



Fertilizing Guidelines for your Plants

Newly Planted and Transplanted Plant Stock

We recommend using Fertilome Root Stimulator when planting or transplanting to reduce transplant shock and increase root development. Apply according to package directions.

Follow up with an additional application several weeks after planting and then once a month throughout the season. Pour the fertilizer water solution on the soil in the root zone, not over the top of your plants because it can potentially burn tender new foliage.

Time to Stop Fertilizing

From about August 15th to October 15th, it is best to avoid doing things that promote fall growth. Fertilizing or pruning at that time encourages new, tender growth that may not be winter hardy.

Established plants

Fertilize all your plants at least once a year. The best time to fertilize is in early spring and/or late Fall. These nutrients help develop top growth, leaf color, flower production and even pest resistance! Consult our landscape team at Lammscapes about types of fertilizer that will work best for your long-term landscape needs.

Other Recommendations

- Never alternate using fertilizer and weed killer in a sprayer; keep separate sprayer for each.
- Never apply fertilizer greater than the recommended rate.
- Never leave granular fertilizer to sit on leaves as it may burn them.

Fertilization is an important part of caring for mature trees. In a natural forest situation, decaying vegetation is broken down into nutrients in the soil where plants can easily use them. In landscape, where leaves and grass clippings are removed from the lawn, less nutrients are available for the trees. Fertilization by man is a necessary substitute for nature.

Mature trees will tell you that they need fertilization.

Look for:

- Sparse foliage
- Small, poorly colored leaves
- Short annual twig growth
- Large amounts of deadwood
- Dieback at the ends of branches

Fertilizing your mature shade trees:

1. Fertilize the feeder root area by making imaginary circles at 2 feet intervals under the tree to 6 to 8 feet beyond the dripline of the outermost branches.
 2. Make holes in each circle 2 feet apart and 12-15" deep with a crowbar, soil auger or probe.
 3. Evenly divide the recommended amount of fertilizer among the holes.
 4. Cap the holes with peat moss, sand or soil to avoid damaging existing turf.
- You may also broadcast fertilizer over a mulched root zone or double the rate of lawn fertilizer over the root zone.
 - Mature evergreens may be fertilized the same way, being careful not to let the fertilizer come into contact with the foliage.