

Trees

Growing & Care Instructions

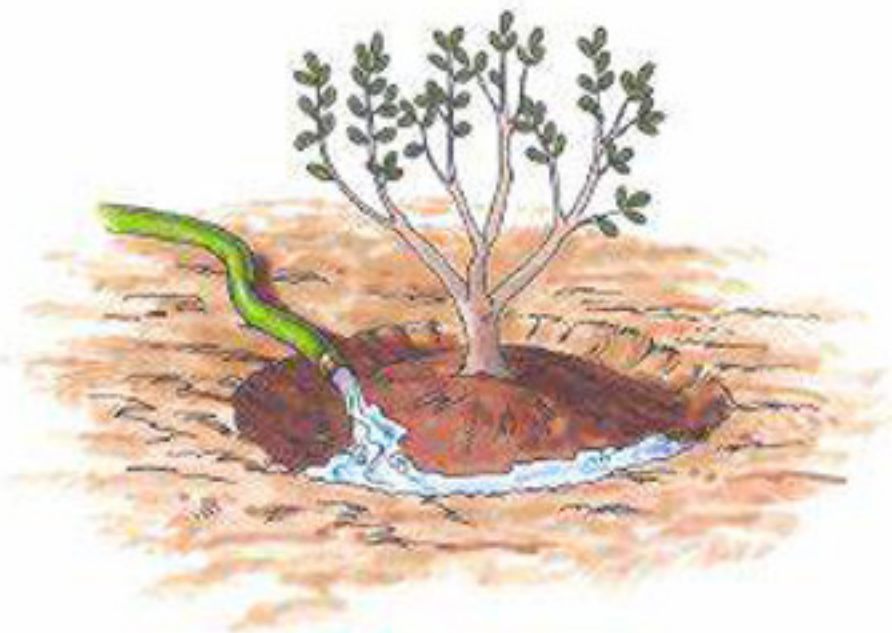
Properly caring for trees will ensure trees remain healthy for years to come!

Wrap Young Trees

Newly planted and thin-barked trees are susceptible to sun scald, which damages the bark. Prevent this by using a tree guard. Install tree guard in November and remove in April; return guard to tree before first snow fall. Add wire fencing if you have concerns about rodent damage or deer rubbing their antlers against tree bark.

Watering

- Water thoroughly by filling the saucer several times.
- Add soil if settling occurs.
- Watering needs will vary greatly depending on the size, location, temperature, and exposure of your plant. Monitor the moisture by checking the soil 6" deep with your finger every 3-5 days 2' from the trunk. If it is still wet, let it dry for a couple of days before you check again. If it is dry a couple inches down, water it slowly and deeply.
- In a dry year you need to consider regular watering if the tree was planted within the last 5 years.
- If you have evergreens such as arborvitae, they should be watered deeply before frost and then wrapped in burlap to protect them from sun scald and animal damage.



Fertilizing

There's no need to fertilize your plants in the first year. After the first year...

- Fertilize in the spring with a 10 10 10 granulated fertilizer (follow directions of product label).
- Do not use lawn fertilizer on any trees.
- Use a Root Feeder when fertilizing and watering to ensure the nutrients reach deep under the soil.
- Never fertilize trees and shrubs after July 4th.** You don't want to encourage new growth because they need to harden off for winter.

Mulching

Add a 2-3 inch layer of mulch around the base of the tree to retain moisture, control weeds and protect from lawn mowers. Keep the mulch pulled away slightly from the trunk of the tree as too much can promote diseases and pests.

Insect & Disease

A tree under stress, ie. poor soil, lack of water, too much water, lack of fertilizer or iron, too much alkaline, compacted soil, etc., is more susceptible to insect damage or disease.



Guarantee Policy

- No Cash Refunds.
- Neglected plants, animal damage, improper care, and natural causes beyond our control carry no guarantee.
- Purchaser must return dead stock with proof of purchase. Replacement is one time only at original purchase price.

