



INSIDE OUT
landscape & hardscape
design - build

www.insideout-design.org

Watering and General Landscape Maintenance Guide

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to landscape your property! Following these guidelines will ensure success to keep your landscaping looking its best and protect your investment.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding your landscape, please feel free to contact us or your local extension office to diagnose problems.

FERTILIZATION

Annuals and perennials: Starting early spring, fertilize every two weeks with an organic water soluble fertilizer or use compost to naturally fertilize; do not fertilize in mid to late fall .

Trees and shrubs: Inside Out Design installs a 2 year slow release fertilizer tab, after this no fertilizer is needed.

Azaleas and Rhododendrons: Fertilize after blooming with a slow release fertilizer formulated specifically for these plants (such as 20-7-7). Also use a soil acidifier. Iron chelate (copperas) or aluminum sulphate.

PRUNING

Trees and shrubs: These may be pruned from March-September, only if needed. Dead, damaged, or diseased branches should always be removed promptly. Call a certified arborist for large jobs. Evergreen trees do not like to be pruned.

Deciduous shrubs: Prune in late fall or early spring. Flowering shrubs that bloom on the previous season's growth should be pruned after flowers are gone. Shrubs that bloom on new growth should be pruned in early spring before the new growth begins.

Azaleas and Rhododendrons: Prune after spring blooming has ended.

Deciduous trees: Prune, only if necessary, during November to March while they are dormant, with the exception of maples which require pruning during the summer.

Ornamental grasses: Cut grasses back to 3-6" in very early spring, usually around March 15th.

Annuals and perennials: Remove spent blooms and trim as needed. Cut plants back after a hard frost or leave throughout winter, then cut back in early spring.

Spring bulbs: Cut foliage back after the leaves or the plant have completely turned yellow.

WEED CONTROL

- Use weed mat for natural weed control; weeds or grass may penetrate the cloth at times.
- Use a 2-2 1/2" layer of mulch to help prevent weeds.
- Corn gluten or granular weed preventer should be applied over the entire mulched bed every 60-90 days.
- Pull them!

EDGING

- Weed eat along the edge of the bed for routine clean up.
- Edge the bed once a year by hand with a shovel or with a bed edger.

PESTS AND DISEASE

If you suspect an insect or disease problem, bring a sample in a sealed storage bag to us or your local extension office for diagnosis and treatment.

MULCHING

Fluff your mulch once in spring and once in fall; add mulch as necessary. The level should be 2-2-1/2". Never pile mulch at the base of the plant or tree trunk; keep the base clear.

OTHER

- If you have trees that have been staked, all stakes and guy-wires must be removed in 8-12 months. Failure to do so will result in permanent damage to the tree.

These are very general guidelines; some plants need special care and/or fertilizers.

<i>plant</i>	<i>best time to prune</i>	<i>fertilize</i>	<i>common pests</i>	<i>common diseases</i>	<i>other...</i>
azaleas/rhododendrons	prune only for shape and size control in early summer, after the spring season flowers fade	young plants need a light application of specialized azalea/rhodo food or a natural soil additive two times a year	lace bugs, mites	root rot, petal blight	relatively low maintenance plant that provides a showy bloom each spring
black eyed susan	dead-head spent blooms to promote production of more flowers, remove dead foliage only in spring	every 4 months with a slow-release fertilizer	thrips, leaf miners, aphids, sawflies	crown and root rot, botrytis, anthracnose, gray mold and stem rot, mildew, rust	mostly disease and pest resistant
coneflower	can be cut to soil level late fall or left to provide bird seed and winter interest and cut back early spring	slow-release fertilizer during the first year, no need to fertilize once established	sweet potato whiteflies, aphids, Japanese beetles, eriophyid mites	stem rot, powdery mildew, Aster yellows	mostly disease and pest resistant
new jersey tea	late winter, before blossoming starts if necessary	slow-release fertilizer 1 time in early spring	aphids, caterpillars, lacebugs, leafhoppers, lygus bugs, mealybugs, root maggot flies and scales	leaf spot and powdery mildew	attracts hummingbirds and butterflies
hosta	late fall	slow-release fertilizer in early spring	aphids, slugs and spider mites	crown rots and leaf spots	slugs are a common problem, use baits or dishes of beer to keep off foliage
hydrangea macrophylla (<i>mophead or oakleaf types</i>)	blooms on old wood, only prune in the summer (before August) if needed	slow-release fertilizer 1 time in the spring or early summer	aphids, four-lined plant bugs, slugs, snails, spider mites, rose chafers, thrips and whiteflies	powdery mildew, leaf spot, rust	You can change the color of your hydrangeas by adding acid (blue) or alkaline (pink)
hydrangea paniculatas/arborescens (<i>peegee or Annabelle types including lime light and little limes</i>)	blooms on new wood, can be pruned any time except spring and summer	slow-release fertilizer 1 time in the spring or early summer	aphids, four-lined plant bugs, slugs, snails, spider mites, rose chafers, thrips and whiteflies	powdery mildew, leaf spot, rust	only hydrangea type that can be pruned into tree form
hydrangea (<i>endless summer</i> ®)	blooms on old and new wood, do not cut back to the ground.	slow-release fertilizer 1 time in the spring or early summer	aphids, four-lined plant bugs, slugs, snails, spider mites, rose chafers, thrips and whiteflies	powdery mildew, leaf spot, rust	You can change the color of your hydrangeas by adding acid (blue) or alkaline (pink)
winterberry holly	early spring before new growth to encourage berry production	slow-release fertilizer 1 time in early spring	leafminers and scales	leaf spot and powdery mildew	offers seasonal interest, and fruit for wildlife
chokeberry	late winter before bud break, remove root suckers to prevent spread	slow-release fertilizer in early spring	aphids, beetles	powdery mildew, leaf spot	fruits are edible, but tart and bitter, therefore making a better jam or jelly than snack
liriope	cut or mow, at the highest setting, in late winter or early spring	slow-release fertilizer 1 time in the spring or early summer	scales, slugs and snails	root rot	great ground cover, edger or accent plant
ornamental grasses	early spring	slow-release fertilizer in early spring	aphids	rust	tend to be remarkably free of pests and diseases
st. john's wort	early spring before they leaf out	slow-release fertilizer 1 time in early spring	thrips, scales	rust, leaf spot	hardy, native plant loved by butterflies, has been used for medicinal purposes by many cultures
sedum	lightly in spring	general purpose fertilizer in spring	aphids, ladybeetle, ambush bugs, fungus gnats	mold and mildew, stem rot, leaf spot and rust	hardy, drought-resistant plant with thousands of varieties

