

## AUCTION NOTES

**\*\*\* All plants need to be watered daily until you get them planted.\*\*\***

**Once Planted:** Evergreens need water weekly after planting. Leafy plants (most shrubs) generally need watering every four days after planting for the first few weeks. Continue watering all your new plantings every 7-10 days through October/November **and** through next year beginning in April or May. Birches need a lot more water in comparison to other plants (please ask if questions).

Delivery is available – please check at the nursery office.

**NO GUARANTEE ON AUCTION MATERIAL.**

## SPECIAL NOTICE

### PLANTING

The root ball of the tree should be planted up to 3 to 4 inches **above** the existing ground level (helps with drainage in our clay soil). **Never** plant below ground level – it will damage your trees and shrubs. Burlap and wire basket should remain intact and **should not be removed**. (The only thing necessary to remove from a tree ball is synthetic rope; rope made of natural materials may be left on the tree ball without difficulty.) Dig the hole wider than the root ball, but no deeper. You may add topsoil mixture to the sides of the tree ball, but it is always best to **leave the bottom of the tree hole undisturbed** so that settlement is minimal. Do not place any fertilizer at bottom of hole – it will burn the roots. Apply 2 inches of bark mulch after planting, if desired.

### WATERING – VERY IMPORTANT

For best results, lay a hose at the base of the plant and allow it to run at a trickle (pencil-sized stream of water) for the recommended length of time – depending on the type of plant, size of the plant or the size of the root ball. Please inquire for recommended times, for specific plants in question. **Repeat this thorough watering every 7-10 days through November (hard freeze) and start up watering schedule again this coming April or May through next fall.** You may want to refer again to the top of this page.

Other options to help with watering are the installation of a pipe along the side of the root ball at the time of planting for deep root feeding, or use of a Gator Bag which is helpful for watering trees where water is scarce or if you have time constraints. We have Gator Bags available if you would like to purchase.

### FERTILIZATION

Fertilize in late Spring or early Summer with granular, liquid or fertilizer spikes. Special fertilizer is needed for some plants. Please Inquire.

### SPRAYING Only As Needed.

ALBERTA SPRUCE – Annual spraying for spider mites is necessary.

### OUPS – Ohio Utility Protection Service

For utility location - call before you dig. **1-800-362-2764**

## PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS (Trees and Evergreens)

Healthy plants usually result from regular, effective maintenance programs. Watering, fertilizing, pruning and mulching are vital components of a good program.

New plantings need a thorough watering about once every 10 days for the first year during the growing seasons, May through October. Barberry, Birch, Spirea, Potentilla, Golden Privet and other leafy plants may require more frequent watering.

\*\*Summer plantings have special watering needs. Please ask your salesperson or landscape supervisor for watering instructions. Temperatures above 90 degrees may require more frequent watering.

### WHY MUST I WATER EVEN IF IT RAINS?

The plants' branches and leaves act as an umbrella to the rain. The dry root ball of the newly installed plant receives little or no water during a rain shower. However, excessive rain could saturate the area. If in doubt, dig next to the root ball to check moisture! Water as needed if root ball is wet.

REMEMBER → **Excessive watering can drown your plants!**

### MULCHING

Mulching is one of the easiest and most protective things you can do for your plants. A mulch is used for appearance, weed control, water conservation, erosion control and improvement of soil structure. Mulch also insulates the roots from heat or cold.

Apply mulch 2 inches deep.

Mulch also reduces the need for mowers and string trimmers next to the trunk, which reduces potential injury to the plant from these types of tools. Such injuries invite insect borer infestation and will bruise or girdle the cambium, the vital layer of tissue under the bark. This damage is not easily detectable until sudden tree decline or leaf drop results.

**Any questions – Please Ask!**

We want you to have the greatest of success with your auction purchases.

***A. Brown & Sons Nursery, Inc.***

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