

Niara Arborvitae - group of young trees

Arborvitae

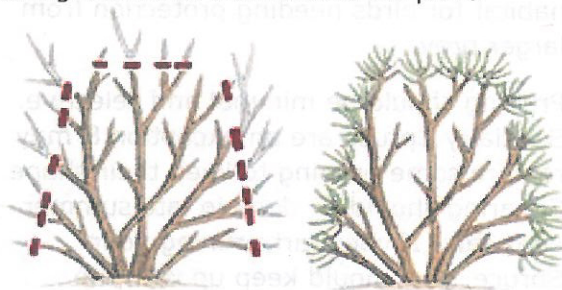
Arborvitae tolerate wet / moist soil areas or will grow well in sandy soil, but must be adequately watered due to their shallow root system. In early fall, these plants shed some of their older interior foliage, this is normal; however, if brown foliage is coming from the tips of the plant, check for disease or insect problems. In winter, the foliage will remain green (maybe a different shade of green / brownish). Arborvitae do not do well in full shade.

The best time to prune is approximately one month after the new grow of spring has emerged. When pruning into a hedge, the bottom needs to be wider than the top to ensure the lower branches receive enough sunlight. ARBORVITAE ARE NOT DEER RESISTANT & NEED PROTECTION ESPECIALLY IN WINTER.



General Pruning

When pruning evergreens, 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.



Evergreens need to enter winter with adequate moisture in the soil in order to survive the loss of moisture through their foliage due to drying winter winds and the sun. Keep the soil moist until the ground freezes. Evergreens prefer acidic soil, they take in nutrients from their foliage as well as from their roots. Use a water soluble fertilizer (in spring) to help put nutrients and moisture back into their foliage and roots. A slow release, granular fertilizer for evergreens can also be used. Signs that evergreens are not getting enough food are off-colored foliage and spindly, slow growth.

General Protection

Protect from rabbits, mice & deer especially in the winter months, as mice and rabbits love the young, tender wood and deer love the evergreen foliage. Wrap with burlap, spray with Wilt Pruf, or put a plant protection bag over some evergreens during winter to protect from animals, winter burn & sun scald. When wrapping with burlap - place burlap as a fence-like structure a short distance away from evergreen.

EVERGREENS



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Juniper

Junipers are tolerant of adverse conditions. They require full sun and good drainage. During summer droughts, they withstand heat and dry conditions.

Prune Junipers at any time except when the temperature falls below 32 degrees. Prune only as needed, most need little or no pruning. The best time to prune is early spring prior to new growth. Since new growth comes only from the growing tips, branches cannot be pruned back into the wood without foliage on it. If the shrub is pruned back to bare wood, it will have a permanent bare spot.

Low growing Junipers can be used as groundcovers, while upright Junipers can be used for screens, hedges and windbreaks.

JUNIPER 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.

Spruce

Spruce prefer moist, well drained areas, or will grow well in sandy soil, with hot, dry conditions but must be adequately watered until well established. Spruce prefer full sun and acidic soil. Excellent habitat for birds needing protection from larger prey.

Pruning should be minimal and selective. Specialty Spruce are an exception & may require some pruning to keep their shape. Shearing should be done in late summer – early fall. If you start pruning your Spruce, you should keep up with the pruning as to not have imbalanced outgrowth, which can happen if you stop pruning.

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Cypress and Yews

Cypress and Yews prefer full sun or part shade. Grows best in moist, well-drained soil. In early fall, these plants shed some of their older interior foliage, this is normal; however, if brown foliage is coming from the tips of the plant, check for disease or insect problems. In winter, the foliage will remain green (maybe a different shade of green / brownish).

CYPRESS AND YEW ARE NOT DEER RESISTANT & NEED PROTECTION ESPECIALLY IN WINTER.

