

Fertilizing

Ask one of our professionals at customer service.

Winter Protection

Apply "Wilt-Pruf" (an anti-transpirant) to all broad-leaf evergreens. Apply in November and reapply again in February, according to label directions. This will protect your investment from drying winter winds.

Animal Protection

We recommend **Bonide Shot Gun Repels-All**, long lasting and weather resistant, repels deer, rabbits, etc. from landscaped garden areas, shrubs, plants, trees & vines throughout winter months. Simply follow directions according to label.

Planting Perennials & Annuals Plants

Most perennials and annuals like a well-drained soil rich with organic matter. Soil for most perennials and annuals should be amended with 2 to 3 inches of **Miracle-Gro Flower & Vegetable Mix**. Once the soil has been prepared, place your plants around the planting area while still in their pots. Make sure you have taken into consideration the mature height of the plant as well as sun or shade requirements. Determine an approximate location for the planting then dig the hole in the amended soil wide enough and deep enough to accommodate the plant. Water the plants thoroughly, and then remove them from their pots by inverting them and supporting the root ball. Place your plant into the hole, then backfill to ground level. Water the plant thoroughly to ensure the soil fills in completely around the roots, eliminating large air pockets. We recommend **Miracle-Gro Quick Start** solution over the root ball. This will help the newly planted perennial or annual to

grow new roots. Monitor your perennials and annuals daily, watering as needed. Water slowly to attain deep-water penetration, which encourages widespread root development. Feed annuals weekly or bi-weekly with **Miracle-Gro All Purpose Fertilizer**. Feed perennials bi-weekly with **Miracle-Gro All Purpose Fertilizer**.



Add 2 to 3 inch layer of mulch around the plant to help retain soil moisture. Avoid overly deep mulch up against the trunk or stems of the plant as this can promote disease or pest injury.

For Successful Planting The Garden Factory Recommends...

Trees & Shrubs

- Compost & Manure
- Enriched Top Soil
- Fertilizer
 - Evergreens- Holly Tone
 - Trees- Tree-Tone



Annuals and Perennials

- Miracle-Gro Garden Soil
- Quick Start Fertilizer
- Miracle-Gro All Purpose Plant Food or Osmocote Fertilizer (4 months feeding)



Planting Guide



the
Garden
FACTORY
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Planting Trees & Shrubs

What Plant Form Are You Transplanting

Your tree or shrub will come in one or two forms: balled & burlapped (B&B) or containerized. If the soil is moist and kept sufficiently watered, planting can be done anytime the soil is not frozen. If possible, plant your tree or shrub as soon as you get it home. Otherwise, it may dry out and become injured ie; such as barberry, potentilla, spirea, dappled willow, etc. If you can't plant it immediately, place it in a shady and/or sheltered location. Keep the soil moist until planted.

The Planting Hole

To plant a tree, dig a hole at least 12 inches wider than the width of the root ball and 2 to 3 inches shallower than root ball depth. The top of the root ball should be slightly above the surface of the ground. For shrubs, dig a hole 2 to 3 times as wide as the root ball and the same depth as the root ball. The top of the root ball should be level with the surface of the ground or slightly raised.

Placing Your Plant In The Hole Balled & Burlapped

Plants: Place the plant into the hole. Do not remove any rope or string until the tree is at the proper planting height (2 to 3 inches above the surface of soil) and it is positioned in the desired direction.



Partially backfill the hole, then remove all twine or nylon strings. Fold down top half of the basket and top half of burlap. Do not attempt to remove the burlap from under the plant –this could damage the root ball. Finish filling the hole with backfill. Pour a transplanting solution like **Miracle-Gro**

Quick Start over the root ball. This will help the newly planted tree or shrub to grow new roots.

Container Plants: Ease the pot off without disturbing the root ball. Cut any circling roots and place the root ball in the hole. If the roots are extremely compacted, you may need to make a few shallow cuts through the roots on the sides and bottom of the root ball. Pour a transplanting solution like **Miracle-Gro Quick Start** over the root ball. This will help the newly planted tree or shrub to grow new roots.



Enriching Your Soil & Backfilling

Most soils in the urban landscape are sandy to clay base and will benefit with organic amendments. Add organic matter such as **Garden Magic Compost & Manure**.

Clay Soil: (Heavy, poorly drained soil)

Plant with the following-
50% Compost Manure
25% Enriched Top Soil
25% Existing Soil

Sandy Soil: (Well-drained or regular soil)

Plant with the following-
25% Compost Manure,
25% Peat Moss
25% Existing Soil,
25% Enriched Top Soil

When the hole is about half refilled, straighten and level the plant and tamp the soil down carefully. Water, and then fill the rest of the hole with the amended soil. Use excess soil to build a ring 6 to 10 inches from the outside of the hole. Water will have the ability to collect in the saucer and move slowly

down in the root zone of the plant as well as minimize runoff.

Watering

Water your newly planted tree or shrub by using a slow, deep-watering method. Balled and burlapped and container plant's roots dry out faster than soil around them, so it is important to monitor their soil moisture. Water slowly to attain deep-water penetration, which encourages widespread root development. Plants should receive about 1 inch of water per week during the growing season. You should monitor a plant's water needs for the first two growing seasons. Note- Clay or Heavy Soil holds moisture and Sandy Soil needs more watering.



Staking

Staking a tree should be done when roots are not solid in the planting hole or where the tree could be dislodged by high winds. In most instances, the weight of the root ball is normally not sufficient to hold the tree in place. Trees with trunks up to 3 inches in diameter can be supported with two 2" x 2" x 6' stakes driven firmly into the ground at a 45 degree angle close to the trunk and attached to the tree with rubber hose & wire designed for this purpose. Remove stakes and wires after one growing season.

Mulching

Add a 2 to 3 inch layer of shredded mulch or bark chips around the plant. This will prevent water loss and keep mowers and trimmers from getting too close to the plant. Avoid overly deep mulch up against the trunk or stems of the plant as this can promote disease or pest injury.