

A LITTLE MORE INFO:

WATERING METHODS: Garden hose trickling at the base of the plant, stationary sprinkler on low, watering bags, and hand watering using DRAMM watering wand and 400PL Water Breaker all work nicely for deep-soak watering. If using soaker hoses, be sure they drip into the entire planting area as well as on top of the root ball. Give them plenty of time to soak 4-6 inches deep. Takes longer than you think!

WATER COMPETITION: New plants planted next to existing plants, under trees, close to foundations, or on slopes or mounds will dry out quicker. Be aware!

WATERING SMALLER PLANTS: Annuals, hanging baskets, potted plants, ground cover, etc., dry out quicker and may require daily watering. Check moisture before watering. Adding water-grabbing polymers such as Soil Moist to the potting soil/regular soil helps reduce watering needs.

WATERING NATIVE AND DROUGHT-TOLERANT PLANTS: These plants' ability to withstand weather conditions kicks in once the plants have become established. They too need regular watering until that point. Even once established, these plants enjoy a good watering during hot and or dry periods.

E-MAIL US AT QUESTIONS@NATORP.COM OR VISIT NATORP.COM

DEER DAMAGE - DEER-BROWSE AND BUCK DEER RUB:

Newly planted trees and shrubs are always subject to deer damage – BOTH deer browsing and buck deer rubbing tree trunks and smaller plants, especially evergreens.

DEER-BROWSE: Choosing plants deer do not typically like to eat is good, but in today's landscape, there are very few plants totally resistant to deer. With high deer populations, with new plantings, or when their food is scarce, they will feed on just about any plant, including those listed as deer-resistant. **Deer-resistant does not mean deer-proof.** There are several levels of resistance to deer browse as listed in Rutgers' *Landscape Plants Rated by Deer Resistance* (njaes.rutgers.edu/deer-resistant-plants): Rarely Damaged, Seldom Severely Damaged, Occasionally Severely Damaged, Frequently Severely Damaged. It's one of the best references when choosing plants for your landscape, based on levels of deer resistance.

BUCK DEER RUB: All plants, especially younger trees and evergreens, are subject to buck deer rub. No exceptions. Always use tree trunk protectors or some type of fencing protection from September through mid-April, in conjunction with repellents. Buck deer can and will destroy your unprotected new trees in one visit.

PLANT GUARANTEE

Natorp's Nursery Outlet guarantees all plant material to be the best available, true to name, up to grade, in healthy growing condition, and to perform to your satisfaction provided proper location, planting, watering and plant care.

If your hardy plant dies within one year of the original purchase date, we will replace it with another plant of the same size and type, provide an acceptable plant of another type, or issue a Nursery Outlet Credit for future purchases.

Unfortunately, we cannot be responsible for plant damages, decline or death due to conditions beyond our control such as improper location/ plant care practices, insects/disease, wildlife damages (buck deer rub, critters eating plants), extreme weather, or being grown in raised planters/containers. Plants not Zone 6 hardy (annuals, tropical, foliage, tender bulbs) are not guaranteed.

Nursery Outlet Plant Replacement Procedure

If a hardy plant dies or fails to perform to your satisfaction, e-mail a picture of the dead plant and info. Bring the dead plant (or picture) to Outlet with your receipt. For larger plants, e-mail us or bring receipt and picture of the dead plant to the Outlet. Lost receipt, Outlet closed between seasons, unsure if plant is dead? E-mail plant pictures to us at questions@natorp.com. We will gladly advise what to do.

Suspect possible plant problems? Contact us right away. We can help solve many plant issues early or issue a "guarantee extension" if needed.

Natorp's NURSERY OUTLET

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questions@natorp.com

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PLANTING AND WATERING GUIDE

PLANT GUARANTEE



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BASIC STEPS FOR PLANTING:

Call 811 prior to planting, to have underground utilities located. It's the law!

DIG THE HOLE: Dig hole a minimum of 6-12" wider than the root ball, but no deeper.

