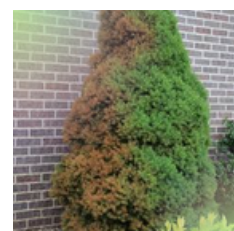
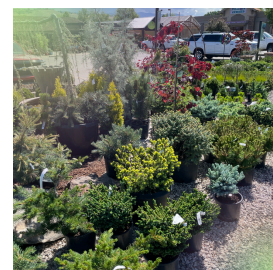


Evergreen Care Guide



FarWest
landscape + garden

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We love evergreen shrubs and trees for the year-round interest, wildlife habitat and structure they bring to Idaho landscapes.

Tips for keeping your evergreens happy:

- 🌱 Plant slightly high rather than too low to encourage healthy root growth and drainage.
- ☀️ Choose a location with the right amount of sunlight for the plant's needs.
- 💧 Irrigate with drip-line emitters rather than pop-up sprays for more efficient, targeted watering.
- 🌿 Fertilize with slow-release Espoma plant tone fertilizer to provide steady nutrition.
- ✂️ Prune thoughtfully to maintain healthy growth, shape and structure.

PLANTING EVERGREENS IN THE TREASURE VALLEY

Plant in full sun and provide well draining soil is key for Arborvitae, Cedar, Juniper, Pine and Spruce success in the Treasure Valley.

Soil Amendment– EB Stone compost (30% EBS to 70% native soil)

We amend our high alkaline clay soil so it is well draining and plant roots are not soggy.

Use Fertilome Root Stimulator or Espoma Biotone on the root ball when planting.

Be sure to plant evergreens a little higher, vs. too low. Place bark mulch on top of the soil once planted to help shade the roots. Keep the mulch 6-8 inches away from the trunk of the tree.

Fertilizing- Use slow-release Espoma plant tone during the growing season March thru late June.

Watering- Deep water when planted and regular drip line emitter irrigation throughout the growing season. Pop-up sprinklers often are not enough, drip irrigation is preferred. Plan to water your plants every couple weeks in March & April with the hose if our temps are in the mid 50s or warmer and until your irrigation is turned on for the season. In September or early October with daytime temps in the high 50s to 60s, plan to deep water once a week with your irrigation system or your hose until the ground freezes.

What's up with my Evergreen?

Seasonal needle drop or brown interior needles

This is a normal process for many evergreens and isn't usually a cause for concern unless the browning extends from the trunk to the branch tips.

- Brown needles deep inside the plant that usually appears in late summer or fall.
- Outer needles stay green and the inner brown needles are normal at this time.

Winter and/or Summer burn and foliage scorch symptoms

- Browning on the south or west side of your evergreen.
- Outer foliage affected first.
- Damage becomes obvious in late winter or early spring.

Common causes:

- Frozen, dry soil prevents water uptake. This is why we deep water late fall.
- Dry winter winds, bright winter sun or relective heat from a wall or fence.

Treatment:

- Prune dead tips after new growth begins.
- Water well before the ground freezes each fall.
- Mulch the root zone, keeping bark 6" away from the tree trunk.

Graying or rust needles with fine webbing

Shoot! You may have spider mites. To confirm, take a blank piece of white copy paper and place it under a branch and tap the branch against the paper. If you see little red spots on the paper, stop by FarWest for Neem or fertilome Triple Action. Apply either treatment early morning so tree foliage does not burn.