

10/10/2020

#### Perennials:

- Cut back perennials that are brown and withered. Divide overgrown perennials this fall, and feed them with Garden Trust..

#### Flowering Bushes:

- Do not prune any spring flowering shrubs, like Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Lilac, Forsythia, Spirea, Viburnum, Deutzia, or Weigela. If they are pruned now, next years flower buds will be removed.

#### Tree and Shrubs:

- The best time to touch up your landscaping is now while the weather is cooler. You can plant new trees or do a complete landscape overhaul. Plants planted in the fall, will have a stronger root system than plants planted in the spring. Also, an application of [Kick Start](#) after planting trees and shrubs will improve root systems. Stronger roots will help plants thrive during next year's summer heat.

#### Grass:

- Weeds that emerge with the grass seed, were not from the grass seeds, but the weed seeds that were left behind in your soil from the previous season. These weed seeds will germinate at the same time as the grass seed. To kill these weeds, you will need to apply [Speed Zone](#) this fall or next spring. *Speed Zone* and other lawn weed killers do not work efficiently in temperatures below 55-60 degrees. DO NOT APPLY the *Speed Zone* until AFTER the new baby grass has begun growing and has been cut twice. Otherwise, the baby grass will be damaged if the application is applied too early.
- Many people have reported seeing white grubs while renovating their lawns. If you find more than 6-7 grubs per square feet, use [Bayer Dylox](#) to get rid of the grubs. If there are less than 6-7 grubs per square feet, then use *Turf Trust* to out grow the grub's damage.
- If you have not already done so, feed your lawn with [Turf Trust](#). Grass fed with *Turf Trust* will multiply up to 200-300% which will crowd out winter weeds. *Turf Trust* is the most complete lawn fertilizer formula available to homeowners.
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- Lawns that are not fed with a fertilizer, will become weed patches soon.
- Lawns that are neglected, but still look nice, are most likely crabgrass lawns. These lawns will die after the first frost.
- Lawns in cooler climates can be renovated by skipping applications of weed killers. Cut your lawn short. Rake out the weeds and crabgrass with a *cavex rake* or a *power rake*. Sow your grass seed directly in the remaining grass even with the weeds and crab grass left behind. With the cooler weather, the crab grass will die on its own. The weeds can be dealt with later.
- It is important to get your grass seed sown as soon as possible. Soil temperatures fall fast in our Northern Broadcast areas. Soon, some varieties of tall fescue and bluegrass seed will not be able to germinate in the cooler temperatures. An advantage of using Water saver R.T.F. tall fescue grass seed is that it will more readily germinate in lower soil temperatures than other varieties of tall fescue grass seed.

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Lightly water the newly seeded Water Saver RTF daily until it germinates. After germination water longer but less frequently. Apply kick start to the newly seeded areas 3-5 days after seeding.

House plants:

- It is time to take your house plants indoors in most Northern States. When you bring them in make sure to spray them first with [Summit year round spray oil for houseplants](#). People living in Mid-Atlantic States can wait two more weeks before taking their plants indoors.
- While your house plants are indoors, use [Seamate](#) every time you water. Let your house plants get slightly dry between waterings.

Shrubs:

Hydrangeas that look pale and the leaves develop maroon brown spots and yellowing leaves are running out of food. Next season feed them twice with Garden Trust. Once in the early spring and once again after the final set of flowers. Overwatering of established re blooming Hydrangeas , and compost rich soil can cause them not to bloom.

Trees:

- Deciduous trees and shrubs that drop their leaves in the fall should be fed with [Plant Trust](#) one time in October/November, preferably as soon as possible. For pear trees, use 1/2 ounce of *Plant Trust* for every foot of the height of the tree. For apple trees, use 1 ounce of *Plant Trust* for every foot of the height of the tree. For the remaining fruit , shade, flowering trees, and shrubs use 2 ounces of *Plant Trust* for every foot of the height of the plants. Remember these trees and shrubs only need to be fed *Plant Trust* one time a year.
- White pine trees that are over 15 feet and look dull are probably dying because of overwatering , non-draining clay soils, or sprinkling systems. These trees are at risk for secondary infections such as pine tree borers or nematodes. If you are seeing holes in the trunk of the tree, it is likely that the tree is infected with pine tree borers. You will not see the damage from the nematodes because they work below the ground, damaging the tree's root system.
- Arborvitae, pines, and cypress that show yellowing of the inner needles/foliage do not need treated if the yellowing is less than 50%. This is normal and these yellow needles/foliage will drop. If the yellowing is more than 50%, it is an indication that the plant has not grown enough because it was under fed. Feed all evergreens in early spring with [Plant Trust](#).