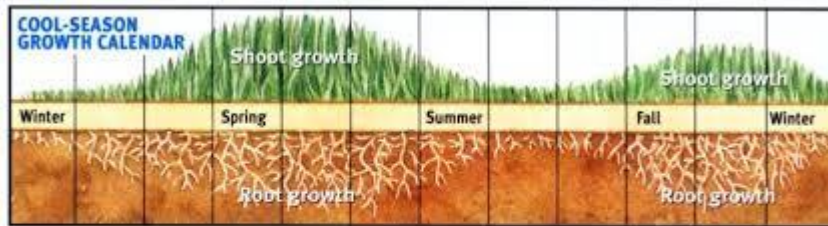
# LAWNS

Lawn care is a classic love/hate scenario. We love it in the spring and fall and hate it in the hot dry summers.

Lawns will seasonally ebb and flow in how they look and perform because of our climate and species selection.

We can help them last and persist through tough times by:

- Properly fertilizing at the right times
- Encouraging growth when it is most needed
- Managing weeds
- Reseeding at choice times to rejuvenate the lawn



[https://www.psu.edu/dept/agsciences/agsci/elearning/course-samples/STMA/Ln\\_4a/images/L4a\\_8.png](https://www.psu.edu/dept/agsciences/agsci/elearning/course-samples/STMA/Ln_4a/images/L4a_8.png)



# LAWN

Mowing frequency should match rate of growth. Do not remove more than 1/3 of the leaf blade in a single mowing and keep your mower blades sharp.

Aerating helps rejuvenate lawns and loosen soil to promote root growth, not to mention removing thatch annually will increase soil oxygen, water penetration and encourages grass root growth.

Biggest problems with lawns are moss due to heavily shaded areas, moles (covered under vertebrate pests), crane fly and army cutworm covered in the links below.

<https://pubs.extension.wsu.edu/home-lawns>

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/documents/12281/lawncare.pdf>

<https://extension.wsu.edu/benton-franklin/gardening/lawns/>



# MOSS—LAWN

## A rolling stone gathers no moss!

Moss in lawns is a common problem in the Pacific Northwest and generally results from low soil fertility, high soil acidity, heavy shade, improper watering practices, diseased grass, poorly drained soil, compacted soil, or any combination of these. Permanent moss control depends on eliminating conditions which favor moss growth.

Here are some great informational links on controlling lawn moss.

- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2071/2013/12/Moss-in-Lawns-and-Gardens.pdf>
- <http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=4&ProblemId=659>
- <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9175/html>



# MOSS—ROOF

## A rolling stone gathers no moss!



Unfortunately, another big concern and a lot of questions get asked regarding moss on roofs. Below are links from some roof professionals on handling this problem.

Here are some great informational links on controlling roof moss.

- <https://www.asphaltroofing.org/algae-moss-prevention-cleaning-asphalt-roofing-systems/>
- <https://www.roofpedia.com/removing-moss-on-roofs/>



# VERTEBRATE PESTS

In the Pacific Northwest there are numerous vertebrate pests that a gardener has to be aware of and plan to deter:

Birds, chipmunks, deer, elk, nutria, opossums, mice, moles, raccoons, rabbits, skunks, voles.

Great links to assist in controlling vertebrate pests:

- <https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/living/species-facts>
- <https://extension.wsu.edu/snohomish/garden/gardening-resources/vertebrate-management-links/>
- <http://pubs.cahnrs.wsu.edu/publications/pubs/fs094e/>
- <http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=16&ProblemId=6052>
- <https://extension.wsu.edu/snohomish/garden/gardening-resources/principles-of-vertebrate-pest-management/>



Tony Sirgedas



http://pubs.cahnrs.wsu.edu/publications/pubs/fs141e/



U.S. Geological Survey



Jim Cummins



https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/living/species-facts/rabbits#



https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/living/species-facts/pocket-gophers

## Vertebrate Pests:

- <https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/living/species-facts>

## Planning:

- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2073/2014/03/020714.pdf>
- <http://www.mgfk.org/education/growinggroceries/planning-design>

## To Till or Not To Till: The choice is yours!

- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2073/2014/03/110912.pdf>
- [https://wellfieldgardens.org/2019/01/11/high-till-low-till-no-till-until/?gclid=CjwKCAjwvtX0BRAFEiwAGWJyZLDjWLPZNeAKIqRWSXprmgah5Cmrr6UOr52yh-diGkUy2fsCKYNICBoChyAQAvD\\_BwE](https://wellfieldgardens.org/2019/01/11/high-till-low-till-no-till-until/?gclid=CjwKCAjwvtX0BRAFEiwAGWJyZLDjWLPZNeAKIqRWSXprmgah5Cmrr6UOr52yh-diGkUy2fsCKYNICBoChyAQAvD_BwE)

## When to Plant:

- <https://territorialseed.com/blogs/spring-growing-guides>
- <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2071/2014/04/Home-Vegetable-Gardening-in-WA-EM057E.pdf>



# MAY ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Many of the topics covered, especially pruning and pest monitoring, in the last couple months are also relevant in March:
  - [Looking Ahead: January](#)
  - [Looking Ahead: February](#)
  - [Looking Ahead: March](#)
  - [Looking Ahead: April](#)
- [Home Vegetable Gardening in Washington WSU EM057E](#)
- <https://pubs.extension.wsu.edu/home-vegetable-gardening-in-washington-home-garden-series> (click on DOWNLOAD NOW)

# YOU'RE NOT ALONE

- WSU Hortsense (E.g., search Google (e.g. for “WSU Hortsense apple”) That’s the easiest way. You can also go to the site: <http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Home/HortsenseHome.aspx> Always search for the singular, not the plural. “Apple” will get results, “Apples” will not.
- PNW Handbooks (E.g., search for “PNW Handbooks apple”) <https://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease/host-and-disease-descriptions> Always search for the singular, not the plural. “Apple” will get results, “Apples” will not. This site also has information for registered pesticide applicators. Only follow chemical advice for “Homeowners.”
- **And of course, you can get in touch with us at the Plant and Insect Clinic!**
  - Call: 360-577-3014 Ext. 8
  - Email: [cowlitzmastergardener@gmail.com](mailto:cowlitzmastergardener@gmail.com)
  - Submit photos and problem on our website: <https://www.cowlitzcomg.com/plant-and-insect-clinic>
  - PM us on our Facebook page: Cowlitz Master Gardeners



# DIAGNOSTIC RESOURCES

- **Hortsense:** <http://hortsense.cahnr.wsu.edu/Home/HortsenseHome.aspx>
- **Pestsense:** <http://pestsense.cahnr.wsu.edu/Home/PestsenseHome.aspx>
- **PNW Handbooks:**
- Insect Management <https://pnwhandbooks.org/insect>
- Plant Disease Management Handbook: <https://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease>
- Weed Management Handbook: <https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed>
- **WSU Plant & Pest Diagnostic e-Network:** <http://www.dddi.org/wsuv>
- **WSU Plant Pest Diagnostic Clinics:**
- [CAHNRS Plant Pest Diagnostic Clinic, Pullman](#)
- [WSU Puyallup Plant & Insect Diagnostic Laboratory](#)



# IMAGE CREDITS

- Images not credited within document came from
  - Pixabay.com and are free to use without attribution
  - Personal images