

# SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY

## Landscape Maintenance Calendar

### WINTER

#### December

- Blow leaves and straw from entries, sidewalks, and parking areas.
- Collect leaf debris from streets and parking with sweeper truck. Compost.
- Prune back freeze-damaged perennials (bananas, ginger, etc.)
- Mulch over tender perennials with pine straw before hard freezes.
- Prune back deciduous groundcovers (indigo).
- Blow leaves and straw from the tops of evergreen groundcovers.
- Trim (or mow) lirioppe, as needed (especially if sun-damaged).
- Remulch beds and tree rings (after leaf drop)
- Scout for slug/snail damage on annuals and daylilies. Apply iron-phosphate bait.
- Scout for insect pests. (Apply diatomaceous earth to aphids on daylilies.)
- Divide and transplant (or propagate) groundcover plants.
- Prune urban forest trees to direct growth, thin scaffold branches, and remove dead wood.
- Edge all sidewalks and curbs at least once (especially in Housing parking areas where cars normally block curbs during semesters.)
- Mow and string trim, as needed, in weedy turf areas.
- Plant to fill landscape gaps (especially if planting in non-irrigated areas).

#### January

- Upon returning from Winter Break, clean up tree/storm debris promptly.
- Continue pruning urban forest trees to direct growth, thin scaffold branches, and remove dead wood.
- Mulch over tender perennials with pine straw before hard freezes.
- Trim (or mow) lirioppe (especially if sun-damaged).
- Scout for slug/snail damage on annuals and daylilies. Apply iron-phosphate bait.
- Scout for insect pests. (Apply diatomaceous earth to aphids on daylilies.)
- Divide and transplant (or propagate) groundcover plants.
- Apply soil amendments to correct deficiencies revealed by soil test results.
- Transplant/divide perennials (for propagation, or if overgrown)
- Complete any remaining planting in any non-irrigated areas.
- Mow and string trim, as needed, in weedy turf areas.
- Edge all sidewalks and curbs at least once (especially in Housing parking areas where cars normally block.)

#### February

- Complete urban forest tree pruning.
- Fertilize trees and add micronutrients (especially young trees, trees in parking islands, and aging trees)
- Prune evergreen shrubs, as needed.
- Complete application of soil amendments.
- Finalize trimming (or mowing) of lirioppe, unless new growth has already begun.
- Scout for slug/snail damage on annuals and daylilies. Apply iron-phosphate bait.
- Scout for insect pests. (Apply diatomaceous earth to aphids on daylilies.)
- Apply pre-emergent herbicide to bed areas to prevent annual weeds.
- Complete any remaining planting projects in irrigated bed areas before mowing season begins.

# SPRING

## March

- Complete pre-emergent herbicide applications in landscape beds.
- Continue pruning evergreen shrubs.
- Continue remulching bed areas with pine straw.
- Spray glyphosate every two weeks to kill weeds in open areas.
- Mow, as needed.
- Edge sidewalks.
- Fertilize bed areas.
- Trim established Asian jasmine, as needed.
- Prune back over-sized tropical (after mild winters).
- Reprogram irrigation systems.
- Inspect irrigation for leaks and damaged heads.
- Scout for insect pests (aphids on daylilies)
- Scout for slug/snail damage on annuals and daylilies. Apply iron-phosphate bait.
- Apply acephate paste to crepe myrtle trunks to control aphids.
- Apply systemic insecticide drench to plants infested with scale.

## April

- Mow and string trim weekly.
- Edge sidewalks.
- Spray glyphosate every two weeks to kill weeds in open areas.
- Plant mid-season color at campus entries.
- Blow live oak leaves from sidewalks and entries.
- Continue fertilizing bed areas.
- Check irrigation settings.
- Complete preventive insecticide applications (acephate paste crepes for aphids, systemic insecticidal drench to control scale)
- Scout for azalea lacebugs. Treat as needed.
- Apply ant bait campus-wide.
- Remulch under live oaks after leaf drop.