Trees & Shrubs

1 Year from date of purchase

Roses & Perennials

30 Days



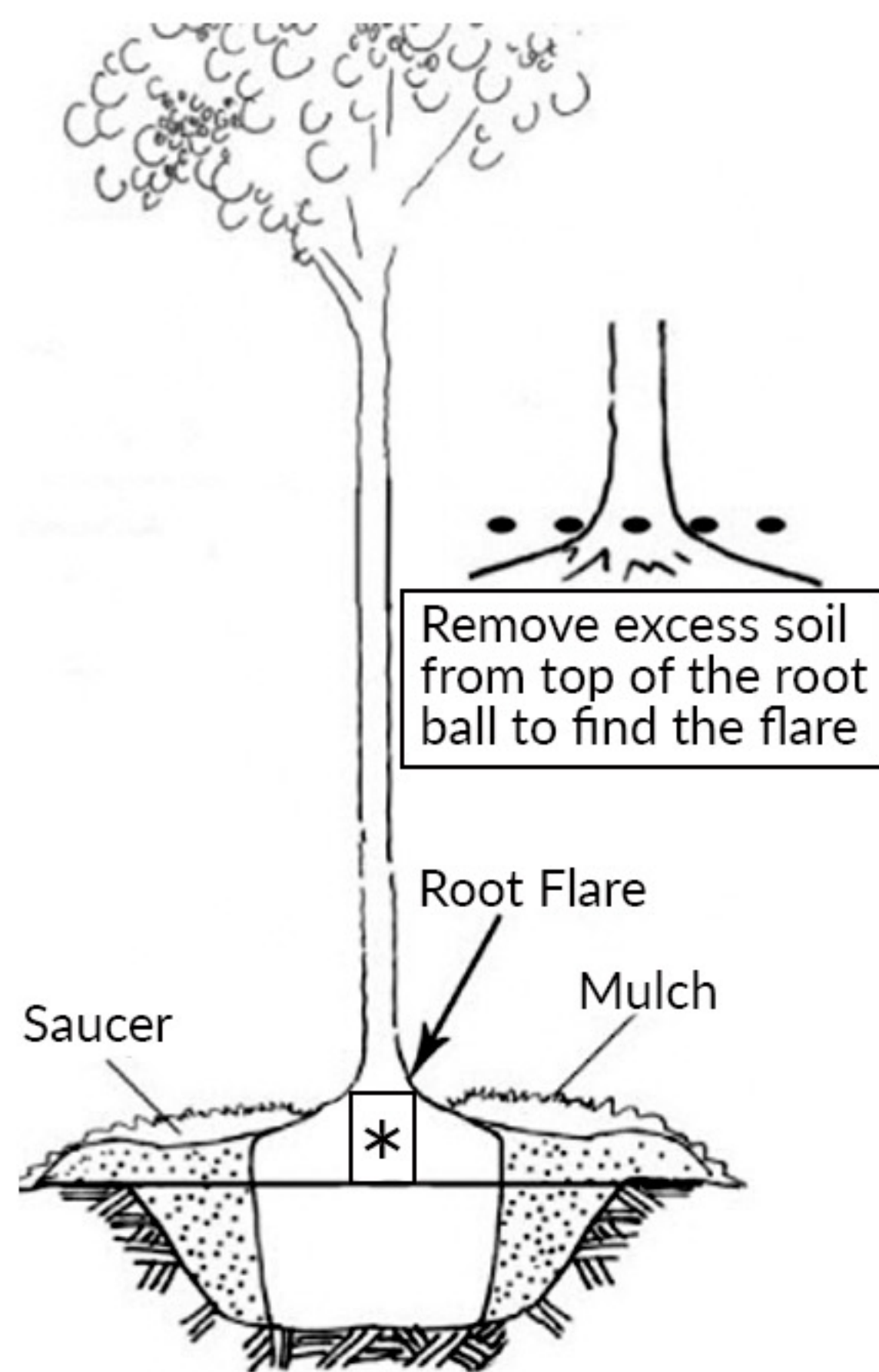
Follow the above guidelines for success!

Questions? Call 701.746.7777 or email: info@allseasonsgardencenter.com

Tree Planting Instructions

Planting and caring for trees will ensure trees remain healthy for years to come!

1. Call 811, the national hotline, to have underground utilities located several days before you dig.
2. Dig a hole at least 20 inches wider than the root ball diameter.
3. To determine soil type, squeeze a handful of fairly dry soil into a lump. Sandy and loamy soils will crumble slightly as you bounce the lump in your open palm. Clay soils will maintain a firm lump. Get some of the soil wet and rub it between your fingers. Sandy soil feels coarse, while clay feels slippery and smooth.

