



Winterizing your Property – Fall 2011

Late Fall Winterization of Your Property

New England Property Management Panel - Webinar 1 – Fall 2011



NEW ENGLAND
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PANEL



Winterizing your Property – Fall 2011

Overview of Webinar

- Company Overviews
- Fall Property Maintenance
- Landscape Care
- Turf Care Preparation
- Winterizing Power Equipment
- Tree and Shrub Specimen Care
- Specific Specimens
- Q & A



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Company Overviews



LANDSCAPE COLLABORATIVE
OF NEW ENGLAND





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Noon Turf Care (978)-562-1707

- Founded in 2002 and located in Hudson, MA
- Provides full service Turf, Tree and Shrub Care
- 20 certified and licensed lawn and tree technicians to service all of your lawn and plant needs.
- Free service Calls
- pH soil testing and complete lawn analysis
- Lawn Fertilization and weed control programs
- Insect and disease control
- Seasonal Liming Applications
- Fall Potassium Applications
- Core Aeration and Seeding services
- Complete Tree and Shrub Care Programs to include wilt proofing, deep root fertilizations, insect control and disease control.





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Landscape Collaborative (617) 924-0581



LANDSCAPE COLLABORATIVE
OF NEW ENGLAND

- Located in Brookline, MA and provides full service Landscape services to Brookline and surrounding towns.
- Imaginative and winning landscape design, construction, and maintenance services for homes, businesses, and campuses throughout New England.
- Landscape solutions that combine a mastery of plant materials, sophisticated construction techniques, and over twenty years of experience in designing, building, and maintaining landscapes of many shapes and sizes.
- We believe that a well-developed landscape should offer both a reflection of and extension for the lives inside. A garden should be welcoming, offering a place for activity and contemplation.
- Working with our customers' particular preferences and budget - and the site's constraints -- Landscape Collaborative aims to create a landscape setting that succeeds on all these levels, providing a beautiful space that can be used and appreciated in many ways



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Richey and Clapper (978) 443-1333

- One of the leading outdoor power equipment dealers in Eastern Massachusetts. Owned by the Devine family of Sudbury, MA since 1983.
- Grown to fill a 25,000 square foot building on 13 acres of land.
- To this day, it is family owned and operated in Sudbury, where the Devines have lived for over 30 years. We encourage you to stop in, meet our team and see what we have to offer.
- While we deal primarily with the commercial landscape contractor market we also carry a full selection of blowers, chains saws, trimmers and accessories from Stihl, Husqvarna and Red Max along with the Ariens brand of Snow equipment.
- Our service department is staffed with five full time technicians who service what we sell.
- We offer pick up and delivery service in Sudbury, Wayland and surrounding towns for when servicing your Ariens Sno-Thro. Please call to schedule an appointment or request a pick up.





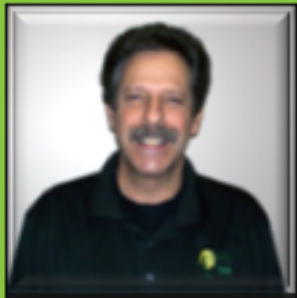
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FALL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE



Gutter Cleaning, Fall Cleanup, Irrigation Systems, Snow and Ice Prep

Gutter Cleaning

- Gutter cleaning should be performed before the fall clean up if possible. This will enable you to make a mess on the ground with the debris from the gutters and you will not need to clean the beds twice.
- Removal can be done one ladder length at a time using a small hand shovel or small hand blower. After all debris is removed you should then water test the gutters to make sure nothing was lodged in any of the down spouts.
- Pull your garden hose up the ladder and run the water into the gutters to see if it flows smoothly. If you see areas damming, look to see what needs to be removed and remove it.
- Please note gutter cleaning is very dangerous and you may be better off hiring a company for \$100-\$300 depending on the square footage of your home.
- If you do clean them yourself never over-reach while you are on the ladder and always make sure someone is accompanying you at all times.
- Not cleaning your gutters can lead to ice dams and roof/basement leaking come Winter time.