too confusing or too much to handle? let us maintain your garden!

protect your investment!!!

HAND WATERING GUIDELINES

Transplants and container grown shrubs (count to 40) and perennials (count to 20):

Water DAILY for first 2 weeks after installation.

Three times weekly for the next 3 weeks.

Twice weekly for the rest of the year.

Balled and burlapped trees and shrubs:

2 times weekly for the first 3 weeks after installation.

Once weekly for the rest of the year.

On trees, you can just leave the hose on a slow drip and put it on the tree for about an hour each time you are supposed to water.

Container/potted plantings:

Water daily or as needed, make sure all containers have holes in bottom for proper drainage.

DRIP IRRIGATION WATERING

- Water once weekly, once landscape is established, adjusting for weather conditions.
- Use a rain gauge or moisture meter to measure weekly rainfall and apply only the amount of supplemental water needed.
- It is very important to have the irrigation system zoned correctly so that the plant beds are not getting as much water as the lawn.

Overwatering is the most common problem with irrigated landscapes! Remember, rain and snow counts as irrigation.

Don't have a drip irrigation system?

Let us install one for you!

Drip irrigation conserves water, reduces weed growth, reduces plant stress and plant disease and saves you time and money!

4 Watering Rules:

1. The best time to water is in early morning, and if necessary, in the evening. Do **NOT** water in the heat of the day.
2. These are **very general** guidelines, and need to be adjusted according to rainfall, weather conditions, and soil type.
3. Watering should be slow and deep, especially on trees and shrubs. If you have a drip or irrigation system, or even hand watering, please make sure every plant is getting water at its root, but be sure not to **over** water. (A good sign you are overwatering is if nutsedge - a grassy looking weed - pops up everywhere.)
4. Dig through the mulch and feel the soil with your hands or buy a moisture meter!
5. Newly installed plants and trees need to be watered through late fall and winter.

WARRANTY FOR LANDSCAPES:

All properly cared for trees and shrubs are warranted for one year after planted with a onetime replacement policy; perennials, grasses and roses are warranted through the growing season in which they are planted. Discounted material, annuals, bulbs, sod, seed, and transplants carry **no** warranty. Crape myrtles and any other "finicky" plant carry a shared warranty, 50% of material and labor costs for replacement. Any plant which has died or is suffering due to acts of nature or negligence are not warranted. Failure to pay within 20 days of invoice date voids warranty. Notify us within 30 days of plant decline for plant diagnosis in order to be covered. Warranty is non-transferable.

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for updates, weather warnings, and other gardening information and sign up for our monthly newsletter full of month-by-month gardening to-dos!

We provide maintenance services!

Caring for your garden can be time consuming and maybe even impossible for you, but is vital to keeping the installation thriving. We can help free up your time (and back) and care for your garden as often as you wish. Typically, spring maintenance occurs in February and March, call in January or early February to get on the schedule.

- Bi-Annual and Annual Maintenance
- Spring/Summer/Fall/Winter Cleanup
 - Monthly Maintenance
- Residential and Commercial Maintenance



HAND WATERING SCHEDULE

Installation:

	WEEK	DATE	CONTAINERS	B&B	SOD
WEEK 1-2 WATER DAILY	WEEK 1				
	S				
	M				
	T				
	W				
	T				
	F				
	S				
	WEEK 2				
	S				
	M				
	T				
	W				
	T				
F					
S					
WEEK 3-5 WATER 3X/WEEK	WEEK 3				
	S,M				
	T,W				
	TH,F,S				
	WEEK 4				
	S, M				
	T,W				
	TH,F,S				
	WEEK 5				
	S, M				
T,W					
TH,F,S					
WEEK 6-8 WATER 2X/WEEK	WEEK 6				
	SMTW				
	TFS				
	WEEK 7				
	SMTW				
	TFS				
	WEEK 8				
	SMTW				
TFS					

Once established, water 1-2 times weekly for the first year.

Always monitor moisture in soil and account for rain levels or extreme heat. FEEL THE SOIL WITH YOUR HANDS!!!!