



*Part 2: Landscape Management*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Types of Fertilizer**

**General-purpose  
(10-10-10, 16-4-8)**

**Slow-release**

**Organic**

**Liquid**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Selecting a Fertilizer

Consider:

- **Cost**
- **Type of plants to be fertilized**
- **Site conditions**
- **Growth response required**
- **Soil test results**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## General Fertilization

**16-4-8, 12-4-8**

### New Plantings

**10-10-10, 8-8-8, 13-13-13**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Forms of Slow-release Nitrogen

- **IBDU (Isobutylene diurea)**
- **Sulfur-coated urea**
- **Ureaformaldehyde**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**

Total Nitrogen (N)	12.09%
5.0% Slow Release Ureaform Nitrogen*	
5.2% Ammoniacal Nitrogen	
1.8% Urea Nitrogen	
Available Phosphoric Acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	4.00%
Soluble Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	8.00%
Magnesium (Mg)	0.50%
Sulfur (S)	2.80%
Iron (Fe)	1.00%

Nutrient Sources: Urea, Methylene Urea, Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Sulfate, Ammoniated Superphosphate, Muriate of Potash, Sulfates, Dolomite, Ferrous Sulfate.

Potential Acidity Equivalent: 160 lbs. Calcium Carbonate per Ton.

\*3.6% Water Insoluble Nitrogen (WIN) and 1.4% Springly Soluble Nitrogen.

**Get the most nutrients  
you can for your dollar**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

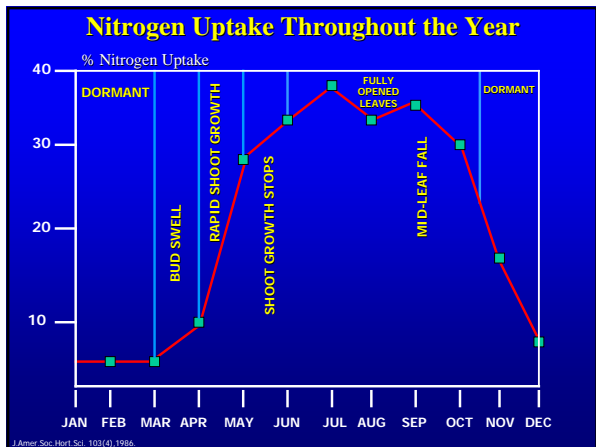
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Fertilization Frequency

Depends on:

- The type of fertilizer and its release duration
- The type of plants being fertilized
- The desired growth rate

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Fertilizing Established Plants

### How Much to Apply?

**1 pound of nitrogen  
per 1,000 square feet**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

16-4-8

**$10/16 = 0.6$  lbs. per 100 sq. ft.**

**2 cups of dry, granular fertilizer = 1 lb.  
Therefore, approximately 1 cup (1/2 lb.)  
of 16-4-8 will be needed per 100 sq. ft.  
of bed area.**

---

---

---

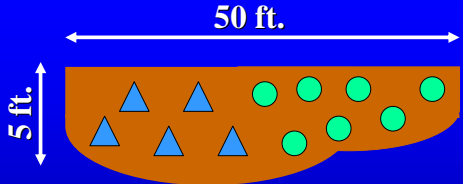
---

---

---

---

---



5 ft. x 50 ft. = 250 sq. ft.

16 - 4 - 8 = 0.6 lbs./100 sq. ft.

$$\frac{0.6}{100} = \frac{x}{250} \quad X = 1.5 \text{ lbs. (3 cups)}$$


---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

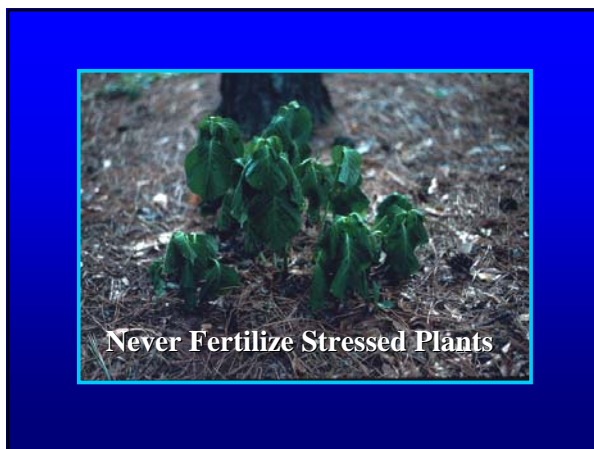
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