Fall Clean Up: Lawn

- Before the end of the Fall you will want to rake or blow all leaves off of the lawn, walkway, patio and decks/porches.
- Avoid removing or blowing mulch out of flower beds and you can even store some leaves in the beds to create insulation for your plantings.
- Removing all leaves, pine needles, sticks and other debris will allow the lawn to breath during snow coverage
- If debris is left on the lawn it can many times kill areas of the lawn.
- A final lawn mowing should also be performed at 2" in height and clippings should be bagged.
- If you don't have time to do your own clean-up or you need a company to perform it because its so large please contact us after the webinar.



Irrigation Systems

- If you own an underground sprinkler system the remaining water in the lines needs to be blown out by the late fall.
- Doing this avoids water in the irrigation system from freezing which can crack the irrigation lines and do other damage.
- This needs to be done by a professional as a generator/compressor is needed to blow out the system.
- Typically the cost is between \$75-\$100. At this time they can also repair any other damage they see.
- Irrigation systems should be more closely inspected and adjusted in the spring when it is turned on.



Winter Snow and Ice Prep

- Once the Fall Clean-up is completed or before the ground freezes make sure to install driveway markers or stakes to identify the layout of the driveway once its covered with snow.
- This will help protect the lawn and shrubs.
- You should also mark any other important aspects of your property that you want to protect from plow or traffic damage. (Stone walls, Entrances to walkways, Driveway drains etc.)
- Confirm that you are on your snow plow contractor's list.
- Fill oil tanks before the first storm and keep a clean path to the hookup during snow coverage.
- Buy Ice Melt now for the winter to avoid any shortages at stores.



Avoid buying any type of ice melt that has calcium in it as its caustic to your grass, plants, walkways, steps and patios.

Other Winter Preparations

- Bring all patio furniture and house plants inside.
- Drain fountains and water features and roll up garden hoses and bring them inside.
- Shut off all outdoor water faucets.
- If you're Christmas plans include a live Christmas tree, dig the tree foundation and mulch now before the ground freezes.
- Make sure all landscape lighting is secured and reset any lights that were disturbed during the Fall Clean-up. Replace any bulbs that are out too.



LANDSCAPE CARE



Perennial Care, Trees and Shrubs, Fall Ornamental Pruning, Flowerbed Mulching

Perennial Care

- The fall is also an ideal time for cleaning up your landscape and garden plantings.
- The air and soil temperatures are perfect to allow them to thrive next year.
- Divide oversized perennials and spread them throughout current bed or other beds on your property.
- Cut back all perennials and any dead growth on them.
- This can be performed with a spade or hand shovel depending on the size of the plantings.



Note: leave ornamental grasses standing for winter and cut them back in early spring

Tree and Shrub Care

- Fall planting – Planting spring flowering bulbs, most trees and shrubs.
- The Fall is the best time to plant and you can do so up until the ground freezes.
- Flowering bulbs should be planted now to ensure some additional seasonal color come springtime.
- Additional Trees and Shrubs can also be planted and typically you can find some decent pricing as the season comes to an end.
- If you do decide to plant trees and shrubs make sure you have the proper mix of healthy soil and that you include fertilizing the soil as you plant.



Fall Ornamental Pruning

- The late fall is a fantastic time to prune certain trees and shrubs.
- Remove diseased leaves and limbs – to prevent future spread next season. Look for:
 - Black spots on leaves (roses, apples)
 - Powdery mildew on lilacs, peonies and other perennials.
 - Blighted signs on tree and shrub twigs – remove below infested areas and be sure to clean tools with alcohol to prevent spread.



Specific Tree and Shrub
Care instructions for
each specimen will be
discussed at the end of
this webinar

Flowerbed Mulching

- Certain specimens can be very sensitive to New England's harsh winters.
- Mulching at the base of these plantings will help protect them from the cold weather.
- Apply a few inches of well-composted leaf or bark mulch around shrubs and perennials for additional root insulation and protection.
- You also want to water trees and shrubs thoroughly before the ground freezes (if dry weather persists).
- Mound soil or mulch around roses.