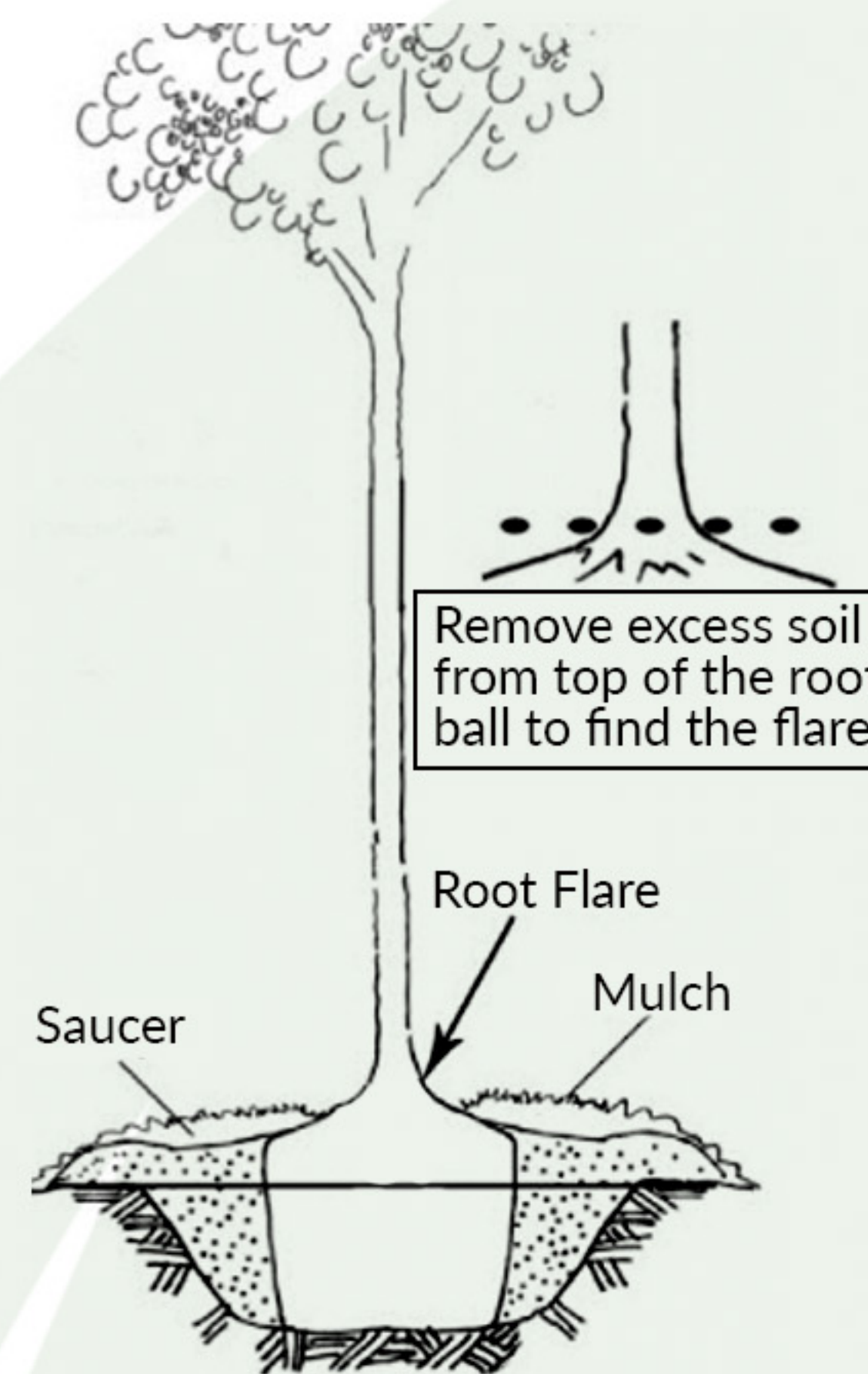


Clay, Sandy or Loamy Soil

The depth of the hole should be 2-4* inches less than the depth of the root ball; this will ensure the high planting needed for the site. Root ball height is the distance between the root flare and the base of the root ball (remove excess soil from the top of the root ball to find the flare).

*Clay Soil - 2"

