



Kimberly
NURSERIES
Landscape & Irrigation®

Landscape Care & Maintenance



Enhancing Your Outdoor Living Space Since 1907



Water! Water! Water!

Plenty of extra water is essential for a newly planted tree, shrub or perennial to become established, especially during the heat of summer. Extra daily water will keep the roots moist, encouraging new growth and reducing shock.



The Establishment Phase

Adding new plants to an already established landscape creates a need for extra water for the new plants without over watering the established plants, which requires hand watering. The general rule of thumb is spring and fall additions will need extra water 1 time per day for a couple of weeks, this is in addition to water received from an automatic system.

If new plants are added during the hot summer months, extra water is required 2 times per day for at least 2 weeks, in addition to the water received from an automatic system.

How much extra water is determined by the size of the plant. Keep in mind that a 1 or 2 gallon plant has roots about 12 inches deep, and a 15-25 gallon plant will have roots 24 to 30 inches deep. Apply enough water to thoroughly saturate the entire root ball, which can be from 1 gallon to several gallons each time.

Diligence during the establishment phase will reward you with a thriving plant that will settle into the regular routine of you overall landscape.

If you have concerns about the health of newly planted or established plants in your landscape, please contact us. Our guarantee for new plants installed by Kimberly Nurseries is a value that requires timely communication that enables us to follow through for you.

Our goal is to work with you as your landscape establishes into the thriving living space you envision!





Any landscape, whether simple or complex in design, is a living, breathing ecosystem. It requires four elements of care to thrive and offer years of enjoyment that your investment should provide. Water, nutrients, insect & disease prevention, and pruning work together to create an environment in which your landscape will thrive.

Water

Proper watering is essential to the health and growth of plants. An automatic system is the best, most efficient way to address the varying needs of a landscape. The first year of a new plant is crucial in establishing a root system and requires more water during this establishment phase. All trees and shrubs will benefit from a good deep watering several times throughout the year. Set your water to run in the early morning hours, allowing foliage to dry during the day while losing less water to evaporation.



Nutrients

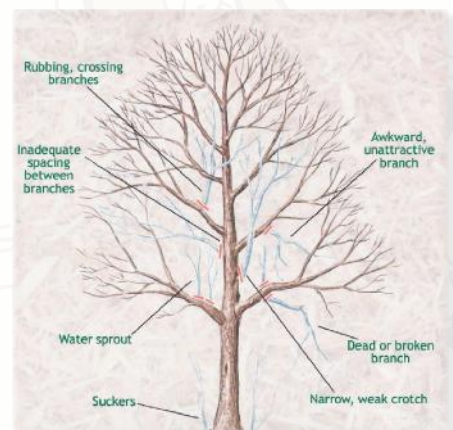
Providing supplemental nutrients with a quality slow-release fertilizer will ensure your trees, shrubs and flowers thrive and are better able to resist nutrient deficiencies, insect, and disease problems. Applying a slow release granular fertilizer in spring and fall is recommended. Our area is known for having high alkaline clay-like soil, causing iron deficiencies in some plants. Plants that develop yellow leaves with dark green veins are usually diagnosed as chlorotic or iron deficient. Applying an iron chelate is a quick green-up that will help prevent further damage from the sun and wind. Landscapes prone to this issue require an application of sulfur pellets along with the spring and fall fertilizer. Sulfur will help lower the pH of the soil, reducing chlorotic conditions. Chelated iron, sulfur and fertilizer are available at Kimberly Nurseries.

Insect & Disease Prevention

In addition to proper watering practices and supplemental nutrition, other cultural practices will promote a thriving landscape. Maintain clean beds that are free of weeds and debris. Each fall and spring make sure all fallen leaves and branches are removed, cut back perennials and grasses, and prune broken branches. Early morning watering will allow foliage to dry before nightfall, preventing mold and mildew diseases. A yearly application of dormant oil spray in the early spring will control most insect issues. When something comes up that you aren't sure of, take good photos of the problem. When possible, trim a small branch or leaves and bring them to our office in a plastic bag. One of our horticulturists will diagnose the problem and guide you to the best solution.

Pruning

Pruning your trees and shrubs regularly is vital to healthy growth and structure, and helps prevent many disease and damage issues. Proper pruning will remove crossing branches and weak structural growth while opening the canopy, which deters disease and insect problems. Young shrubs will benefit from pruning and shaping to prevent overgrowth. Keeping shrubbery pruned regularly will avoid the need for drastic pruning later. Best times to prune are late fall and early spring while the plants are dormant, allowing the structure to be easily seen.





Hydroseed Lawn Care

Hydroseed Lawn Care

A few weeks of specialized care will turn your hydroseed area into a beautiful, healthy and lush lawn. The components to success are consistent water, proper mowing and weed control, and a fertilizer program.



