

# Evergreen Trees

## Growing & Care Instructions

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

### Watering

- Plant slightly high to create surface drainage.
- Water early morning or after sunset, 1-3 times a week, more in hot, dry weather.
- Direct water under foliage but not directly on trunk.
- Water before first freeze so roots stay hydrated during winter.



### Trees Installed by Tree Spade

Initially water heavy. A deep soaking is more beneficial than frequent light waterings. Fill in crack around tree plug with soil before and after watering.



**90" Spade**  
15 minutes on a garden hose ≈ 60 gallons  
**55" Spade**  
10 minutes on a garden hose ≈ 40 gallons

### Fertilizing



- Young trees benefit from regular fertilization.
- Best time to fertilize is before rain or watering.
- Avoid fertilizing during dry periods as plants can't use fertilizer without adequate moisture.
- Use a 19-8-10 granulated fertilizer such as Ferti-lome (follow directions of product label).

***Never fertilize trees after July 4th.*** You don't want to encourage new growth. The tree needs to harden off for winter.

### Mulching

- Add a 2-3 inch layer of mulch around the base of tree, away from trunk, to retain moisture, control weeds, protect from lawn mowers and weed wackers.
- Make a flat mulch ring around your tree like a donut.



#### Let Roots Breathe

Keep mulch pulled 3" away from trunk of tree to prevent bark softening, disease and pest.

## 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.

## Evergreen Trees & Shrubs

**1 Year from date of purchase**



**ALL SEASONS**  
garden center



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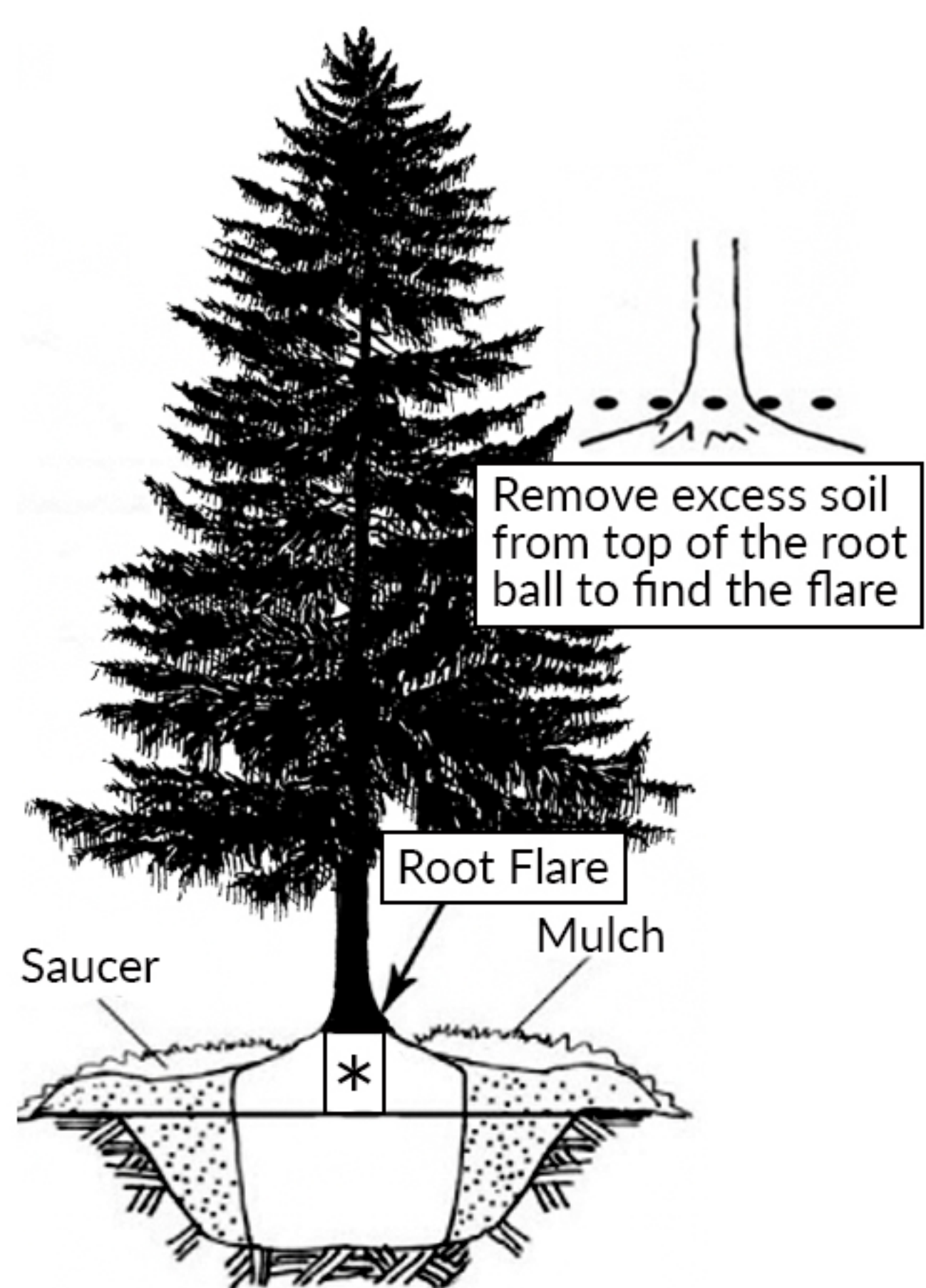


