



Localscapes University

Maintenance



Tree Maintenance

- Prune dead, diseased, and crossing branches in early spring before leaves develop
- During dry winters and the first two years, supply extra water while root systems are still developing



Shrub Maintenance

- Remove dead branches
- Remove branches out of sidewalks and undesirable areas
- Cut off dead flowers



Ornamental Grass Maintenance

- Cut grasses back once per year, leaving 18" of the plant above ground
- Divide into four sections when the plant's center starts to die, or the plant has exceeded its available space



Perennial Plant Maintenance

Early spring:

- Use hand pruners to cut the plant back, all dead material can be removed. Leaving 2-3 inches of the plant above the ground if there is new growth from the base

Summer:

- Cut off any dead flowers or stems



Planting Bed Maintenance

- Water with drip irrigation
- Apply 3-4" of mulch
- Avoid soil compaction
- Minimize soil disruption
- Use herbicides only **AFTER** you've done the first four steps



Planting Bed Maintenance

Post-emergent Herbicide

- Glyphosate, a kill-all for weeds
- Be careful around ornamental plants

Organic version:

- Hand pulling



Skip the Weed Barrier Fabric



Lawn Maintenance

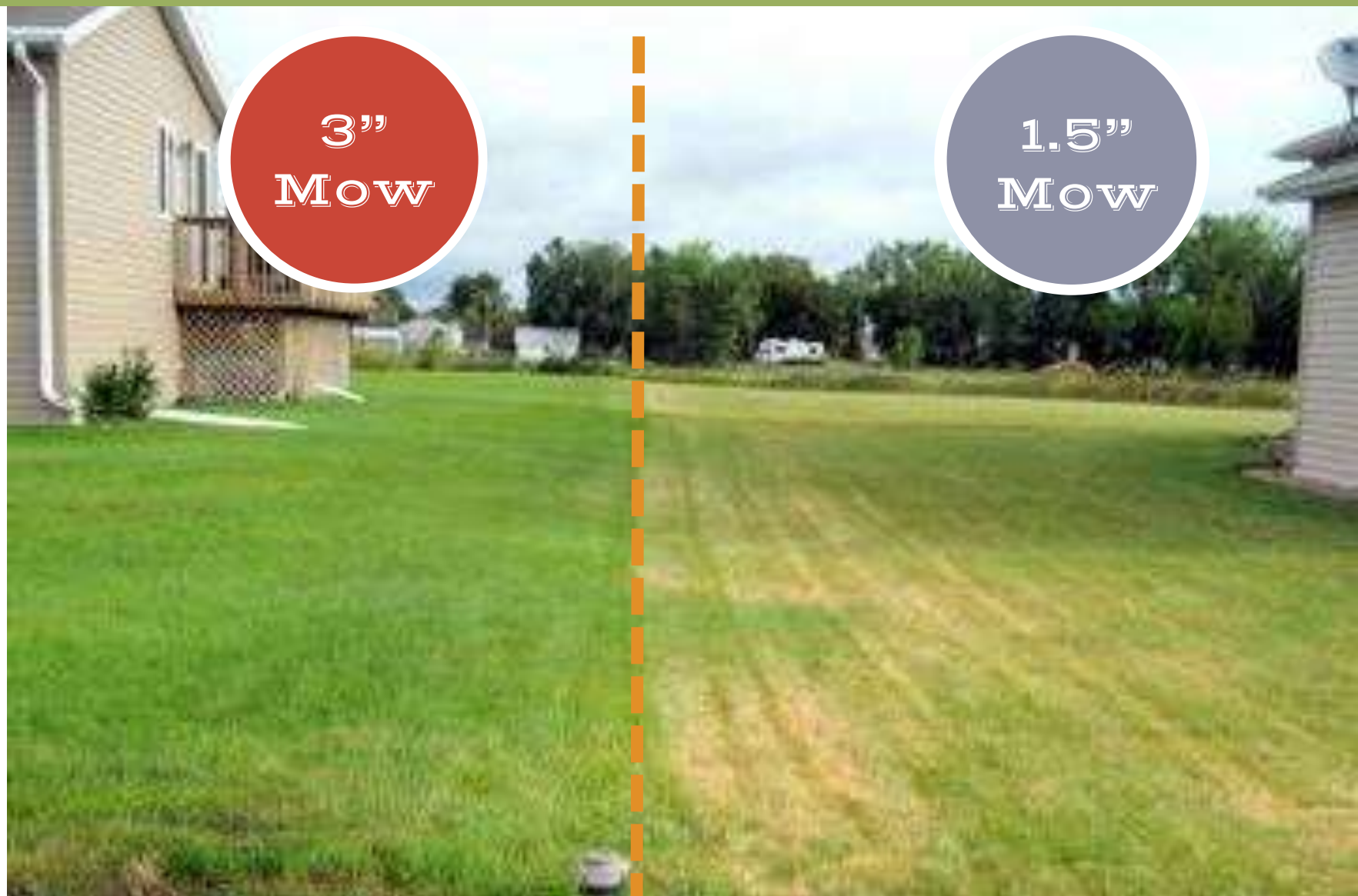
- Set your mower at 3" or highest setting
- Lawn is stressed every time it is mowed
- Taller lawn means deeper roots
- Deep roots help lawn deal with drought
- Don't bag clippings every time



Mowing Height

Both lawns received similar amounts of water but were mowed at different heights.