Water

Consistent water means watering 4-5 times per day, starting in the early morning and ending before nightfall. Short and frequent water cycles will keep the seed moist without puddling or washouts, and promotes even germination. Young seedlings need consistent moisture. Dehydrated seedlings will die and cause sparse or thin spots in the lawn. Germination will start 10-14 days after hydroseeding and will vary due to sun exposure and even moisture. Areas of sparse growth can be scratched up and spot seeded where needed. Reduce traffic as much as possible from the lawn for the first six weeks.

Mowing & Weed Control

Approximately four weeks after hydroseeding, the lawn will be ready for the first mowing. The first few times you mow, it should be done with a push-type mower to prevent ruts and damage to seedlings. Plan for mowing by turning the water off the night before you intend to mow. The ideal height for mowing is 2 1/2 inches. There will be some broadleaf weeds that can be controlled with mowing. Do not apply any herbicides until after the new lawn has been mown a minimum of 4 times (about 8 weeks from hydroseed application). A full lawn takes about 6-8 weeks.

Fertilizer

Approximately 30 days after the lawn was hydroseeded an application of 16-16-16 fertilizer should be applied to replenish nutrients and encourage strong root and grass growth. A lush lawn will need fertilized regularly, typically early spring, mid-spring, summer and fall. Whether you choose to fertilize yourself or to hire a professional, a regular fertilizer program will keep your lawn healthy with fewer weeds, disease or insect problems. After the lawn has become established, adjust the sprinkler system as needed to keep the lawn evenly watered. Monitor the edges, sunny slopes, and hot areas to prevent dry spots. Call for professional assistance with this task to ensure the settings are optimal.





Sod is the quickest way to a lush, beautiful lawn. However, it will need some extra care to establish and maintain its ongoing health. Consistent water, proper mowing practices, and a fertilizer program will ensure success in establishing your lawn and will bring years of enjoyment too.



Water

Consistent water is essential to the rooting of your new lawn. The initial water application should be a deep water to soak into the soil a few inches. After that the sod needs 2-6 waterings per day for 2-3 weeks. More will be needed if the sod is installed in the heat of the summer and less if you have an early spring or fall installation. The goal is even water that saturates the sod and soil below the new sod. If you see curling edges or dark, dry spots developing, apply more water!

Mowing

Your new lawn will likely be ready for light mowing after two weeks. Only remove 1/3 of the blade, any lower could damage the sod or pull it up. If the sod starts to pull up, stop immediately and wait until better rooting has taken place. Pre-plan for mowing by turning the water off the night before you plan to mow and use a push-style mower to prevent damage to the lawn.

Fertilizer

Approximately 30 days after sod installation, apply a 16-16-16 fertilizer to replenish nutrients and encourage strong root and grass growth. A lush lawn will need to be fertilized on a regular basis, typically early spring, mid-spring, summer and fall. Whether you choose to fertilize yourself or to hire a professional, a regular fertilizer program will keep your lawn healthy with fewer weeds, disease or insect problems.



After the lawn has become established, adjust the sprinkler system as needed to keep the lawn evenly watered. Monitor the edges, sunny slopes, and hot areas to prevent dry spots. Call for professional assistance with this task to ensure the settings are optimally set.



Irrigation System Maintenance

Irrigation System Maintenance

An automatic irrigation or sprinkler system is one of the best landscape investments you can make. A properly designed, installed, and programmed irrigation system will save energy and water. You will save yourself time and worry as your landscape receives the right amount of water at the right time. As is true with anything that has working and moving parts, regular maintenance of the system will provide long-term, worry-free landscape irrigation.

Sprinkler Heads

Sprinkler head heights may need adjusted and cleaning periodically. Debris coming through the lines can clog the heads or hinder working gears. Mowing equipment can strike the heads, requiring adjustments or straightening. As the landscape matures, head heights may need adjusted. Adjustments can be made by the homeowner, or during seasonal check-ups by our irrigation technicians.



Pressurized Irrigation System Filters

The filters on a pressurized irrigation system will need to be cleaned frequently, and that frequency will vary for different homeowners. Some will need cleaned one time per year, while others need cleaned every week. Clogged filters reduce pressure significantly, which will reduce the coverage and amount of water your landscape is receiving.



Valve Boxes

Valve boxes need to be located easily for service work, trouble-shooting and other maintenance tasks. Maintain the lawn area so it does not cover the box lid. Avoid covering them with bark mulch or rocks.