# Evergreen Trees

## 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.

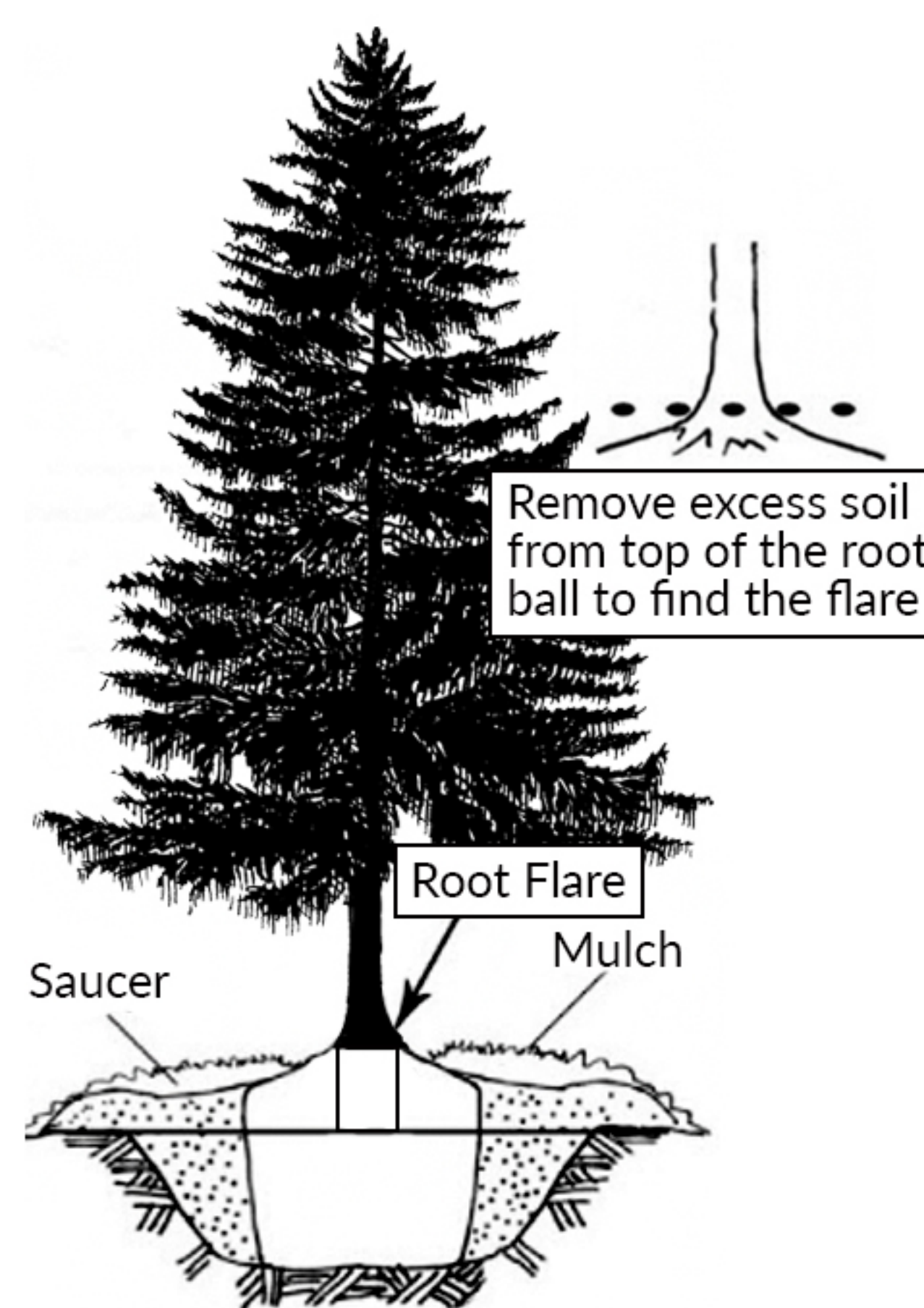


### ***Clay, Sandy or Loamy Soil***

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.
- 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 handle 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.

## ***Evergreens We Carry***

Arborvitae • Junipers • Larch • Pine • Russian/Siberian Cypress • Spruce • Taxus

***Follow the above guidelines for success!***

***Questions? Call 701.746.7777 or email: [info@allseasonsgardencenter.com](mailto:info@allseasonsgardencenter.com)***