

## Fertilizing

Guidelines:	Stop feeding in late summer	Keep fertilizer off plant crown/trunk
	Feed after bloom	Water in slowly – prevent run-off into street
	Feed after flush of blooms for repeat bloomers	Organic fertilizer can take months to break down completely

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### Trees

- New – at planting
  - N-P-K as directed on package or soil test
  - Mulch
- Existing
  - Primarily nitrogen in spring
  - Mulch

### Containers

- As recommended on package
  - Slow-release
    - Natural or synthetic
  - Soluble

### Veggies/Fruit – at planting and as directed

- Beans, peas
  - Can make their own nitrogen
  - First year in a new spot – inoculate seed or add nitrogen

### Greens

- Mostly nitrogen

### Most herbs

- Light nitrogen, if any

### Strawberries

- June-bearing
  - Heavy after flowering ‘til August
- Ever-bearing
  - Soluble – weekly light feeding ‘til August
  - Natural – monthly feeding ‘til August

### Raspberries

- March-April, May, then June

### Flowers

- Soluble – weekly light feeding ‘til August
- Natural – monthly feeding ‘til August

### Bulbs

- New – at planting
  - Bulb fertilizer with N-P-K – not just bone meal
  - Plants need everything

### Existing

- Spring – compost mulch, slow-release plant food
- Fall – compost mulch, slow-release plant food

### Many perennials – peony, hosta, hellebore, daylily

- Spring feeding and organic mulch

### Shrubs

- Azaleas and rhododendrons
  - Before bloom and after bloom
  - Organic mulch
- Camellia
  - Early spring, and an organic mulch

### Heathers

- Early spring and later spring

### Hydrangea

- Early spring and early summer
- Blue color – acid soils
- Pink color – plant in container
  - pH above 6.0
  - extra phosphorus

### Lawns

- Mostly nitrogen
- 3 to 4 times per year (unless using a mulching mower)