

OUR CLEAN-UP SERVICE

Need your landscape cleaned up?
We can help with that.

Our fantastic landscaping crews
offer a cleanup service that will
have your landscape looking
refreshed and revitalized.

Please note

There is a labor time minimum of 4 hours.

Common Cleanup Requests

Edging beds
Raking leaves
Mulch spreading
Shrub trimming
Laying sod

Call us with any questions you
may have, we're happy to help!

847-658-5610



CONTACT US



847-658-5610



info@whcenter.biz



8401 IL Rt 31
Crystal Lake,
IL

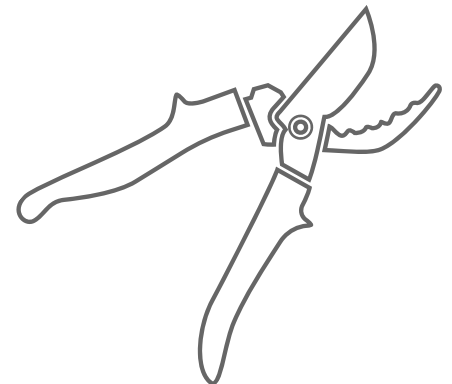
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Whispering Hills
Garden & Landscape Center



PRUNING GUIDE

How to properly
prune your plants
and encourage them
to be strong, healthy,
and captivating.



What is Pruning?

Pruning is not only beneficial care for woody plants but for herbaceous perennials as well. It is done in order to regulate the size/shape of a plant, prepare for variant weather, and improve plant health. Doing so encourages new growth, increases flowering/fruiting, extends bloom time, helps control pests and diseases, and is regenerative to any unwell parts of the plant.

Before pruning any plant, assess its health. Check for any dead, damaged, or diseased parts.



Herbaceous Perennials

Cut back in the fall leaving at least 2-3 inches of the crown. Cutting them too close to the ground may result in winter injury. This can be done in spring but is ideally done in fall to minimize the amount of stress on the plant and prevent winter damage.

While actively growing, remove spent flowers to redirect nutrients and energy toward the live parts of the plant, encouraging the development of more blooms. Simply pinch off the old flowers with your fingers.



Evergreens

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Broadleaf Evergreens

Most types, including boxwood, juniper, arborvitae, spruce, and fir, should be pruned in early spring at the break of dormancy before new growth emerges.

Pines must be pruned during active shoot growth. This process is called candling. The new shoots, which look like candles, should be trimmed when they are half the length of the needles. The tree will then produce buds below the cut.

Other types such as yew and hemlock should be pruned in late winter.



Woody Perennials

Cut back any sections that are dead, damaged, or diseased. Always cut undesired sections above new growth at a 45-degree angle to allow for healthy development. Remove old growth, which can be recognized by their slight color variance. Do not remove more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the plant at a time.

Leave healthy foliage on the plant as long as possible to aid in energy storage and prepare the plant for dormancy. It is best to wait until the foliage has browned before pruning, making sure the plant is not actively growing.

Summer-blooming species set buds on new wood in spring. Prune in late winter to prepare them for new growth at the break of dormancy.

Spring-blooming species set buds on last year's wood during summer. Prune in late spring after flowers have been spent and before new buds are ready to set in to ensure you are not removing next year's buds.