

Shade Trees (Code #086)

Soil Test Rating <i>All Soils</i>	Potassium			
	Low K 0-150 lbs/A	Medium K 151-250 lbs/A	High K 251-450 lbs/A	Very High K 450+ lbs/A
Phosphorus	<i>See Comments</i>			
Low P 0-50 lbs/A	176	176	176	176
Medium P 51-100 lbs/A	176	176	176	176
High P 101-200 lbs/A	178	178	179	179
Very High P 200+ lbs/A	178	178	179	179

Recommendations:

Recommended pH:	5.5 to 6.0. If the pH is less than 5.5, see Lime Table C and the soil depth adjustment table that immediately follows the lime tables.								
Magnesium:	If soil test Mg level is low and lime is recommended, use dolomitic limestone. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; width: 80%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Coastal Plain</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Low: 0 - 60 lbs/acre</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Medium: 61 - 120 lbs/acre</td> <td style="width: 20%;">High: >120 lbs/acre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piedmont</td> <td>Low: 0 - 120 lbs/acre</td> <td>Medium: 121 - 240 lbs/acre</td> <td>High: >240 lbs/acre</td> </tr> </table>	Coastal Plain	Low: 0 - 60 lbs/acre	Medium: 61 - 120 lbs/acre	High: >120 lbs/acre	Piedmont	Low: 0 - 120 lbs/acre	Medium: 121 - 240 lbs/acre	High: >240 lbs/acre
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Comments:

Fifty pounds of limestone per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 5 pounds (6½ cups) per 100 square feet. (If lime recommendation is greater than 50 pounds per 1000 square feet, increase the per cup rate proportionately.)

176. Estimate canopy spread in square feet (width x width). Apply 2 cups of 10-10-10 fertilizer per 100 square feet of canopy spread. Reduce the rate by one-half for conifers such as pine, cedar, hemlocks and juniper or for trees located in a fertilized lawn. Broadcast the fertilizer evenly underneath the foliage mass and extending well beyond the dripline, if possible. Apply only when lawn grass is dry. Nitrogen fertilizer is most efficiently used and poses less risk of environmental contamination if applied to dry soil and watered into the soil the same day.

178. Estimate canopy spread in square feet (width x width). Apply 1½ cups of a 15-0-15 fertilizer for each 100 square feet of canopy spread. If this is not available, apply the same amount of a 16-4-8 or 12-4-8 analysis. Reduce the rate by one-half for conifers such as pine, cedar, hemlocks, and juniper or for trees located in a fertilized lawn. Broadcast the fertilizer evenly underneath the foliage mass and extending well beyond the dripline. Apply only when lawn grass is dry. Nitrogen fertilizer is most efficiently used and poses less risk of environmental contamination if applied to dry soil and watered into the soil the same day.

Shade Trees (Code #086) continued

179. Since phosphorus and potassium levels are adequate, only nitrogen fertilizer is needed. Estimate canopy spread in square feet (width x width). Apply 2/3 cup of 34-0-0 or 1/2 cup of 46-0-0 per 100 square feet of canopy spread. Reduce the rate by one-half for conifers such as pine, cedar, hemlocks, and juniper or for trees located in a fertilized lawn. Broadcast the fertilizer evenly underneath the foliage mass and extending well beyond the dripline. Apply only when lawn grass is dry. Nitrogen fertilizer is most efficiently used and poses less risk of environmental contamination if applied to dry soil and watered into the soil the same day.

Fact Sheet:

Fertilization of deciduous trees and shrubs should begin as buds swell, approximately two weeks before bud break. Thereafter, if using conventional fertilizers, reapply fertilizer every 16-20 weeks with the last fertilizer application occurring in August (North GA) or September (South GA). Fertilization of broadleaf evergreen and needled evergreen trees and shrubs with conventional fertilizers should coincide with the emergence of new growth in the spring and again in the early fall; as most evergreen trees and shrubs have two active growing periods annually and undergo a dormant period during summer months. Fertilization outside of active growing periods is not necessary. Applying conventional fertilizers to any ornamental plant in late fall or early winter can cause significant winter damage and should be avoided.

In both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, the use of controlled-release (syn: slow-release) fertilizers can be used to minimize the number of fertilizer applications annually. Controlled release products are available that only need to be applied once annually, typically coinciding with the onset of spring growth.