

GOLDENACRE HOME&GARDEN

SINCE 1967

Trees & shrubs.



What is a tree?

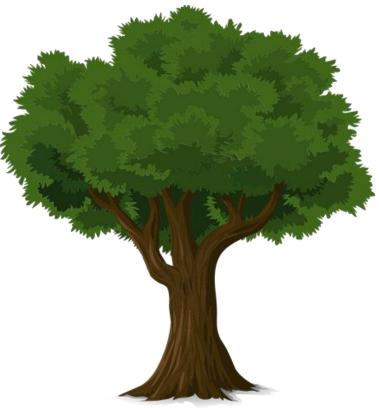
Trees are long living organisms.

Technically they are perennials, but they are their own species.

Trees are extremely diverse.

They are the largest and oldest living things to ever inhabit our planet.

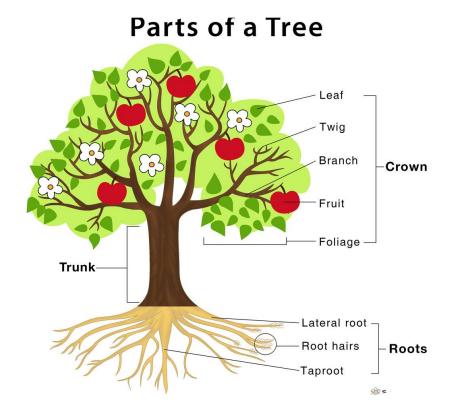
Trees provide food, shelter, fuel, food, beauty, oxygen, and much more.





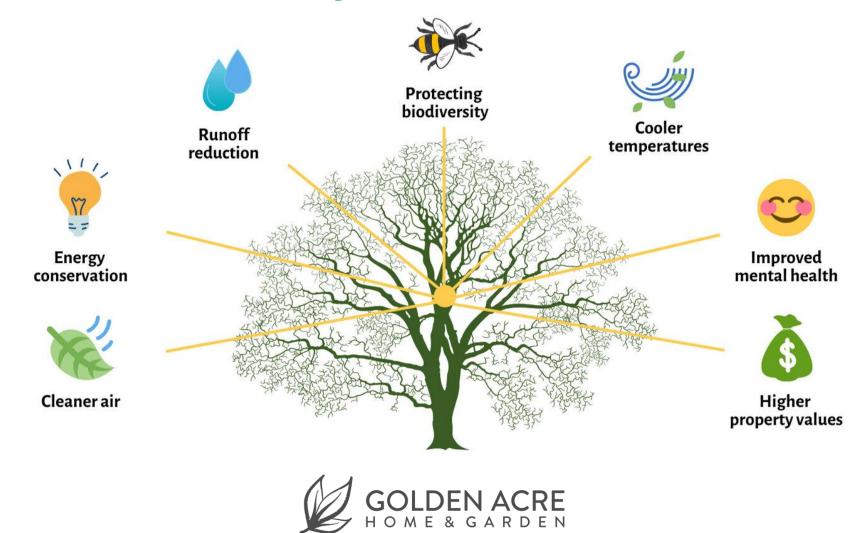
Key elements

- Crown -
 - Branch.
 - Limb
 - Twig.
 - Foliage/leaf.
 - Bud/blossom.
 - Fruit
- Trunk.
- Roots
 - Lateral.
 - Hairs.
 - Tap.





Why have trees?



Selecting the right tree/shrub for you.

- Aesthetic Shape, size, fragrance, colour (bloom/foliage), type, food (for you, critters, or both).
- Purpose Purely aesthetic, privacy, wind block, shade, fruit.
- Space both vertical and spread.
- Exposure including sun, rain, wind, snow.
- Outdoor living Encroachment of space, mess, shade.
- Keep all 4 seasons in mind.
- Think long term.



Conifer vs Deciduous

- Needle foliage.
- Retains leaf year-round.
- Cone bearing.



- Broad leaf.
- Sheds leaves in autumn.
- Flower and fruit bearing.





The Larch.

- Northern climate tree.
- Very suited to harsh climates.
- Deciduous conifer.
- Incredible yellow foliage.
- Very soft.
- An Albertan favourite.





Planting.

- Dig hole wide enough to easily back fill.
- Deep enough so crown is level with soil.
- Loosen soil at bottom of hole.
- Gently remove tree from pot.
- Use Myke (optional).
- Place tree in hole, making sure it is straight.
- Backfill with a 50/50 or 70/30 blend.
- Firm soil as you go.

Do not compact but sure evenly firm and solid. Water.