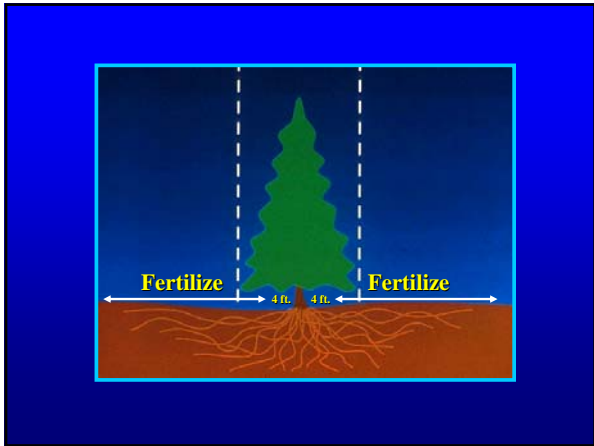
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Questions?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

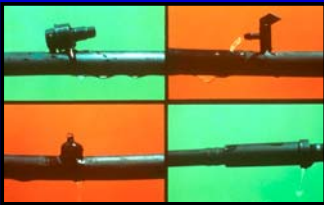
---

## Drip Irrigation

Uses 30% to 50% less water than sprinkler irrigation  
Avoids spraying foliage so diseases are less likely to occur

No spray drift

Only need to water 25% of the root area



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Monitor the Output of Your Sprinkler System



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Adjust timers frequently according to changes in rainfall patterns



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

A low-cost rainfall sensor will prevent the irrigation system from running during rain



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Target irrigation to plants that show signs of stress

- Gray/green Color
- Wilting
- Dying Branches

Use a hand-held hose with water breaker or a sprinkler can to target irrigation to plants that need water

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

For most efficient use of water, irrigate between 9 pm and 9 am to avoid evaporative loss of water.

Avoid light, frequent irrigation because it encourages shallow rooting and increases water demand of the plant.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

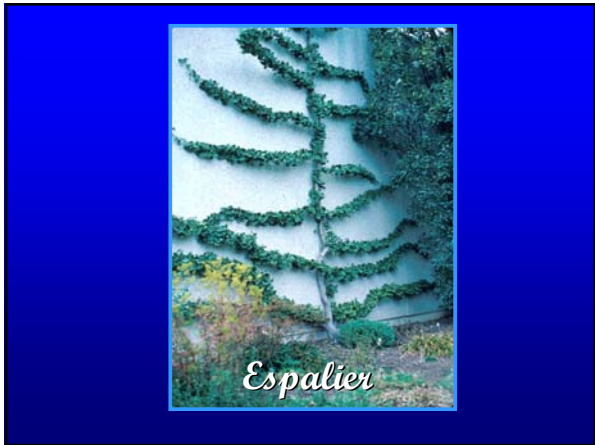
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Three T's for Proper Pruning

- Using the appropriate **TOOL**
- Using the correct **TECHNIQUE**
- Pruning at the right **TIME**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

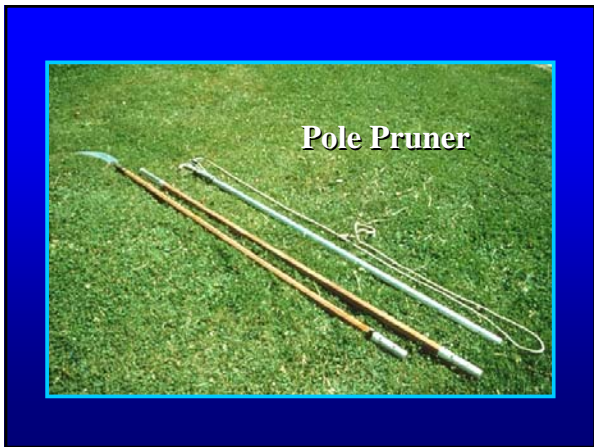
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

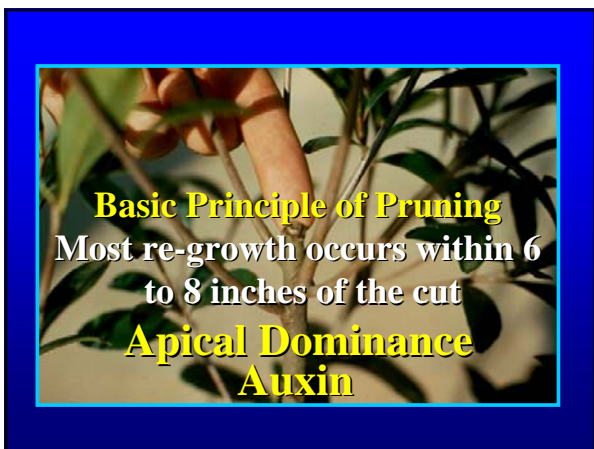
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

