Your trees are shipped in grower’s pots and should be transplanted into larger pots or into the ground as soon as is convenient. Once planted they may take 4-6 weeks, depending upon the weather and other environmental conditions, to become established and start showing new growth. You can be assured they will begin setting roots and start growing very soon after planting. Please plant as soon as possible, provide reasonable care, and be patient.

We urge you to plant your new arrivals as soon as possible. In the event planting must be delayed due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances, roll the plastic bag that is around the plant down and place in or near a bright window. Also, keep the soil in the pots moist. These are small pots that may need to be watered at least every other day.

To ensure your tree keeps its form and doesn’t try to become a bush, remove any growth that appears on the trunk below the main branches as it appears. Also remove any growth coming up from the root system.

We warrant perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the original shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, we will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one, at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will reship the following shipping season.

**Image on cover is representative of the type of plant(s) in this offer and not necessarily indicative of actual size or color for the included variety.**

Keep out of reach of children.
SOIL PREPARATION

Although these plants will perform well in average garden soils of all types, we recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office (www.csrees.usda.gov/extension or by calling 1-800-333-4636). These tests can determine if the soil needs any amendments to enhance your plants’ growth and performance. See below for our recommended practice to improve your soil without any additional testing:

1. Spade or till the soil to a depth of 12-18 inches.

2. To provide nutrients and improve drainage, add organic matter to your soil by mixing in a 2 to 4-inch layer of dehydrated manure, garden compost, shredded leaves, and/or peat moss.

3. After active growth begins, periodically feed with a water soluble fertilizer. Plants in containers need more frequent watering and feeding, especially when in active growth and bloom.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

A. Dig a hole large enough to allow the roots plenty of room with a few inches of space beyond the root ball and the sides of the hole. Remove the tree from its pot and place the root ball in the planting hole.

B. Position the plant so that the top of the root ball will be even with ground level.

C. Once the plant is positioned at the proper planting depth, begin filling the hole with soil. Work the soil around the roots with your hands. When the hole is half filled, tamp the soil to remove any air pockets.

D. Fill the planting hole with water and let it soak in. Straighten the plant in the hole and finish filling with soil.

E. Form a “saucer” of soil around the edges of the planting hole and fill it with water.

F. To assist the roots in getting anchored, be sure to stake the tree. This will also maintain upper balance so that the trunk will continue to grow straight.

CONTINUING CARE

Apply a 2-4 inch layer of shredded bark, compost or other organic mulch around your plants to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures, and to discourage weed growth.

Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with all plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them.

Improves the size and quality of the tree. Remove any branches that become overlapped, damaged, or unsightly.

A thorough watering in late fall will greatly enhance the plant’s cold tolerance.

The time to protect your plants in the garden is after the ground has frozen. At that time, apply a winter mulch of evergreen boughs, straws or leaves to prevent lifting of the plant’s roots during alternating periods of freezing and thawing.

For container planting, move plants next to your home’s southern foundation for added warmth and protection. They may also be moved into an unheated, protected area such as a garage or cellar. If moved to a protected area, be sure to check the soil moisture every 7-10 days and water as needed.

In spring, remove the mulch from in-ground plantings. Also, bring containerized plants back out into the garden sunlight where they will immediately begin to repeat their yearly garden performance.