

# From The Roots Up

The Shrub and Tree Newsletter of Prestige Shrub and Tree, Ltd. ®  
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## Update your contact information

Please be sure to update your contact information so we have the most current email and phone numbers on file as well as your current maintenance day. If you live in a gated community, please be sure we are on your guest list so we can access your property.

This is our first tree and shrub care visit to your property for 2024. We will be fertilizing your trees and shrubs with a complete fertilizer to provide needed nutrients for spring growth and recovery.

## Winter Weather

With Christmas behind us and everyone getting back to their daily grinds, we will start paying more attention to our landscape plants. Winter freezes can have a major impact on unprotected plants. Last Christmas's freeze damaged much of your plantings and caused severe desiccation from the windchill which produced a dappled effect on the leaves from the breakdown of the leaves' cells and even a complete burnt look. Freezes this year do not have to have the same severity to produce the same

effects as last year's freeze. Depending on the length and severity of the freeze and the health of the plants, plants can take well into spring to recover. Most plants will begin to drop damaged leaves and will replace them as spring arrives. Be sure these plants are staying hydrated as dry soil can cause root death and eventual plant death from freezing temperatures. Our round 1 fertilization will help ensure your plants have the necessary nutrients available to recover, but older plants or plants that were in drought stress from the dry fall may not recover. It will be a waiting game to see which plants will recover as we move into the spring growing season.

It is important to understand and remember that plants such as camelias, Japanese magnolias and azaleas can be especially hard hit and in many cases will lose all their flower buds and trees such as the cherry trees will continue to show freeze damage even next year. The plants such as the azaleas that set their buds in the fall may actually stay on the plant but, upon closer inspection, you'll notice that the flower bud is brown. Indica azaleas will lose their top buds but retain their lower buds because the air temperature is usually warmer near the ground but, with this excessive cold, it should be expected that no buds were spared. Most, if not all, of the buds will have frozen. The result is a lot of flower buds that may or may not drop from the plant, but these **PLANTS MAY NOT PRODUCE MANY IF ANY FLOWERS THIS SPRING.**

If we do see some early leaf growth or bud swelling during an extended warm spell, those plants may also be damaged when the colder weather returns. Dead plant material

will need to be pruned out of the plants to help stimulate new plant growth. However, **do not be tempted to do any pruning until we are into the spring green up. Live plant material maybe misidentified as dead.**

The best preparation for reducing winter damage is to be sure the soil is well hydrated prior to severe weather which may not be an issue with adequate rainfall. Moist soil retains warmth much more efficiently than dry soil and consequently root damage is reduced. Also, a well hydrated plant will withstand severe temperature periods much better than one in winter drought stress. If we do not receive the consistent quality rains that keep our soil well hydrated, then we may see cold weather related root damage including a partial or complete die off of the plant's canopy.

## Wait To Prune!

Winter is not the time to prune! Unless there is a critical need to prune, such as a house renovation where the plants are in the way of construction, it is not quite pruning time. **Due to our area's propensity for late freezes, we suggest you wait until late March or early April before you begin your pruning.** If you prune too early, you will initiate new growth which can easily be damaged by a late freeze. The UGA County Extension service has great information on pruning. You can access all of their publications on the web by following this link: <http://extension.uga.edu/publications> and conducting a search for "pruning" or any other subject.

## Proper Fertilization

During this visit we will be fertilizing your trees and shrubs and looking for any potential horticultural or cultural problems you should address. We will be applying a fertilizer mixture which consists of slow release nitrogen along with phosphorous, potassium, micronutrients and wetting agents. These wetting agents aid in soil penetration allowing the fertilizers to move into the root zones of the plants more effectively. This nutrient mix is activated when soil temperatures increase and root uptake begins.

Fertilization is critical to help the plants recover from winter injury and to give them the nutrients they need to produce the food and energy they require to flourish. With our fertilization program, there is no need to fertilize flowering plants just after they bloom. Our proprietary fertilizer mixture does not force growth or cause bloom loss, but instead it continues to provide nutrients all summer long. The nutrients and additives in our fertilizer mix help by providing the plant with the necessary building blocks to aide in the recovery from winter stress.

Our program is designed to help the plants recover from stresses such as drought, disease and insect damage, winter injury and improper care. The application method we use to administer our fertilizer mix to your trees and shrubs is a drench method that provides the correct amount of fertilizer proportionate to the plant size and is evenly distributed around the target plant and over the root zone. This drench method, along with the use of soil penetrants, has proven effective for the fertilization of plants with relatively shallow root systems. Most of our shrubs have very shallow root systems penetrating no more than 3"- 4" deep. The reason for these shallow root structures is that our clay soil can restrict penetration of water and become oxygen poor as depth increases. This lack of oxygen and moisture restricts root growth and, consequently, roots stay near the surface where oxygen and water are more readily available.

This fertilization technique provides the plants with the necessary nutrients for growth and places the nutrients in the root zone in a balanced, non-burning package which releases nutrients throughout the entire growing season.

### Plant Spot Light

In this edition of Plant Spot Light, we are going to highlight Edgeworthia chrysantha or commonly referred to as the Paperbush Plant. The biggest feature of this plant is its fragrance as it displays its flowers. The flowers are rather showy, blooming in the late winter and early spring. Like a Forsythia plant, this plant also blooms before putting on its yearly foliage. This plant will want to be planted in more of a protected area doing best in partial shade to full sun. These plants will need to be protected from the cold since we are on the edge between USDA zones 7b and 8. Colder than average temperatures can cause winter damage. Once the paperbush has established itself it will need regular watering weekly though it may demand more water during times of extreme heat.

The Paperbush plant leafs out in a silver-green foliage and will grow to a maximum size of 6-10 feet tall and wide in approximately 10 years time meaning moderate growth though little pruning is needed if planted in a proper place.

Lastly the Paperbush plant has few problems with pests and diseases making it a low maintenance plant for your landscape.

### Boxwood Blight

We revisit boxwood blight in our newsletters as needed due to its potential for devastating the boxwoods in the landscape. It is still active in Atlanta and the disease was quite active this past year. Even though it has not been as active at the start of this year, it is simply waiting for the right conditions to continue infecting the boxwoods. In years past, the disease has showed us it can readily infect boxwoods under a wide range of conditions and is most active from March

through October though we have observed active blight in February. Boxwoods may be asymptomatic (showing no outward signs of infection) but still be infected and contagious. This is important in that we have seen multiple infections after pruning events. Before you have your boxwoods pruned, have the maintenance company check the inside of the plant and determine if there are any leafspot or black lesions present on the stems. If the symptoms are present, pruning will spread the disease and infect other boxwoods. Once infected there is no cure! **PLEASE NOTE: We use fungicides that have been shown by UGA to slow the formation of spores, but once the disease infects the plants it is impossible to prevent the spread of the blight onto other boxwoods or to cure the infected plants.** Increased use of these fungicides is also no guarantee of the prevention of blight and can increase the likelihood of other plant diseases becoming resistant to our fungicides.

Boxwood blight produces very sticky microscopic spores that will stick to anything that comes in contact. Because of this, it is easily spread by EVERYTHING! Dogs, cats, deer, rabbits, birds, squirrels, coyotes or **any animal or person** that moves through the boxwoods (the flower person, pruners, kids, you, etc.) can spread this disease. The best course of action is to replace affected plants with hollies or other types of plants and **refrain from installing any new boxwoods** until a solution is found.