

Nursery Planting Guide

Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens

1. Preparation

- New plants should be planted into the ground as soon as possible.
- If there is a delay in the planting it is very important to protect the plants from moisture loss by storing them in a shady, wind protected area and water regularly (it may be required daily).
- Plants should always be handled by the pot or root ball.

2. Planting

- Dig a hole at least one foot (30cm.) larger than the size of the pot or root ball.
- Add 1 part peat moss, 2 parts Triple Blend and work it into the soil removed from the hole.
- Refill 1/3 of the hole with soil mix and add a handful of bone meal.
- Remove any roping or plastic from around the trunk that may restrict the plant's growth.

Fibre Pots

Cut one slit down the side of the pot.

Place the pot into the hole so that the plant is at the same level as it grew in the nursery.

Peel off the fibre pot.

Plastic Pots

Tilt the plant to one side and slide the plant out of the pot.

Loosen the roots on the outside of the root ball. To free very matted or circling roots, make several 1" deep vertical cuts around the root ball.

Place the plant into the hole so it is at the same level as it grew in the nursery.

Balled and Burlap or Wire Basket

Place the plant into the hole

Fill around the root ball with soil mix $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up.

Fold the burlap and ropes outward.

If there is a wire basket, push down the wire and remove the plastic covering inside. Leave the wire inside the hole.

- If the surrounding soil is heavy clay, pierce the sides of the hole to avoid a 'bowl' effect. Place the plant so that it is 2" above the final grade.
- Fill in the remainder of the hole with soil mix.
- Pack down the soil lightly and soak thoroughly with water.
- Apply two inch layer of bark mulch around base of the tree or shrub to reduce weeds and help retain soil moisture.
- Apply transplant fertilizer according to the instructions on the package and continue to apply it monthly for the first growing season.

General After Care

- Water heavily once per week throughout the spring, summer and fall and more frequently during drought periods. Apply water equal to the size of the pot. i.e. 2 gallon plant needs 2 gallons of water.
- Raised beds and soil with good drainage requires extra watering because it dries quickly.
- Avoid over watering, especially in heavy clay.
- In the fall, before freeze up, water evergreens thoroughly to help reduce winter damage.
- Japanese Maples, Rhododendrons, Holly, Dwarf Alberta Spruce and other zone 6 shrubs require a covering of burlap to protect them for the first 2 winters.
- **Save your cash receipt and tree tag. This is your guarantee.**

Large Trees

- Larger trees require two stakes to hold them firmly in place. Drive the stakes into the surrounding soil before filling the hole. Stakes should be removed after 1-2 years. Check the ties every 6 months to make sure they do not cut into the tree.

Roses

- To protect the graft area of the rose from our cold Canadian winters, plant the rose so that the swollen area, where the stems originate, is 2" below the final soil level.
- Fertilize every two weeks with water soluble fertilizer such as 15-30-15 until the middle of August and then stop for the remainder of the growing season.

Rhododendrons and other acid loving plants.

- To prepare the soil before planting, add 2 parts peat moss, and 1 cup aluminum sulphate to the soil surrounding the plant.
- Fertilize regularly with acidic plant fertilizer.
- An annual application of aluminum sulphate will help maintain soil pH.

Perennials

- Perennials live for many years in the same spot so it is important to prepare the soil well. First, turn the soil over to a depth of 18-20 inches.
- Add 1 part peat moss, 1 part manure, and 8 tablespoons of bonemeal per square metre to the existing soil and work it in well.
- Dig the hole for the plant and plant it at the same level as it grew in the pot.
- Firm the soil well around the plant and water it with Transplant fertilizer.
- Mulch the area around the plants, avoiding the crowns, to keep the roots moist and cool and to reduce weed growth.
- Continue to water the perennials on a regular basis and fertilize with water soluble fertilizer every two weeks.

Annuals

- Annual bedding plants also benefit from a well prepared planting bed. Dig down into the soil to a depth of 6-12 inches and turn it over to loosen it.
- Add 1 part peat moss, 1 part manure, and 8 tablespoons bonemeal per square metre and work it in well.
- Plant the annuals carefully to avoid destroying the fragile root ball.
- Water well.

- Through the growing season, water when the soil feels dry up to a depth of 2 inches.

Clematis

- Clematis needs a cool, moist but not wet area. Dig a hole 12-18" deep and mix in 2 parts triple blend and a handful of bonemeal.
- Plant the clematis at the same level as it is in the pot. Add mulch and plant a small shrub in front of the clematis to keep the root area shaded.

'NO HASSLE' GUARANTEE

Our 'NO HASSLE GUARANTEE' becomes effective from the date of purchase, and is valid only if paid in full.

- Nursery stock – 2 years.
 - Roses – 1 year.
 - Perennials – 1 year.
 - Houseplants – 3 months.
 - Water plants – 3 months.
 - Fish – 3 days.
- Patio Furniture – minimum 1 year (more depending on the manufacturer)
- Hard goods – minimum 1 year (more depending on the manufacturer)

*** Conditions ***

Credit notes will cheerfully be made upon presentation of *guarantee tag, receipt and defective product or dead plant* for the original purchase price.

Refunds are made within 10 days, providing product is in original new condition.

No refunds without original receipt.