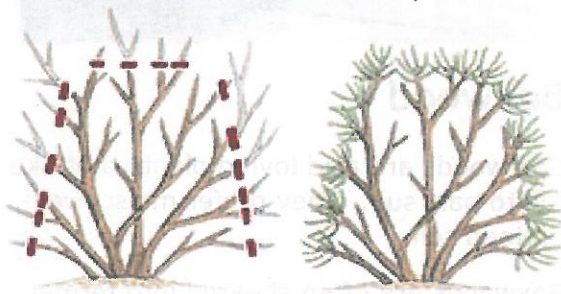
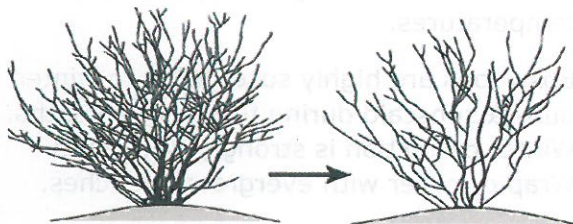


General Pruning

When pruning shrubs, be sure not to prune branches at the same points you did the previous year, this will cause a 'Witch's Broom'. It occurs when a cut/prune is done in the same area of the branch each year. Preventing sunlight to reach the inside of the plant.



It is important to know the proper time of the year in which you should prune your plants. Plants pruned at the improper time of year could be detrimental to their flowering and / or their survivability. Prune any spring flowering shrubs right after they are done blooming. Prune any non-flowering shrubs in late fall or early spring. Do not prune during or just following the initial growth of new leaves. At that time the shrub's food storage is low.



General Protection

Protect from rabbits, mice & deer especially in the winter months, as they love the tender wood. Cover with leaves, spray with Wilt Pruf, or put a plant protection bag over them during winter to protect from animals, winter burn. When wrapping with burlap – place burlap as a fence-like structure a short distance away from evergreen.

Broadleaf Evergreens

Broadleaf evergreens are rarely without leaves. As new growth emerges, the oldest leaves are shed. In extremely cold and dry winters, a majority of the foliage may be shed, however the plant remains alive. Broadleaf evergreens need to enter winter with adequate moisture in the soil in order to survive the loss of moisture through their leaves due to drying winter winds and sunscald. Remember to keep the soil moist until the ground freezes.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS



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Azaleas & Rhododendrons

Azaleas and Rhododendrons are classified as 'Broadleaf Evergreens' which means the leaves will dry up in winter and some may hold on throughout winter, but as the new growth emerges, it will push off the old foliage. These plants thrive in acidic soil. The most common problem with these plants is chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves. This is not a disease, but usually means that the soil is not sufficiently acidic. These roots are extremely shallow and they must be kept moist at all times. Mulch to help with moisture and to protect roots from the heat of summer and the cold winter. For acidifying your soil, fertilize with Aluminum Sulfate.

It is important to prune these plants at the proper time of the year. These plants should be pruned right after blooming has finished. Plants can be pruned hard to shape, but then leave them alone the rest of the year. Pruning too late will result in the loss of blooms for the next season.

**AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS
ARE NOT DEER RESISTANT & NEED
PROTECTION ESPECIALLY IN WINTER.**

Euonymus

Depending upon the climate, most Euonymus will retain their leaves during the winter months. In colder temperature zones, some foliage may fall.

Grows well in sun, partial shade or shade. Choose a variety of Euonymus that can be highlighted by other colorful foliage / plants in your landscaping.

Euonymus tolerates almost any soil conditions, except extremely wet areas.

Pruning may be done in spring to maintain a formal shape if desired.

Euonymus are susceptible to winter burn and sunscald during the winter months. Winter protection with leaves or evergreen branches is strongly suggested.

**EUONYMUS ARE NOT DEER RESISTANT
& NEED PROTECTION ESPECIALLY IN
WINTER.**



Boxwood

Box woods are acid loving plants that like full to part sun. They prefer moist, well-drained soil.

Boxwoods are often sheared into formal hedges. To ensure foliage will continue to grow all the way to the bottom of the plant, be sure to prune the sides of the Boxwood with the sides extending out a little further than the top. This allows the bottom foliage to receive the needed sunlight to continue to produce foliage. Allow at least one month between the final shearing and the first autumn frost so new growth will not be injured by the colder temperatures.

Boxwoods are highly susceptible to winter burn & sunscald during the winter months. Winter protection is strongly suggested. Wrap or cover with evergreen branches.

Boxwoods ARE MORE DEER RESISTANT

'Deer Resistant' should not imply that deer will never eat it. It simply means that it is less attractive to deer. If deer or rabbits are hungry enough they will eat anything. There are numerous repellents for deer and rabbits, remember to rotate repellents after every third application.