TURF CARE PREPARATION



Lawn Fertilization, Limestone, Fall Potassium, and Fall Aeration

Lawn Fertilization Preparation

- If your lawn has not yet been administered a granular winterization fertilizer this fall, now is the time to do it.
- The winterizer application acts as a carbohydrate for your lawn and it will help protect your lawn's roots and feed it through out its dormancy in the winter.
- Additionally it will help jump start the lawn come springtime giving it an edge for fast growth.
- You can order this application from your lawn care provider (if its not already included in their program) or apply it yourself.



Limestone

- If your lawn has not yet been administered a granular winterization fertilizer this fall, now is the time to do it.
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Fall Potassium

- Potassium otherwise known as Potash is a great supplemental nutrient to administer to your lawn in late fall.
- Nitrogen is for top growth and color in the turf. Potassium however works on the bottom growth of the turf. It helps develop the root system in the Fall.
- Sandy soils usually require more Potash in the fall due to leaching.
- Low pH usually dictates that Potassium is required. Even though it may be present it is not available for the root system to use.
- Potassium feedings also make turf grass more drought tolerant and disease resistant.
- It also helps turf cope with high traffic / wear and tear on the lawn if you have children or family pets.



Fall Aeration

- Lawn Aeration is the single best mechanical practice for your lawn.
- Aeration is performed by a machine that plugs cylindrical holes in the lawn. I'm sure many of you have seen it done on golf courses. (the cylinders look like goose droppings).
- Aeration can be done all season long up until the ground freezes.
- Breaks down your lawn's thatch layer, breaks apart weeds and allows nutrients and water to penetrate your lawn's root system.
- For next year if your lawn is aerated between August and October you can then over-seed it afterwards.
- Over-seeding helps build your turf density by adding new cultivars to the lawn. It will also help filling bare and dead areas.
- You can rent a machine for around \$130 per day or you can hire your lawn care provider to do it.





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WINTERIZING POWER EQUIPMENT



Lawn Mower, Small Engine Equipment, Snow Blower

Lawnmower

- Clean off built up grass & leaves from under mower deck and covers. The acids in the grass clippings will cause your mower deck to rust and attract rodents.
- If using a pressure washer keep away from electrical components & grease seals.
- Grease any grease fittings, lubricate linkages & cables as directed in your owners manual.
- Warm up engine, change oil and filter as directed in your owners manual.
- Purchase a fuel stabilizer (Stabil, K100 are common brand names) mix as per directions and let the engine run for 5-10 minutes until the stabilizer has If equipped, turn the fuel shut off valve to off and allow machine to run until it runs out of fuel.



Lawnmower

- Most manufacturers recommend pouring a small amount of oil into each cylinder via the spark plug hole and then turning the engine over slowly to coat the cylinder walls to prevent rust. Consult your manual for specific instructions.
- Change the spark plug
- Remove lawn mower blades and sharpen them or purchase a new set to install
- If equipped, turn the fuel shutoff valve to off, and let the machine run until it is out of fuel.
- Check the air pressure in your tires, inflate to the recommend pressure
- Remove the battery. (bring inside to keep from freezing) Ideally the battery should be placed on a trickle charger over the winter.



Two Cycle Small Engine Equipment

- These pieces of equipment include those that require a mixture of 2 stroke engine oil and gasoline as their fuel.
- Typically these include chainsaws, hedge trimmers, hand and back pack blowers and string trimmers
- Please note that most two cycle engine manufactures **require** the use of 89-91 octane fuel.
- Using 87 Octane can lead to permanent engine damage that is not covered by warranty.
- The higher the octane the better, we recommend using 91 or 93 octane.
- Ethanol also causes what is called fuel phase separation so it is important to shake your fuel container or equipment before refueling or after the equipment has been sitting for a while.



Two Cycle Small Engine Equipment

- Phase separation causes the gas and oil to separate in the tank which can lead to engine damage since the engine may not be getting the lubrication it needs.
- The fuels today are not the same as 10 years ago.
- Clean off any debris from cooling fins on the engine.
- Add fuel stabilizer to your gas tank, run engine for 5 minutes to allow fuel to work through the carburetor.
- Most small two cycle engines do not have a fuel shut off valve so you can either use up the remaining fuel or leave it in the machine as long as the fuel stabilizer has been added.
- If using you're leaf blower to clear light snow, remember to shake the machine a bit to help re-mix the gas/oil in the tank before using.