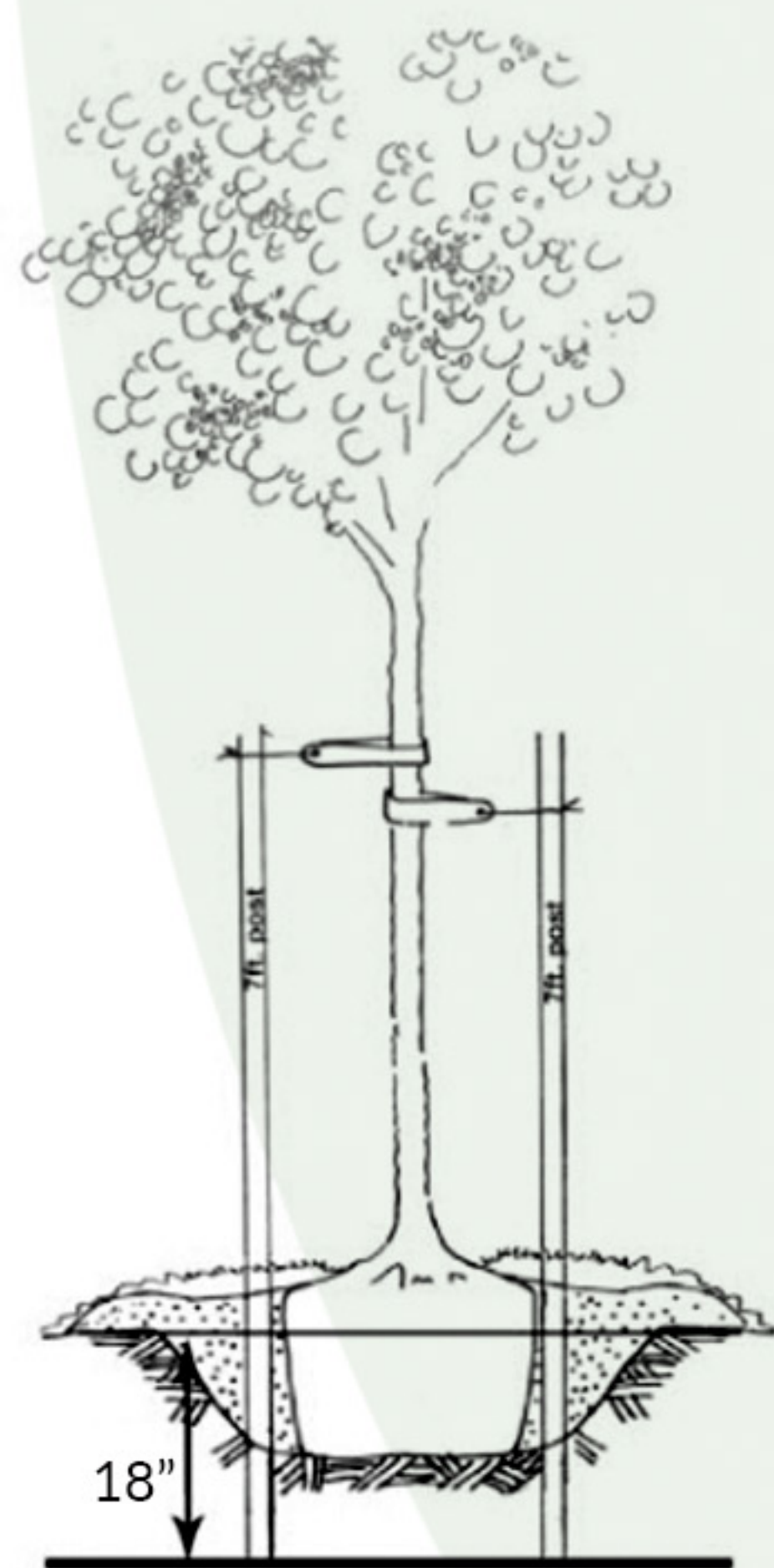
*Sandy or Loamy Soil - 4"



B & B (Ball & Burlap)

- Dig hole 45" wide and 20" deep.
- Prepare soil by combining compost and peat moss to soil.
- Set tree - top of root ball slightly above ground level.
- Remove top half of metal basket. Rope and burlap needs to be cut and sliced to promote root growth.
- Back fill with good topsoil.
- Water with root stimulator, slow & deep.

4. Firmly tamp the bottom of the hole so the tree does not settle and rough up the sides of the hole, so they are not smooth.
5. Prepare soil to back fill by combining 3 parts original soil with 1 part compost or peat moss, discard yellow clay.
6. Prune the tree to remove any dead or broken branches.
7. Cut away the pot and rough up the roots to break their circling pattern. If circling roots are heavy, cut 1 inch deep into the root ball in a line down three sides.
8. Place tree in the hole and check for straightness, view from two directions.
9. Add Root Stimulator to encourage root growth - Follow directions on product label.
10. Fill the hole halfway using the prepared soil and tamp down using the back of shovel.
11. Add more soil, tamping with foot to form a surface that slopes away from the trunk, create a firmly tamped saucer as shown.
12. Newly planted trees should be staked if they are exposed to excess winds or have a large canopy. Staking should remain in place for 1 year.



Staking Trees - Instructions

Materials Needed - All materials are available at All Seasons Garden Center.

- 2 - Steel green posts. 7ft each. NW & SE sides of tree.
- 2 - Nylon straps
- 2 - Nylon ropes

Place two post on either side of the tree just inside the edge of the planting hole and pound into the ground, roughly 18 inches deep. Secure the tree to the post with tree straps for stability. Pull straps tight enough so there is no slack but avoid pulling the tree towards the post.

13. Use a tree guard on the trunk of the tree to protect against animal damage, sunscald, lawn mowers and weed wackers. The guard should fit loosely around the trunk and a new one may need to be installed as the tree grows.

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