Time Clocks

The time clock, or controller, is adjusted to appropriate settings when it is installed. As a landscape matures and as the season progresses, adjustments are necessary to meet the demands of the landscape. Only adjust the clock if you understand how all the settings work together as they efficiently irrigate the landscape. When in doubt consult with our technicians. After the system is winterized the clock should be plugged in and set to the "OFF" position. If your clock has a 9-volt battery, replace the battery every spring. This battery preserves the program settings in the event of a power outage.

Above-ground Devices & Pipes

Early spring and late fall can present freezing temperatures that can damage above-ground pipes and equipment such as the pump or backflow device. Wrap exposed pipes and devices in burlap or other coverings to protect them from freeze damage.





Quality concrete pavers create beautiful patios, pathways and driveways that are virtually maintenance free and will last for generations with minimal care. When the need for repairs or cleaning arises, act quickly to reduce the extent of the repair.

Paver driveways, walkways and patios withstand the rigors of all seasons, including winter snow and ice. With outstanding freeze/thaw resistance, pavers can have snow and ice removed with a snowplow or snow shovel, and because of their density they do not absorb salts from de-icers the way normal concrete does, resulting in a low risk of damage from ice controls.



Joint Sand

The sand between pavers is called joint sand. Traffic and weather will cause dust to settle on top of the joint sand, helping to hold the pavers in place. In normal conditions very little sand is lost over time, however extreme conditions such as driving winds or excessive water run-off can require replenishing the sand. Stabilized sand or sealers can be used to reduce loss of sand, consult with our professionals if this is an option you would like to explore.

Efflorescence

Efflorescence is a white chalky substance that will sometimes appear on pavers and wall blocks. It is a natural aging process of some paver products and can take several months to dissipate. It can occur randomly or concentrate in specific areas. It is not damaging to the pavers and may temporarily make the color of your pavers appear lighter. Most efflorescence cleaners are acid-based and require application by professionals trained to use them properly. If your pavers develop efflorescence we recommend consulting with our professionals to determine the best course of action.



Repairs

One of the advantages of a paver hardscape is that it can be taken up when needed for underground utility repairs and then reinstalled after the repairs are complete. Occasionally settling will take place. The pavers can be taken up, the base reworked and the pavers replaced again. Our skilled paver technicians can complete this type of repair, leaving your hardscape in its original condition when finished.

Removing Stains

Oil stains on a driveway are inevitable, and while unsightly, they can be removed. Remove the stains promptly. Letting them sit will make the oil harder to remove. Wipe up any excess oil and then apply a liquid dish detergent such as Dawn. Allow the detergent to soak in for a few minutes then scrub and wash the area with hot water. Several treatments may be necessary to remove the stain, you may want to consider professional cleaners made for this issue.

Sealants for Pavers

Pavers are beautiful in their natural state, however sealants offer several benefits. If you prefer the “wet” look, you will want to have your pavers professionally sealed. Other benefits include providing stain resistance, preventing weeds and ants, and additional stabilization of the joint sand. We recommend waiting to seal your pavers for one year after installation, just to make sure any efflorescence has worn off.





Shade Structures

Shade Structures

The architectural element of a wood structure adds a dramatic effect to the landscape. From garden rooms and pergolas to trellises and arbors, wood structures will last for many years with little up-keep or maintenance. After your new wood structure is installed, there will be a period of time in which the wood will go through



acclimation to your local altitude, weather, and humidity. During this time, the timbers can develop cracks or fissures. These cracks are completely natural, and are known as “checking”.

The process of checking is most noticeable in larger timbers (8”x8” to 12”x12”); and certain types of timber are more prone to checking than others. This natural process is expected and engineering calculations have been made to allow for it. Checking is not a structural defect and does not affect the structural integrity of your wood structure. For some, it enhances the natural and organic charm, adding character and appeal to your outdoor living space.

Maintenance

Sap: It is common for your structure for some sap to ooze out as the timber acclimates to your climate. This is easily cleaned with a lacquer or paint thinner.

Staining/touch-ups: We recommend that you touch up the stain finish on your structure 6-12 months after it is installed. This time period allows for the checking process to take place, enabling you to apply stain to the gaps and fissures that have occurred. After the first touch-up your structure should be restained every 3-5 years, depending upon sun exposure, climate, and location



Tip: Use a small inexpensive spray bottle to easily apply stain to the checking cracks or gaps. Be sure to cover anything that you don’t want the stain overspray to come in contact with.

Need Help With Your Staining Project?

Call Us For Professional Staining Services!





Pondless Water Features

A pondless water feature is an easy-care alternative to the traditional pond, provides the tranquility of moving water to an outdoor living space and is great for smaller spaces. A few maintenance checkpoints will ensure your water feature maintains its beauty.

Monthly additions of algae care products or beneficial bacteria will control algae buildup and keep the water fresh. An automatic fill valve will add water as needed and the pump can be turned off when leaf and debris cleanup is needed.