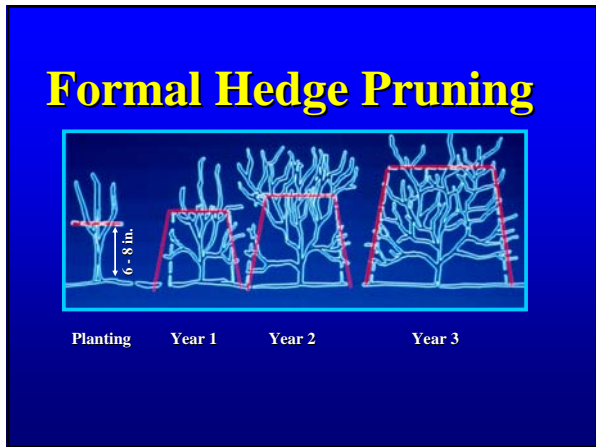
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

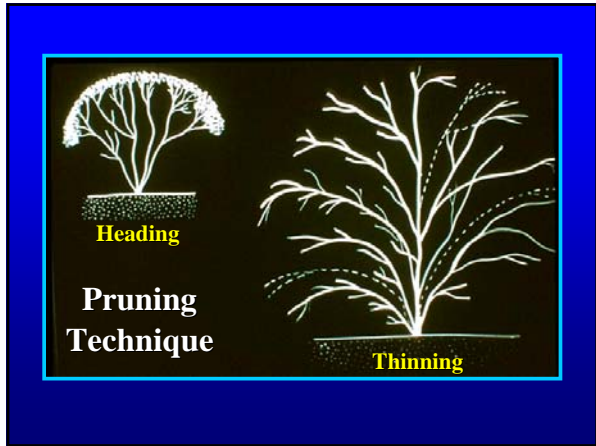
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

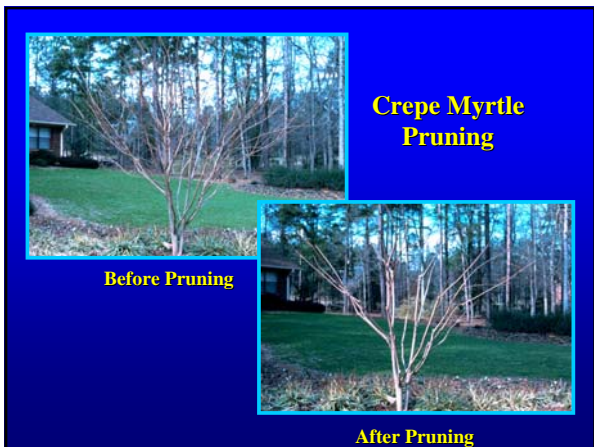
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Renewal Pruning



Never do renewal pruning in fall or early winter  
Do renewal pruning 4 to 6 weeks before  
spring growth begins

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Year 1:**  
Remove half the  
growth  
Thinning and  
heading cuts



**Year 2:**  
Remove other  
half of old wood



Shrub is now  
smaller

## Renewal Pruning

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Do Not Severely Prune

Conifers (Pine, Spruce, Juniper)  
Boxwood

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Deciduous  
Tree  
Pruning**

---

---

---

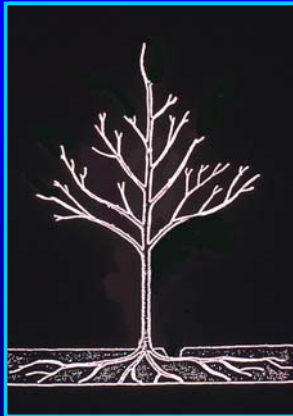
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

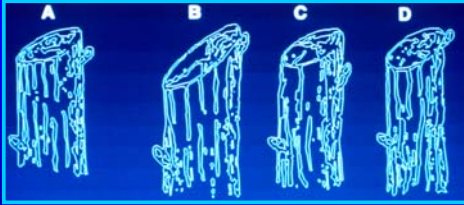
---

---

---

---

## Making the Cut



**Right**

A: just above a bud,  
slight angle

**Wrong**

B: too wide an angle  
C: too far from the bud  
D: too close the bud

---

---

---

---

---

---

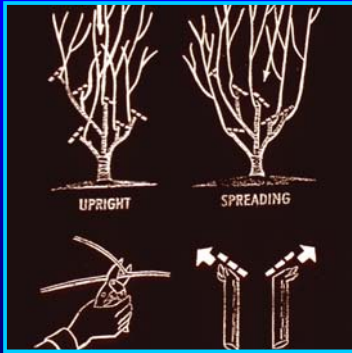
---

---

---

---

## Pruning Influences Growth Habit



---

---

---

---

---

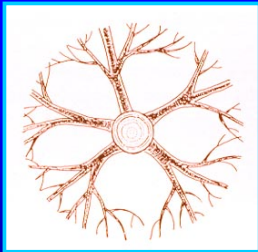
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

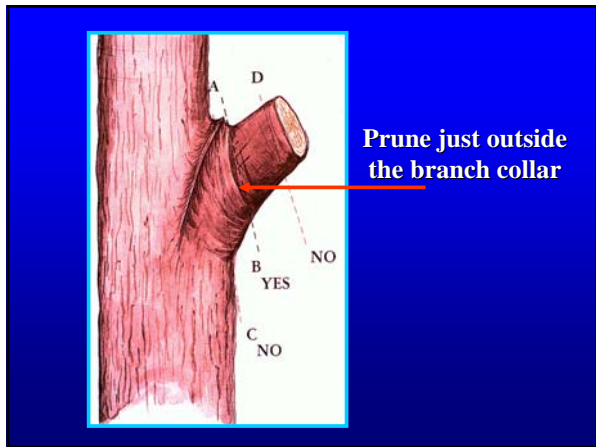
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

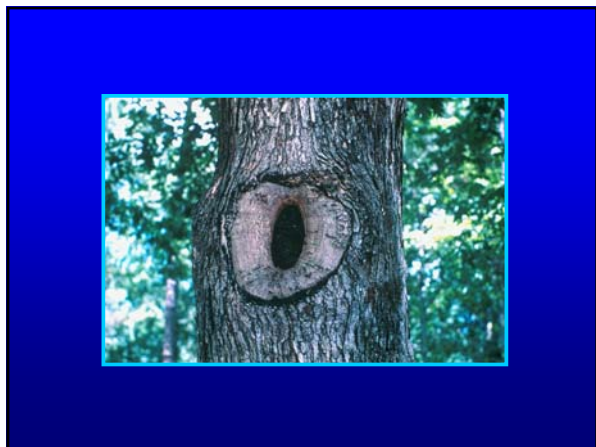
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Pruning  
Conifers**



---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



**Pruning  
Broadleaf  
Evergreen  
Trees**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Spring vs. Summer Flowering

Prune spring-flowering plants after they bloom

Prune summer-flowering plants before new growth begins

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Spring Flowering Plants

- Azalea
- Forsythia
- Oakleaf Hydrangea
- Flowering Cherry
- Flowering Quince
- Dogwood
- Redbud
- Rhododendron
- Bradford Pear
- Wisteria

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Summer Flowering Plants

Crapemyrtle  
Glossy Abelia  
Goldenrain Tree  
Rose-of-Sharon (Althea)  
Nandina  
Shrub Roses  
Sweetshrub

---

---

---

---

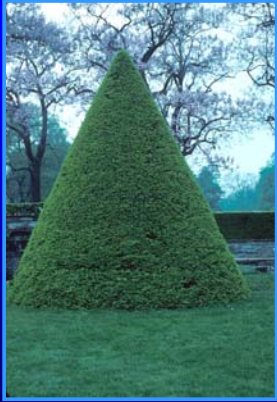
---

---

---

---





*Questions?*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



*Best Wishes  
For a Successful  
Master Gardener  
Program*

---

---

---

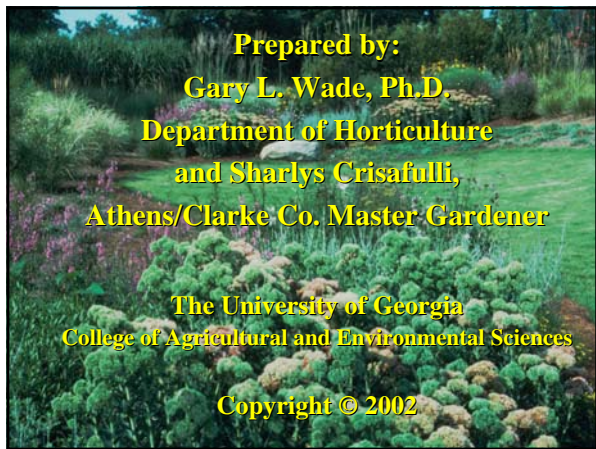
---

---

---

---

---



**Prepared by:**  
**Gary L. Wade, Ph.D.,**  
**Department of Horticulture**  
**and Sharlys Crisafulli,**  
**Athens/Clarke Co. Master Gardener**

**The University of Georgia**  
**College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences**

**Copyright © 2002**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---