## May

- Mow and string trim weekly.
- Edge sidewalks and curbs.
- Blow live oak leaves from sidewalks and entries.
- Sweep live oak leaves from streets and parking areas.
- Spray glyphosate every two weeks to kill weeds in open areas.
- Mow/trim Asian jasmine groundcover areas after Spring Commencement.
- Prune spring-blooming shrubs, as needed, after they bloom (azaleas, hawthorns, loropetalums, etc.)
- Inspect irrigation systems (including coverage).
- Apply sethoxydim to suppress torpedograss/bermudagrass in broadleaf ornamentals.
- Apply imazaquin to control select weeds in tolerant landscapes.
- Scout for insect pests. (Apply spinosad if any thrips are active on holly/autumn ferns.)
- Treat individual ant mounds as they appear.
- Remulch under live oaks after leaf drop.
- Inspect all trees for termite tunnels or structural weakness.
- Prune any tree branches touching buildings, in preparation for hurricane season.

# SUMMER

## June

- Mow and string trim weekly.
- Edge sidewalks and curbs. During semester break, edge curbs normally blocked by vehicles.
- Spray glyphosate every two weeks to kill weeds in open areas.
- Plant warm-season color at campus entries.
- Complete mowing/trimming established Asian jasmine.
- Remulch any bed areas that were not remulched within the year.
- Scout for insect pests. Monitor thresholds (azalea lacebugs, spider mites, scale)
- Scout for slug/snail damage on annuals and daylilies. Apply iron-phosphate bait.
- Complete pruning of trees touching buildings, in preparation for hurricane season.
- Prune tree branches for head-clearance at sidewalks.

## July

- Mow and string trim weekly.
- Edge sidewalks and curbs.
- Spray glyphosate every two weeks to kill weeds in open areas.
- Trim established Asian jasmine, as needed.
- Scout for insect and disease pests. Monitor thresholds.
- Remulch high-visibility bed areas, as needed, in preparation for Fall semester.
- Re-apply pre-emergent herbicide in beds to suppress annual weeds.
- Re-apply sethoxydim, if needed, to suppress torpedograss/bermudagrass.
- Re-apply imazaquin, if needed, to control select weeds in beds.

## August

- Mow and string trim weekly.
- Edge curbs and sidewalks.
- Spray glyphosate every two weeks to kill weeds in open areas.
- Re-prune oversized evergreens (hollies, etc.)
- Re-fertilize trees or shrubs of concern.
- Inspect irrigation (including coverage).
- Scout frequently for red-headed azalea caterpillars. Spray *B. thuringensis* or spinosad promptly.
- Treat individual ant mounds (especially in tailgate areas)
- Scout for other pests (lacebugs on azaleas, thrips on ferns, spider mites, scale)
- Re-prune tree branches over sidewalks for head-clearance.

# AUTUMN

## September

- Mow and string trim weekly.
- Edge sidewalks and curbs.
- Spray glyphosate every two weeks to kill weeds in open areas.
- Finalize re-pruning of oversized evergreens (hollies, etc.)
- Continue scouting for red-headed azalea caterpillars. Spray *B. thuringensis* or spinosad promptly.
- Scout for other insect pests.
- Treat individual ant mounds (especially in tailgate areas)
- Inspect urban forest trees for disease, termites, and dead wood. Report any trees of concern.

## October

- Mow and string trim weekly.
- Edge sidewalks and curbs.
- Blow leaves and straw from entries, sidewalks, and parking areas.
- Collect leaf debris from streets and parking with sweeper truck. Compost.
- Spray glyphosate, as needed, to control weeds in open areas.
- Reduce irrigation settings.
- Plant spring-blooming bulbs in groundcover areas.
- Apply pre-emergent herbicide in bed areas for winter weeds (especially for vetch and beggar's lice)
- Apply ant bait campus-wide.
- Scout for insect pests. Monitor thresholds (azalea lacebugs)

## November

- Mow and string trim, as needed.
- Edge sidewalks and curbs (at least once per month).
- Plant cool-season annual color at campus entries.
- Turn off irrigation systems.
- Blow leaves and straw from entries, sidewalks, and parking areas.
- Collect leaf debris from streets and parking with sweeper truck. Compost.
- Collect soil samples from areas of concern.
- Plant trees now (especially in areas without irrigation).
- Divide and transplant (or propagate) groundcover plants.
- Inspect urban forest trees for fungal brackets as evidence of internal decay.
- Plant to fill landscape gaps.
- Treat individual ant mounds (especially around University Center before Commencement)