Snow Blower

- Late fall is the best time to get your snow blower out of the garage or shed and test run it before the first snow
- Put fresh fuel into your tank and add a fuel stabilizer.
- Check your shear pins (two stage snow throwers only) and make sure you have spares. Do not use regular hardware in place of shear pins as you can damage your gear case.
- Adjust your tire pressure to make sure your snow thrower is sitting level.
- Check the condition of your scraper bar (the flat bar along the bottom of the hopper) and skid shoes and replace as necessary.
- Grease all grease fittings as per owners manual.
- If you forgot to change your engine oil and replace your spark plug when you put your snow thrower away for the summer now would be a great time to do so.



Snow Blower

- If your snow thrower will not start and ran fine when you last used it in February you most likely have stale fuel. Fuel is technically stale after 30 days.
- The fuel forms a varnish or sludge inside the carburetor that can prevent starting. The ethanol in the fuel attracts water which can cause corrosion in the metal carburetor components.
- Sometimes this can be solved by removing, disassembling and cleaning the carburetor and sometimes it requires carburetor replacement.
- It can be prevented in the future by following the storage procedures above. Stale fuel is not covered under any manufacturers warranty policy.
- If you can't get your machine running or don't feel comfortable doing your own service, contact your local power equipment dealer today.





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TREE AND SHRUB SPECIMEN CARE



Winter Plant Protection, Trees and Shrubs, Fall Plant Fertilizing, Dormant Oils

Winter Plant Protection

- Proper cabling for weak trees, to porous fabric for ornamental shrubs, to anti-transparent sprayed on the bottom & top side of plants.
- Protect small trees & shrubs from heavy snow this winter.
- We have already seen a lot of tree and plant damage from the October storm we had.
- You probably noticed all of the snapped limbs and stressed trees that were leaning.
- Tie them up or add fencing or wooden covers.
- Install windbreaks.



Please note Winter Chemical and Organic Tree Care should be performed and assessed by a professional certified arborist

Winter Protection for Trees and Shrubs

Winter time is critical time when trees and shrubs are susceptible to the following issues:

1. Drying winds
2. Winter wind burn to buds, stems and leaves
3. Road salt
4. Frost
5. Winter sunlight
6. Broken or cracked limbs

- Drying wind and winter burn cause broadleaf evergreens and deciduous plants to lose water that is necessary to replace desiccant moisture.
- It is best to apply an Anti-Transparent to the shrubs and yews.
- For evergreen it is best depending on their size, build a burlap wall, wrap them with porous blanket or burlap.
- This will allow air and water circulation through the material and keep out damaging frost, winds, snow, salt and animals.



Fall Plant Fertilizing

Fall Fertilization to replace food supply to all plant material used during the season to cope with the environment, insects and disease.



Dormant Oils

- Fall Dormant or Horticultural Oil performed to suffocate winter insect egg masses.
- These eggs are laid in fall to carry on future populations of Aphid, mite, scale, lace bug, mealy bug & Caterpillars (winter moth, tent caterpillar & cankerworm).
- These eggs lay dormant during winter waiting for the following spring. This treatment will help to minimize the amount of eggs that will hatch out in spring.



SPECIFIC SPECIMEN CARE



White & Grey Birch, Apple Tree, Flowering Crabapple, Cherry Tree, Purple Leaf Plum, Rhododendron, Azalea, Dogwood, Sycamore, Tulip Tree, Mountain Laurel, Evergreen, Douglas Fir, Japanese Maple, Magnolia, Hydrangea, Cotoneaster, Holly, Rose of Sharon, Boxwood, Euonymus, Burning Bush