- South Dakota State University



Lawn Health

Short lawn allows
more sunlight to hit
the soil, helping
weeds germinate &
grow

Weed Control

Apply chemicals sparingly but before weeds go to seed



Lawn Edges

Scalping or
beveling of edges
leads to weeds
and unhealthy
lawn.



Edging

A clean-cut
edge
reduces
problems

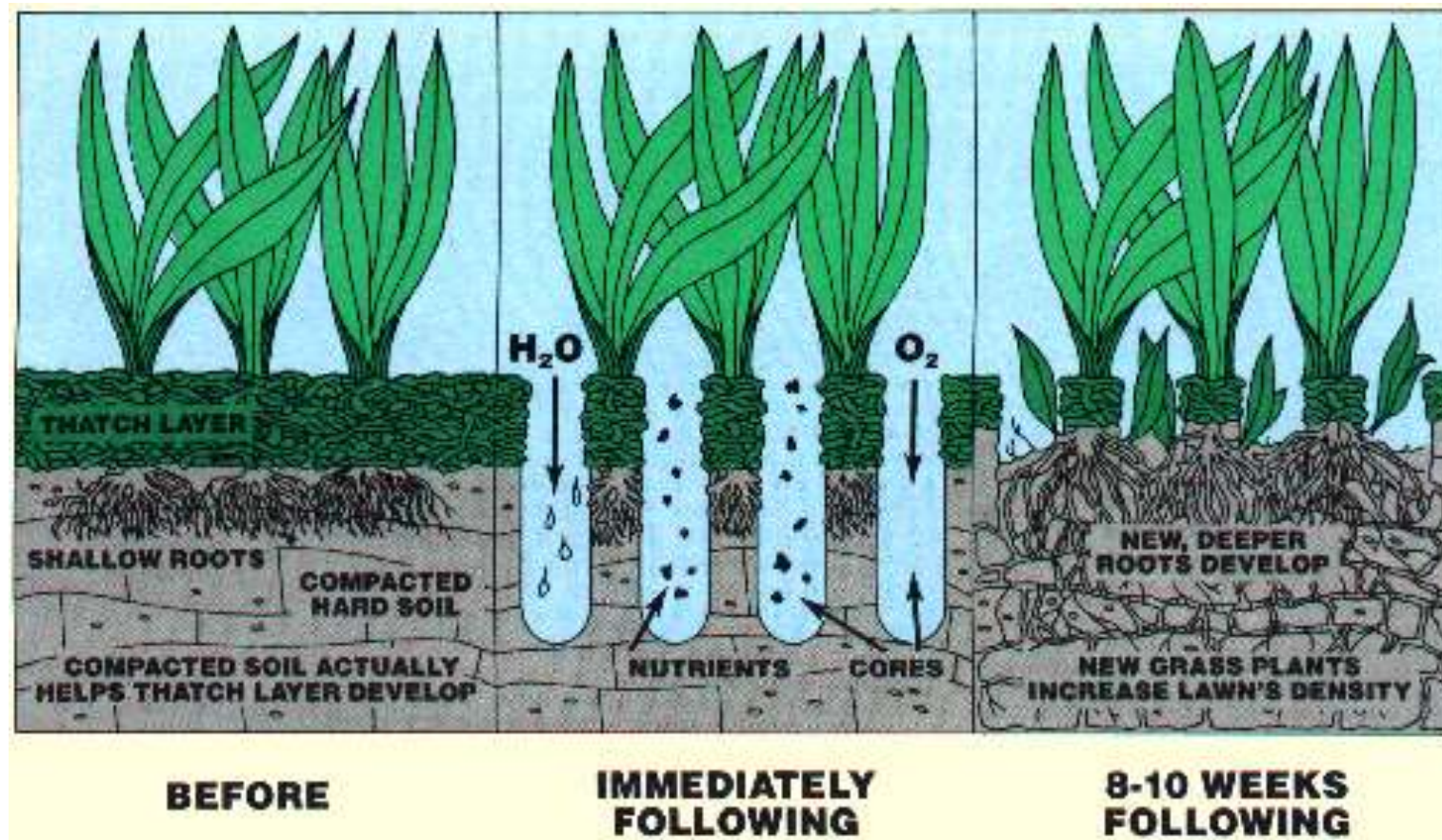


Aeration

Best Practice

Core Aeration:

- removes 4-inch plugs from the lawn
- Improves water penetration
- Reduces compaction
- Should be done once per year (especially in clay soil)
- Spring is the most beneficial time to aerate



Fertilizing

Nitrogen
Necessary for a
healthy, dense
lawn

1st

Phosphorus
Healthy root
development

2nd



3rd

Potassium
Helps with
drought
tolerance

Fertilizing Schedule

Fall: September-October

(Most important application of the year)

Early Spring: March-April

Late Spring: May-June





Join the Work Group!

- Ask questions
- Share photos
- Get advice!





Questions?



Landscape for where you live.

www.Localscapes.com

