TreeTalk



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Winter can wreak havoc on landscapes. While we can't control the cold or snow, we can take steps to limit damage to your plants. Here are some useful effective ways to protect your landscape during winter months.

Deep Root Fertilization

This fall consider a deep root fertilization program for your landscape. Fertilizing not only provides nutrients it also reduces soil compaction allowing oxygen to reach the root system improving the overall health of your landscape.

Apply Antidessicants

When extreme cold temperatures arrive broad leaved evergreen plants struggle to gather the moisture they need. To survive they tape into their stored moisture, making them more susceptible to conditions. Antidessicants create a thin layer of protection over the leaf's surface locking in moisture.

Prepare Your Trees for Wind, Snow and Ice

Windy conditions are exaggerated when snow and ice have gathered on the branches creating a dangerous situation. Professional pruning, cabling, and bracing will reduce failure potential and preserve the beauty of your trees.

NTVE Company News:



This year the TCIA Expo is in Columbus, Ohio. Chris, John, Bryan and Jennifer will be attending this year to maintain our Certified Arborist credential and further our education. While at the Expo we will be shopping for a mini skid Steer. This will improve efficiency and safety. Also, last spring we added a new vehicle to our fleet!



Preventing Deer Damage: Quick Facts

- · It is difficult to move deer out of areas where they are not wanted.
- · A hungry deer will find almost any plant palatable, so no plant is "Deer Proof"
- The two types of deer repellents are Contact Repellents and Area Repellents.
- · Netting can reduce deer damage to small trees.
- · Adequate fencing to exclude deer is the only sure way to control deer damage.

Although browsing deer are charming to watch, they can cause extensive damage by feeding on plants and rubbing antlers against trees. In urban areas, home landscapes may become the major source of food. Deer can pose a serious aesthetic and economic threat. Damage is most commonly noticed in spring on new, succulent growth.

Management Strategies

It is difficult to move deer out of areas where they are not wanted. Not all strategies are practical for every homeowner. Practical management strategies include selecting plants unattractive to deer, treating plants with deer repellents, betting and tubing, and fencing.

The placement of plants in part determines the extent of damage. Plans more susceptible species near the homes, in a fence area, or inside a protective ring of less-preferred species.

Get Feeding!

People go to sleep every night and wake up in the morning. Trees go to sleep evert autumn and wake up every spring. This sleep, technically called **dormancy** enables tress to survive hard winter periods.

Growth above ground essentially stops during dormancy and ends only after a period of sustained chilling. Besides cold temperatures the shorter day lengths help to trigger dormancy. Growth resumes when warmer temperatures and longer days return in the spring. However, roots are never truly dormant. Even when only a portion of the soil is warmed, roots in the warmed region will grow, which is why fall is a great time for fertilizing.

By fertilizing in the fall, some of the nutrients will have a chance to be absorbed by the roots and will already be in the ground when the roots resume functioning in the spring. Since we don't see the roots, we often don't realize that they continue growing and absorbing nutrients long after the leaves fall, often into December, and begin working again in the spring before the leaves return.

If you'd like to start a fall fertilizing program give us a call to set up a free estimate.



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