White and Grey Birch

- Known for their pleasing white bark and colorful leaves in fall.
- It is best to pick a species that will do well in snow and cold and is native to your region in order to allow your trees to return back to form by spring.
- Its recommended to not prune, fertilize or water after late August on Birches.
- Insulate the base of the tree with mulch 2-3" woodchips or compost made of leaves.
- The snow pack will mulch, insulate and keep a moderate temperature throughout winter. Do not place the mulch against the tree itself.
- Soil pH 5.0-6.5 Full Sun to Partial Shade





Apple Trees

- Can be pruned into spring or summer. It is best to have the new fall growth harden off before winter sets in. This way the buds and tree will avoid winter injury and damage by the cold.
- Wait until late winter to prune. Use sharp hand pruners for the twigs and small branches. Use loppers for branches that are 1" in diameter. Pole pruners for those high branches.
- Prune out all dead and diseased branches by cutting just above where the branch comes out to the trunk. It is called the branch collar. This area is wrinkled and curved. Cut just above where the collar flares out.
- pH 6.5-7.5 moist well drained soil. Full Sun



Flowering Crabapple

- Its best to refrain from fertilizing late summer to minimize frost and winter damage on new growth and buds.
- Water your tree early fall in the mornings to encourage evaporation. Install a 6" layer of mulch to insulate the roots.
- Be sure not to apply the mulch touching the bottom of the tree itself. If you wish to apply blankets or sheets to the trunk that is fine but remove daily in the AM so the tree can get sunlight.
- PH 5.0-6.5 moist well drained



Cherry Tree

- Pick a proper location for your tree to begin with. Air circulates and moves away from trees if there is some type of slope.
- Trees with a south facing side will be susceptible to sun scald to the tree trunks. The sun heats up the tree trunk the day and fluids start to flowing from cell to cell. Then at night the temps drop and the cells crack due to freezing juices. To minimize this damage it is best to use a white wrap that is reusable every season.
- This will allow warming sun rays away from the tree. The wrap can be removed in the spring. For moles, voles and mice wrap a piece of sheet made of Tin, about 17" high and 3" in width or you can purchase a premade one.
- To prevent deer damage, you may add a cylindrical wrap around the flexible wrap. It is usually for young trees 2' high and 4" in diameter. Also available are true bark wraps. Mulch is okay too. Use a 3" layer but not touching any portion of the tree trunk.
- pH 6.0-7.5 well drained soil





Purple Leaf Plum

- One of the most beautiful trees known for its vibrant pink flowers and purple leaves.
- Best to plant in full sun in moist soil that is well drained.
- PH should be 6.0 to 7.5 to promote tree vigor. Prune after flowering and for size control.
- Prune back in winter. Always remove any broken or diseased branches immediately.
- PH 6.0-7.5 Well drained soil



Rhododendrons

- Years ago winter protection was never even considered, just let them go to nature. After developing different types and varieties of rhododendrons, we now are able to get them through our east coast winters.
- The easiest way to protect them is by applying a fluffy mulch made of whole or chopped up oak leaves or salt marsh hay applied around the base right up to the plant. It can be put down right over any existing mulch. Use 4-6" in depth.
- Ground freezes, time to put down your fluffy homemade mulch. Best for small or newer plants. Anti-desiccants can be applied in a waxy form to the top of the leaves and will seal in moisture. "chap stick for trees" In a 8 oz spray bottle, fill your bottle about 1" with the A-D then fill with 6" water. Shake and use when temps are 34-40 degrees in Nov /Dec. If we get a January thaw you can hit them again on the last 40 degree day. This material can be used on all non-deciduous plant material.
- pH 4.5-6.0 moist, well drained, full sun-part shade



Azaleas

- In the rhododendron family. Get them ready for winter by watering them in the fall before the ground freezes. Usually established Azaleas will need 20 minutes in a drippy hose couple times a week during season.
- Feed them in spring and or fall with a slow release product for acid loving plants. This will get them ready for winter.
- Mulch 2-3" for root ball protection or you may make your own consisting of chopped leaves, pine needles, or wood chips. This will help minimize temp. Temperature variation that may cause damage to the root put this down after the ground freezes.
- Do not place the mulch up against the trunk for fear of rodents. Prune after flowering in the spring to promote new growth by hand pruners. Also remove dead or weak branches at this time. Spray an anti-desiccant November/December coating all leaf tissue. This will help to minimize wind and winter burn. Reapply on a 40 degree day in late January if necessary.
- pH 4.5-6.0 moist well drained soil, Full sun/Partial shade



