













Spring: Growth & Cleanup

-  **Inspect for winter damage:** Look for cracked limbs, hanging branches, or split bark.
-  **Prune lightly:** Do this after flowering to remove small dead or crossing branches.
-  **Refresh mulch:** Add 2–3 inches of wood chips or bark; keep it away from the trunk to retain moisture and protect roots.
-  **Check for pests:** Look for aphids and scale (sticky residue, curled leaves, or small bumps).
-  **Watch for leaf changes:** Note unusual spots, white coatings, or dark, dying new growth.







Summer: Stress Management

-  **Water deeply:** During dry periods, soak the soil around the tree every 1–2 weeks.
-  **Watch for drought stress:** Look for crispy leaf edges, browning, early leaf drop, or yellowing needles.
-  **Avoid heavy pruning:** Don't prune during hot, dry weather to prevent adding stress to the tree.
-  **Check for spider mites:** Look for fine webbing or speckled leaves.
-  **Monitor for disease:** Note any wilting, thinning leaves, or unusual discoloration.








Fall: Root Development & Preparation

-  **Plant new trees:** Do this when soil is cool and moist to help roots establish.
-  **Light pruning:** Remove weak, crowded, or poorly attached branches.
-  **Cleanup:** Clear fallen leaves and branches to reduce pests and disease buildup.
-  **Pre-storm inspection:** Check for dead branches or limbs that look heavy or unbalanced.



Winter: Structure & Risk Reduction

-  **Structural pruning:** Remove dead, damaged, crossing, or crowded branches.
-  **Hazard removal:** Clear limbs hanging over roofs, driveways, or walkways.
-  **Post-storm check:** Inspect for cracks, leaning, or newly broken branches.
-  **Major maintenance:** Schedule major pruning or removals while trees are dormant.
-  **Health assessment:** Have trees evaluated before spring growth for structure and risk.

HERE WHEN YOU NEED US!

Some tree care goes beyond what you can safely handle on your own. If something doesn't look right, it's always worth having a Certified Arborist take a closer look.



Tree pruning



Tree risk assessments & Certified Arborist consultations



Insect and disease diagnosis & treatment



Growth regulator applications



Deep root fertilization and soil improvement



Comprehensive annual tree care programs

