

## May 2009

- Leafrolling worms will affect apples and blueberries. Prune off affected leaves and place pheromone traps or spray with approved pesticides.
- Control cabbage worms in cabbage and cauliflower, 12-spotted cucumber beetle in beans and lettuce, maggot in radishes. Control can involve hand removal, placing barrier screen over newly planted rows, or spraying or dusting with appropriate materials.
- Trap moles and gophers as new mounds appear.
- Control spittlebugs and aphids in strawberries and ornamentals, if present; wash off or use insecticidal soap as a contact spray. Follow label directions.
- Fertilize rhododendrons and azaleas; remove spent blossoms.
- Plant chrysanthemums for fall color.
- Plant dahlias, gladioli, and tuberous begonias in mid-May.
- Spray cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots for brown rot blossom blight, if necessary.
- Control aphids with insecticidal soap, a hard spray of water, or hand removal; by promoting natural predators; or by using approved insecticides labeled for the problem plant.
- Tiny holes in foliage and shiny, black beetles on tomatoes, beets, radishes, and potatoes indicate flea beetles. Treat with Neem, rotenone, Bt, or use nematodes for larvae. Follow label directions.
- Fertilize roses and control rose diseases such as mildew with a registered fungicide. When selecting new roses, choose plants labeled for resistance to diseases.
- Prevent root maggots when planting cabbage family, onions, and carrots by covering with row covers or screens, or by applying appropriate pesticides.
- Control slugs with bait or traps and by removing or mowing vegetation near garden plots.
- Place pheromone traps in apple trees to detect presence of codling moth. Plan a control program of sprays, baits, or predators when moths are found.
- Monitor broadleaf evergreens for root weevils. Look for notches chewed on new leaves. Mark plants to treat with parasitic nematodes in autumn when soil temperatures are still at least 55°F.
- Plant these vegetables (dates vary locally; check with local gardeners):

*Oregon coast:* snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cantaloupes, pickling cucumbers, dill, kale, parsnips, peppers, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, sweet corn, tomatoes.

*Western Oregon:* mid-May, transplant tomato and pepper seedlings.

*Western valleys, Portland, Roseburg, Medford:* snap and lima beans, Brussels sprouts, cantaloupes, cucumbers, dill, eggplant, kale, peppers, pumpkins, onions, summer/winter squash, potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon.

*Lower elevations, eastern Oregon* (dates vary widely): snap and lima beans, beets, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, dill, kale, kohlrabi, onions, parsley, parsnips, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, tomatoes.

*High elevations, central and eastern Oregon:* prepare garden soil for spring planting.

*Central Oregon and higher elevations of eastern Oregon:* early May—onions; mid-May to late May—beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, chives, endive, spinach; mid-May to early June—dill, kale, kohlrabi, parsley, parsnips, potatoes; late May to early June—snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, peppers, pumpkins, summer squash, tomatoes.

*Columbia and Snake River valleys, Ontario:* cantaloupes, dill, eggplant, kale, okra, peppers, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon.