TREE'S ARE AN INVESTMENT.

- Invest in Tree Maintenance and reap the numerous returns.
- Mature trees have greater benefits (economic/environmental) than young ones.
- * Extend the lifespan of large, mature trees with routine maintenance.

MATURE TREE CARE

- Tree Inspection
- Mulching
- Fertilizing
- Pruning

- Assess for tree vitality:
 - new leaf or bud formation
 - leaf size
 - twig growth



Crown dieback
 (gradual death of
 the upper part of
 the tree)

 Trunk decay; loose bark, deformed growths, conks (mushrooms)



- Lean:
 - Cracked soil?
 - Exposed roots?

INSECTS & DISEASE

- Correct diagnoses is essential.
 - Know the type of tree/plant.
 - Patterns of abnormality?
 - Disease?
 - Insects? (chewing, sucking, boring)

MULCHING TO REDUCE STRESS

- Moderate root environment from temperature and moisture extremes
- Reduce competition from weeds and grass
- Prevent mechanical damage from lawncare equipment
- Add nutrients to the soil (organic)

How?

 2-4" deep; cover as much of root system as possible; keep base mulch free away from trunk

SOIL MANAGEMENT

- Nutrients
- pH
- Drainage
- Pore space (air and water space)

Accredited Soil Testing Laboratories in Ontario (OMAFRA: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food)

PRUNING: prevention & correction

- Dead or dying
- Diseased
- Improve structure (reduce risk)
- Increase air flow or light

Improper pruning can create lasting damage or even shorten the tree's life.

TIMING: When To Pruning

1) Dead or dying or diseased or damaged at any time.

2) Before spring flush

Avoid: Heavy pruning after spring flush Never: while leaves are opening in spring or falling in the autumn

HOW TO PRUNE: Proper cutting



*Just outside branch collar. DO NOT cut the collar

*Reduce the weight of large limbs.

HOW MUCH TO PRUNE

- Depends on tree's size, species, age, pruning objectives
- Younger trees can tolerate higher %age than mature trees
- General Rule: no more than 25% of crown should be removed *less for mature trees.

YOUNG TREE PRUNING

For good tree development.

Location of cut is critical.

Cut at a 45 degree angle

ESTABLISHING STRONG STRUCTURE

Goal:

Strong central trunk with sturdy well-spaced

branches



SELECTING BRANCHES TO PRUNE

- Spacing and balance, vertically and radially
- Watch for branch sizes
- Narrow angles, tight crotching (enclose bark)
- No more than 25% of canopy

*wait to prune newly planted trees in 2nd or 3rd year.

WOUND DRESSING

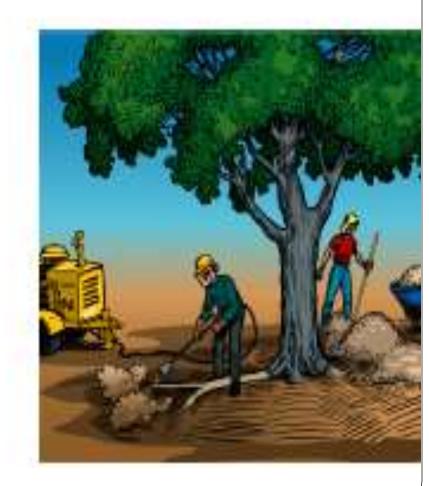
DO NOT do it.

HIRE AN ARBORIST

- ISA Certified International Society of Arboriculture.
- Get 3 quotes. References?
- Ask for proof of insurance (personal, property damage, workers compensation insurance).
- Permits?
- Contract

CONTRACT WITH ARBORIST

- When will the work be started and completed?
- Who will be responsible for clean-up?
- Is this the total price?
- What are the terms of payment?
- If I would like more to be done, what is your hourly rate?



NEW TREE SELECTION CONSIDERATION

Tree's ultimate size:



- Full sized? (Red Oak, Sugar Maple)
- Columnar? (Beech, Oak)
- Smaller in height and width? (Ivory silk Lilac, Flowering Pear)



NEW TREE SELECTION CONSIDERATION

Soil Conditions

Clay? (Mountain Ash, Birch, Larch)

Wind? Salt?

 Serviceberry, Mountain Ash, Honey Locust

Evergreen? Deciduous?

New Tree Planting (9 key points)

- When?
 - Dormant: Fall, after leaf drop / Spring, before budbreak
- Transplant Shock
 - Slowed growth and reduced vitality after transplanting; prepare site properly and handle with care, good follow-up
- Ontario One Call *Call Before You Dig: Call Before You
 Dig 24/7 for A FREE Locate 1-800-400-2255