Dogwood

- Flowering Dogwood & Kousa Dogwood – It is best to well hydrate your dogwood in the fall.
- Water a couple times per week.
- With young trees 1-4 years old, it will not hurt to use tree wrap on the trunk and branches to reduce the chance of frost cracks to the tender bark.
- pH 5.5-6.5 moist well drained soil



Sycamore

- The whole goal of tree winter protection is to minimize water loss from the foliage in general. It is best to compost sycamore leaves where they come down early every autumn.
- Use compost comprised of their leaves, wet the leaves thoroughly upon installation and weigh them down with sticks.
- Be careful not to place the mulch too close to the trunk for fear of mice damage. This will help to insulate the root system and keep temperatures consistent.
- pH 6.0-7.5 moist and dry soil conditions



Tulip Tree

- Have leaf buds that provide natural winter protection.
- Their buds are protected during the winter by 2 smooth grayish brown coverings without scales.
- In the spring the buds open one leaf over the other called stipules. The bud is like a series of little boxes one inside the other and in each box is a leaf.
- pH 5.5-7.0 moist well drained soil



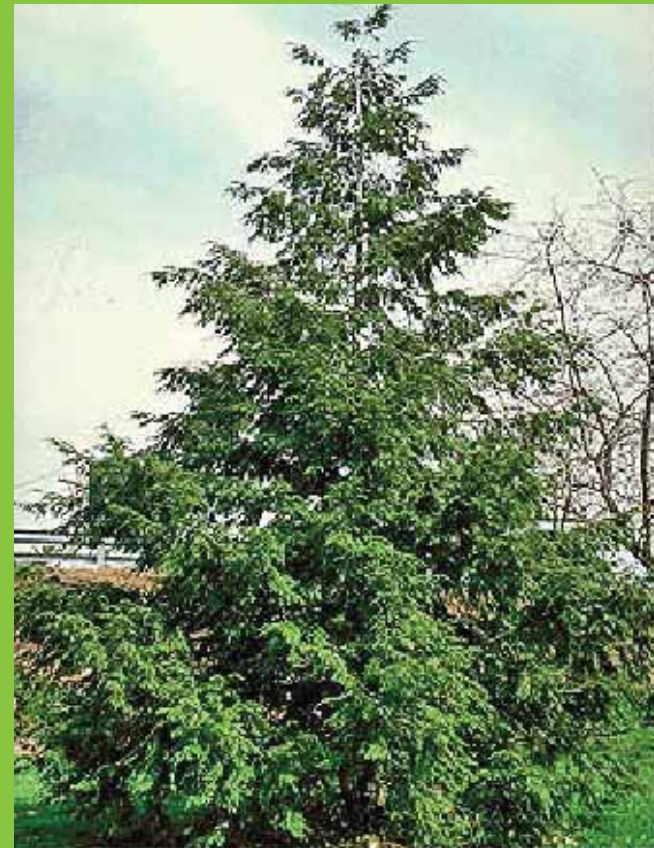
Mountain Laurel

- It is best to plant mountain laurels in partial shade to reduce sun scald and in an area that is fairly insulated from high winds during winter.
- If such plants are planted in areas with high winter wind and sun exposure they will lose more water and moisture and have a difficult time coming out for winter.
- It cannot be stressed enough that the going of winter protection is to reduce water loss from the foliage.
- Apply an anti-desiccant in Nov/Dec to leaf tissue to minimize water and wind burn. Reapply in January after thaw on a 40 degree day.
- pH –well drained soil



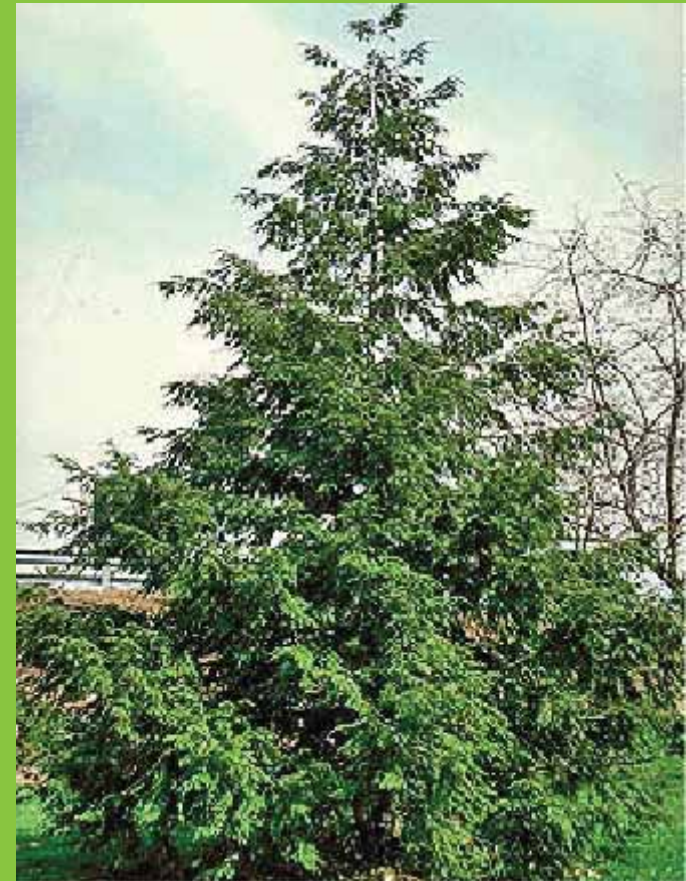
Evergreen

- *Yew, Hemlocks, Arborvitae – Are among all evergreens that cannot keep enough moisture in their needles during winter.
- There is nothing wrong with placing a good 12" of leaves to keep frost out.
- Many homeowners are concerned when they come out in the spring to find their evergreens all brown and yellow. This is caused by winter wind and sun which cause water loss in the foliage while the root system is in frozen soil and cannot replace moisture as it transpired by the plant material.
- Temperature fluctuation due to the sunny exposure varying from sun to shade. This causes injury or damage to the foliage.



Evergreen (cont)

- In general, chlorophyll in the foliage can be destroyed during cold bright winter days when temps are below 28 degrees. This causes yellowish white bleaching on the needles. The ways to minimize winter injury to young evergreens are to water them throughout the year and in the fall.
- Never plant them on a south/southwest side of a structure (your home) or in areas with high wind and sun exposure.
- Besides insulating the root system with leaves, a burlap wall can be created with wooden poses to keep out harsh winds for you taller trees (10+ ft). Shorter plants can be burlapped or use a breathable shrub blanket. If your evergreens receive some browning or discoloration wait until mid spring to prune out the foliage that is injured.
- Fertilize early spring to encourage new growth.



Douglas Fir

- Begin by fertilizing in Oct/Nov, especially the 1st few seasons after installation. This will help to maintain robust color, disease, insect resistance, root development and quick growth.
- Use a slow release granular fertilization for acid loving plants and spread $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance from the dripline out from the furthest branch. This will allow the rain to water the fertilizer in. If you apply it inside the dripline it will not get watered in thoroughly.
- Avoid high winds in sheltered areas in the north or east of your house. A wind screen constructed with burlap and wood will help to minimize winter burn. Do not wrap your firs, this can cut off air circulation. Use 4" layer of mulch to insulate the root system.
- Generally your Douglas firs do not need to be pruned due to their natural shape.
- pH 5.0-6.5 moist well drained soil



Japanese Maple

- 2 ½ -3" of shredded hardwood mulch during the season to minimize evaporation of water. Water 2x a week during the season deeply & more often if its a new tree. Don't worry about some tip burn of the leaves. It is either over/under watering or the root system is under developed.
- Don't fertilize your problems away if your tree looks stressed. Some kelp may help a little.
- Check for insect and disease issues. Prune your tree late summer/early fall to get ready for winter. Prune out middle to increase air circulation & sunlight. Also prune out all dead twigs & branches. Re-mulch 3" of shredded hardwood if needed & move it away about 3-4" from the trunk.
- During winter, remove snow as soon as possible from tree tops. With proper pruning and mulching, your tree should remain healthy with minimal issues.
- pH 5.0-6.5 well drained



