

## Flower Gardening – zone 6

<http://gardening.wsu.edu/>  
<http://gardening.wsu.edu/>  
<https://extension.wsu.edu/spokane/flowers-and-landscaping/>  
<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/Gardening/techniques>

Beneficial insects [PNW 550](#)

Pollination and Protecting Bees and other Pollinators [FS174E](#)

Drip Irrigation [FS030E](#)

### January:

Look through floral seed packets to determine seeding time noting May 12 – 15 as last frost date in our local area.

USDA Zone Map <https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/>

### February:

Gather supplies to start seedlings inside

Shop for new floral seeds and share saved seeds with friends.

Make sure floral selections are not considered noxious weeds in Washington State.

<https://www.nwcb.wa.gov/herbaceous-non-invasive-alternatives-for-eastern-wa>

Order plants to add to garden design.

Flower and Landscaping

<https://extension.wsu.edu/spokane/flowers-and-landscaping/>

Dividing perennials

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2076/2017/06/C189-Dividing-Perennials-15a.pdf>

### March:

Inspect all plants for winter damage.

Prune out dead and damaged wood shrubs.

<https://extension.umn.edu/planting-and-growing-guides/pruning-trees-and-shrubs>

Prune vines, roses and broad-leaf evergreens, rhododendrons,

Prepare spaces in garden for new arrivals with soil amendment and space requirements.

### Late March/Early April:

Divide Hosta, Daylilies, Mums

<https://extension.psu.edu/dividing-perennials>

Move existing plants to new locations if needed.

Seed appropriate flowers indoors.

Allow bulb foliage to brown and die down before removing.

#### Late April:

Replace old labels of perennials.

Stake tall growing perennials before they reach 12 inches.

Water and fertilize plants as needed.

Make sure soil is ready for annuals – C029

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2076/2017/06/C029-Growing-Annuals-Chart-15a.pdf>

Take cuttings from Chrysanthemums and Delphiniums to start new plants.

Transplant perennials if needed.

#### May:

Plant annuals, herbs, and perennials

Deadhead perennials if needed.

Plant Dahlias, Gladioli

Plant annuals to fill spots where bulbs were. Mark spots of bulb placement.

Prune lilacs, forsythias, rhododendrons, azaleas immediately after blossoms fade.

Plant Geraniums

Consider bulbs to order for fall planting.

Cut off daffodil foliage when yellow and dies back. Divide bulbs if overcrowded.

#### June:

Mulch perennials.

Deadhead flowers as needed.

Pinch back chrysanthemums and other perennials.

Order bulbs for fall planting.

#### July:

Enjoy your garden.

Deadhead flowers as needed.

Water plants as needed.

#### August:

Enjoy your garden.

Deadhead flowers as needed.

Water plants as needed.

### September:

Stake tall flowers.

Divide peonies and iris – <https://peony.mbgna.umich.edu/research-and-resources>

Harvest sunflowers – seed saving information

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2076/2015/08/C166-Saving-Seeds-15a.pdf>

Preparing Perennials for Winter –

### October:

Plant bulbs. Work calcium and phosphorus into soil.

Harvest sunflowers.

Mulch over roots of roses, azaleas, rhododendrons

Trim Chrysanthemums 4 to 6 inches after they finish blooming.

### November:

Cut or remove withered stalks of perennial flowers, mulch flowerbeds.

Some people prefer to leave some stalks for the birds to visit during the winter months.

Check on stored flower bulbs.

### December:

Catch up on your garden journal.

Re-design, as needed, floral gardens or plant spots.