AMEND THE SOIL: Amend the soil with 20-30% soil amendments (compost, composted manure, or Pine Soil Conditioner). Chop amendments/existing soil together.

PREPARE THE ROOT BALL: For container-grown plants, **LOOSEN THE ROOTS!** Massage roots apart if possible; otherwise, use pruners, soil knife, or sharp spade to loosen roots 1-2" into root mass. **LOOSENING THE ROOTS IS A MUST!**

PLANTING: Place plant in center of hole. Top of root ball must be at or slightly above soil level (never plant too deep). For balled and burlapped plants, the top of the root ball must be at or 1-2" above soil level. We recommend removing the top ring of the wire basket and the burlap from the top of root ball; slice the sides of burlap as well. This helps allow water to penetrate root ball. Do this after the tree has been placed in the hole for planting. Backfill with amended soil mixture around root ball, gently chopping or slightly tamping the soil as you go. Fill to the shoulder of root ball, but **NEVER** over the top.

FERTILIZE: Apply a root stimulant/plant starter after planting. Reapply per label instructions. Use first 1-2 years after planting.

MULCH: Place 1-3" of mulch over root ball/planting area, but not against trunks of trees.

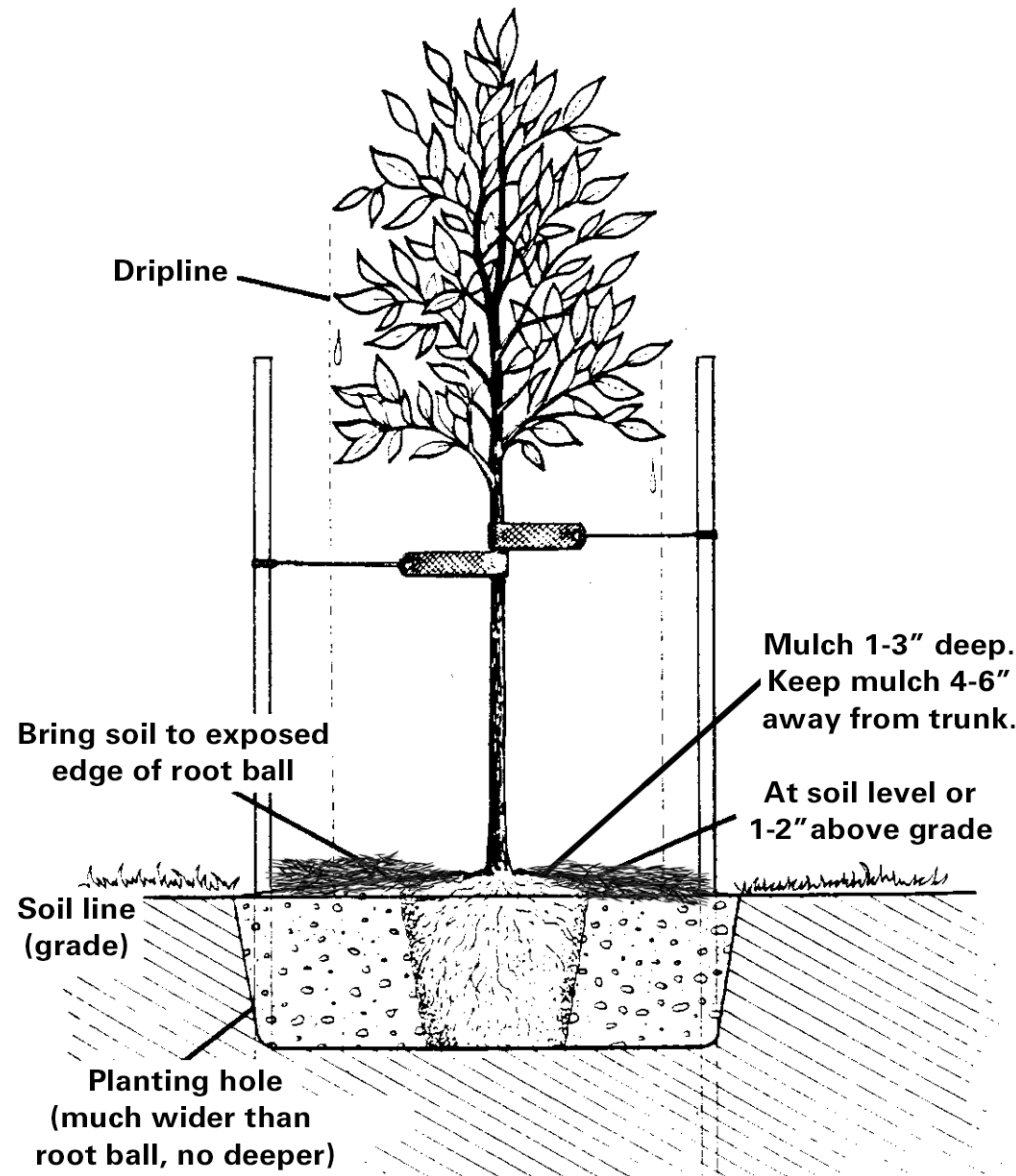
WATERING: Immediately after planting, water root ball and surrounding backfill slowly and thoroughly. Soak again next day, then begin regular watering. Proper watering is key!

