

Seasonal Maintenance Schedule

APRIL

- -Clean up perennials by cutting back foliage before new growth starts, and pull back rock to accommodate new year's growth.
- -Prune deciduous trees to establish a strong framework, remove crossed, rubbing or parallel branches and prune out competing central leaders. Prune suckers and water sprouts.
- -Shrubs, prune dead, dying branches to encourage flowering and to control size and shape of the shrub. Thin out overgrown shrubs by remove one third of the older, thicker canes to ground level.
- -Fertilize evergreens.

MAY

- -Divide summer and fall blooming perennials every 3 years.
- -Apply pre-emergent herbicide for weed control.
- -Pinch off perennials that become to leggy.
- -Annual plantings.

JUNE

- -Deadhead perennials to keep them looking their best, remove yellowing leaves, pinch off or remove flower stalks when blossoms are spent.
- -Feeding and relentless pest control.
- -Fertilize shrubs and perennials to encourage flowering and growth.
- -Prune back spring flowering plants.
- -Prune evergreen candles to promote thicker growth.
- -Fertilize evergreens.
- -Wilt proof.

JULY

- -Apply pre-emergent herbicide.
- -Deadhead perennials.
- -Monitor pests and diseases.
- -Mosquito control.

AUGUST

- -Divide spring flowering perennials every 3 years.
- -Deadhead and thin out over crowded plants.
- -Fertilize evergreens.
- -Prune summer flowering shrubs

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER

- -Deadhead perennials.
- -Wilt proof evergreens.
- -Winterize specified perennials and shrubs.

SPECIALTY SERVICES OFFERED

- -Hardscape enhancements-Sealing, Gloss-N-Guard, Weed Blocker
- -Soil testing with analysis recommendations
- -Pesticide applications
- -Annual plantings
- -Perennial dividing
- -Fertilizer programs
- -Evergreen tree revitalization