The pump can be turned off whenever you do not want the water feature operating, which will save energy when you are away from home. To winterize a pondless water feature, unplug and remove the pump, clean the debris and scale buildup off, then submerge it in a bucket of water and store it in a frost free location such as the garage.

Ponds

A pond, when designed to function as a balanced ecosystem, can be easily maintained with regular care that will encourage the natural balance of water, sun/shade, plants and if desired, fish. Filtration, circulation, the proper ratio of fish and/or plants and debris removal are the key components of keeping your pond's ecosystem in balance.

Plants in the Pond

Plan to install enough plants to cover 40-60% of the waters surface during peak season. In other words, during the heat of summer when water plants have matured, this percentage of coverage should be the goal. Water plants will provide cooling shade, help prevent algae bloom while absorbing excess nutrients, and aid in filtering the water too.



Circulation & Filtration

Sufficient circulation of the water is crucial for proper filtration and aeration of the pond. The pump must be large enough to circulate the entire water volume of the pond every hour. Keeping filters and skimmer boxes clean and free of debris will ensure the pump can do its job and will keep the water cleaner. Sometimes this is a daily, weekly or monthly task and can vary as the seasons change.

Koi Fish

Koi are colorful fish that add enjoyment to the water garden and can help balance the ecosystem by consuming insects and algae. Keep in mind the population rule:

for every 10 inches of fish there should be 100 gallons of water, or for multiple fish totaling 20 inches they need 200 gallons of water (and so on) to live healthily. Be careful to avoid over feeding your fish as the left-over food will decay, causing algae and murky water.

General Cleaning

Removal faded/yellowing foliage, small branches and other debris in a timely fashion will help prevent decay of those organics and reduce murkiness or algae. Monthly additions of friendly bacteria or enzymes will keep your water clean and clear.



Pruning and Irrigation Services

Kimberly Nurseries professional maintenance and pruning services will keep your landscape looking its best! Maintenance and pruning services include:

- **Spring & Fall Clean-up** - Removal of leaf debris, cut back flowers and grasses as needed, trim & prune.
- **Annual Tree Pruning** - Spring or fall tree pruning to maintain growth, shape & overall health.
- **Fruit Tree Pruning** - Spring or fall prune for fruit trees to enhance fruit production, shape and health of trees.
- **Seasonal Detailing** - Shrub pruning, flower deadheading, weeding, general shrub and flower bed up-keep.
- **Annual/Seasonal Flower Planting**- Planting of spring, summer or fall annuals for color.
- **Bed Refresh** - Apply mulch such as bark, soil pep or decorative rock to shrub and flower beds.
- **Pond and Water Feature Maintenance** - Seasonal cleaning or winterization.

Kimberly Nurseries certified irrigation technicians will keep your sprinkler system in great working condition, and our Maintenance Packages are tailored to meet your needs.

Our irrigation services include the following:

- Spring Turn-on
- Repairs and Adjustments
- Backflow Certification and Testing
- Filter flush and Inspections
- Controller Upgrade
- Winterization
- 24-Hour Emergency Service is available



Irrigation Maintenance Packages

Bronze

- Spring Start-Up
- Winterization

Silver

- Spring Start-Up
- Backflow Recertification or Filter Flush & Inspection
- Mid-Summer Check & Adjustment
- Winterization

Gold

- Spring Start-up
- Backflow Recertification or Filter Flush & Inspection
- Late Spring System Check & Adjustment
- Early Fall System Check & Adjustment
- Winterization





Water Saving Tips

1. Comply with your municipality or homeowners associations policies. Water only on the odd/even days outlined for your address. These policies are designed to save water and make watering more efficient with plenty of water pressure available for everyone.
2. Maintain your sprinkler system! Monitor the landscape for puddling water, even small leaks waste a lot of water.
3. Adjust your system throughout the season to apply proper amounts of water. Spring and fall require less water than the hot summer months.
4. Mulch! Apply mulch such as bark, soil pep, or decorative rock to your tree, shrub and flower beds. Mulch reduces evaporation and helps prevent weeds.
5. Water in the early morning hours, when the sun is low, winds are calm and temperatures are low. This reduces evaporation and allows plants to dry out during the day, preventing fungal problems.
6. Water only things that grow! Adjust sprinkler heads to water plants, not sidewalks, driveways, fences, or buildings.



Kimberly
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Professional Affiliations:



Kimberly Nurseries was born in 1907...

and the desire to provide trees for the community founded a company that has grown and evolved over the years into the thriving landscape and irrigation company that we are today. Our high standards of quality goods, excellent customer service and a highly trained and certified staff of professionals has helped us to become the premier landscape services provider in southern Idaho.

Kimberly Nurseries Landscape & Irrigation

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