STAKING: Situations where staking is needed include extremely windy sites, container-grown trees, root ball doesn't feel solid after planting, etc. Tree-staking kits, single stake at angle, or 2 stakes may be used. Staking should remain no longer than one year.

PROTECT TREES FROM DEER: If you have deer in your area, place deer guards on tree trunks from September through mid-April. Buck rubs will destroy your trees in just one visit!

(Planting/Watering Video available at www.natorp.com)

Proper Planting Procedures



(Picture courtesy of Oklahoma State University)

Natorp's

NURSERY LANDSCAPE NURSERY OUTLET LANDSCAPE SUPPLY

BASIC STEPS FOR WATERING:

Proper watering of newly planted plants is of utmost importance and key to their success, especially during the first year, and for some, second and third years, getting new roots established. Don't take this lightly; improper watering (too dry/too wet) is the #1 reason for new plants struggling or dying. It's difficult to tell new plant owners how and when to water, as no two sites are the same. Different soils, container vs. balled and burlapped plants, different plants' water needs, the weather, and the seasons will vary watering requirements. Here are general watering guidelines to help.

WATER AT PLANTING TIME: Thoroughly water all plants immediately after planting and again the next day. Start regular waterings from there. (Water container plants as needed if not being planted within a few days.)

WATERING FIRST 3-4 WEEKS: Check soil moisture daily (physically touch or use Moisture Meter), keeping even moisture in root ball and surrounding soil for 3-4 weeks. Water deeply and thoroughly as needed, to keep even moisture (not soggy wet).

WATERING AFTER 3-4 WEEKS: Begin watering routine of deep, thorough soaking, allow soil to get close to dry, soak again. This may vary from once every 3-5 days to every 7-10 days. Check soil moisture regularly to determine when to water next. **SOAK, LET SOIL GET CLOSE TO DRY, SOAK.** Do this until mid-fall. Water evergreens as needed until late fall. "Close to dry" lets the soil breathe between waterings.

WATERING AFTER THE FIRST YEAR: During the second and third growing seasons, continue to water as needed, which now may be every 10 days to 2 weeks. It can take 2-3 years or longer for new plants to become established. Pay special attention during hotter/drier times of the year. Windy days can be very drying as well.

WATERING AND RAINFALL WATERING: Established landscape plants would like 1" of rainfall every 7-10 days for optimum growing conditions. Unfortunately, unless it's an all-day or multiple-day rain, rainfall may not sufficiently water newly planted trees and shrubs. Check soil moisture (physically touch or use Moisture Meter), water as needed, and count on rainfall as a bonus.

BE CONSISTENT: Miss a watering during dry times, and your time, effort and investment may be wasted. Proper watering is key to your new plant's success.

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