Magnolia

- There are several types of magnolias. Star magnolias are usually quite hardy for winter.
- In general it is best to apply a 4" layer of mulch around the base of the trunk out beyond the drip line.
- Piling snow around it will add further protection.
- Plant your magnolia in a southern full sun location beside a house, building or solid fence to minimize wind damage.
- During a heavy front, irrigate the tree with a garden sprinkler when temps go below 34 degrees. Continue watering through the night. Shut off when temps go past 34 degrees.



Hydrangea

- When hydrangeas are young they can be wrapped in a shrub blanket.
- As they grow larger, this is more difficult task. As long as temps do not go below 5-10 degrees most hydrangeas do not need winter protection. The concerns are the buds.
- If you want to protect larger hydrangeas, tap metal fence rails into the ground and wire mesh around metal. Secure to the rails in a circular pattern. Fill with oak leaves and cover with Styrofoam sheet.
- If you do not have the materials, insulate the base with oak leaves and pine needles and snip off the old dried flowers.
- Great for decoration.



Cotoneaster

- Does not tolerate single digit temperatures for extended length of time.
- There are many varieties from upright to a lower growing ground cover type.
- During the late summer there are red berries that ripen and turn reddish/orange in autumn.
- Cotoneasters can be pruned any time of the season but be sure to remove any saucers.
- Insulate bottom with mulch and cover foliage with mounds of leaves over the bush for single digit temperature protection.
- pH 6.0-7.5 moist soil.



Holly

- There are many varieties of holly. Some come in upright tree configurations and some in small brush form.
- Use 2-4" layer of organic mulch made of chopped leaves, pine needles or wood chips.
- Best to water in drought periods and in fall to get ready for winter before the ground freezes.
- Holly usually require one feeding per season or a slow release granular.
- Applying an anti-desiccant will help to minimize wind, winter burn, and sun scald. Spread more mulch after the ground freezes.
- You may also make up a small wind barrier made of burlap. Never wrap your shrubs with plastic.
- pH varies 5.5-7.0 moist well drained soil



Rose of Sharon

- If you are planting one in the fall, wrap loosely for winter protection and mulch with layered torn newspaper and straw.
- Best time to prune is late winter.
- Fertilize lightly in spring and fall. Over fertilization can cause buds to fall off.
- For established Rose of Sharon, mulch with a heavy batch of leaves after the first frost and the ground freezes.
- pH 6.5-7.5 moist well drained



Boxwood

- Once your boxwoods are established, water during drought periods and in late fall before the ground freezes. This will help reduce moisture loss due to their shallow root system.
- Mulch with 2-4" layer of chopped leaves or other organic material as boxwood root system prefer cool soil conditions.
- Prune anytime of the year being careful not to remove more than a third of its height during a single season.
- To help minimize wind exposure and winter sun, spray with an anti-desiccant late fall.
- You may also protect them with light burlap or evergreen.
- PH 5.5-7.0 well drained



Euonymus

- Cut back 1/3 in early spring to encourage new growth.
- They like well drained soil.
- Insulate with pine needles during winter.
- Hit with an anti-desiccant in fall to minimize winter and wind burn.
- pH 6.0-7.5 moist well drained



Burning Bush

- Mulch your burning bush with a 2-4" layer of organic material. Use chopped leaves, shredded bark. This will minimize soil moisture loss.
- Trim in early spring to natural contour or desired shape.
- Protect for winter with burlap, evergreen boughs, or other breathable material.
- You can also build an "A" frame of wood over each plant to protect from heavy snow.
- Tie wrap branches loosely together where snow and ice usually collect.
- Knock off with a broom during snow storms if possible.
- pH 6.0-7.5 moist well drained





Winterizing your Property – Fall 2011

Thank you!

Q & A



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