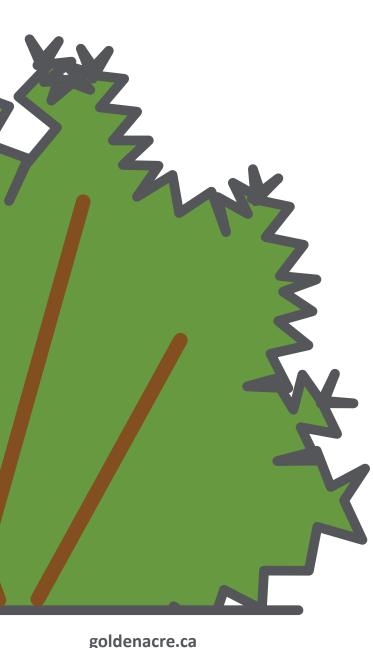


How do trees break dormancy?

- Lengthened photoperiod.
- Warmth.
- Ground thaw.
- Sap running.
- Bud break.
- Abundance of water, light and warmth.
- Strong, active growth.







How we can help.

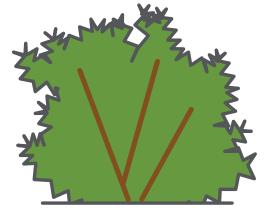
- Inspect for damage and pruning.
- If needed apply controls.
- Weed the base.
- Amend the soil.
- Fertilize.
- Mulch.
- Water, if needed.



Inspect and prune.

- Prune to the 5 Ds -
 - Dead.
 - Diseased.
 - Damaged.
 - Dangerous.
 - Desirable.

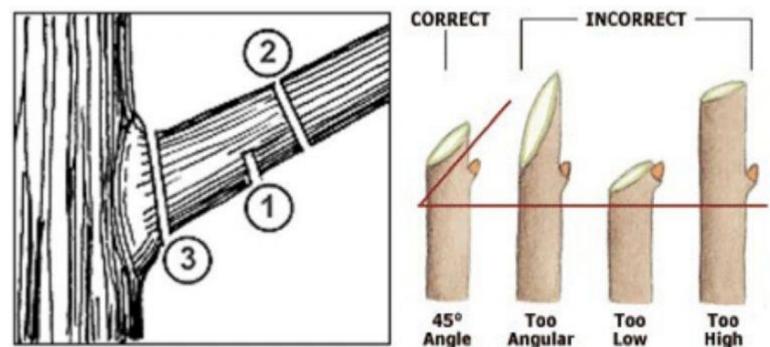






Correct pruning methods.

1 & 2 are jump cuts,
used for bigger and
heavier limbs.
3 is a collar cut.
second image is the
correct technique for
pruning to a bud.







- Apply controls to combat problems from last year.
- If possible, use early.
- Prevention is better than treatment.
- Follow instructions.
- For fruit trees make sure the control is suitable.
- Do not apply to flowers.
- Problems do not go away on their own.





Weeds...

- Simply means unwanted plant.
- Weeds can also mean grass.
- Careful using trimmer.
- Take moisture.
- Take nutrients.
- Hand remove only.
- Use fabric.
- Use mulch.





Amending the soil.

- Amend and cultivate together.
- Cultivate gently, be aware of roots (may only be able to top-dress the area).
- Replenish essential organic material and minerals.
- Especially important in production trees.
- Products
 - Compost, manure, peat moss, coir, worm castings, rock dust, charcoal, natural mulch.



Fertilize.

- Especially beneficial in younger trees.
- Promotes
 - Leaf growth.
 - Strong root system.
 - Promotes flower/fruit development.
 - Bolster new growth.
- Strong trees better suited to fight pests, disease and environmental stress.



Mulch.





Mulching do and don't!



Crater.

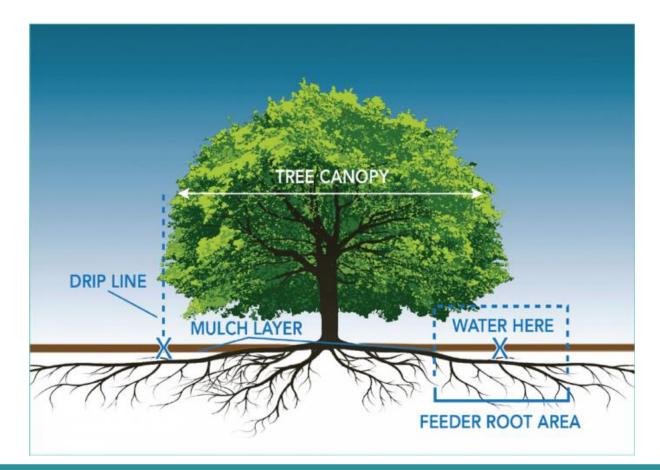


Water.

- Ground moisture should be sufficient.
- Check each tree, conditions may be different for each tree even in the same yard.
- Moisture is essential in bud break.
- Slow saturation better than rapid flooding.
- Be wary of overwatering.
- Copy mother nature, water at drip line.



Drip line watering.





THANK YOU!



