



Garden Care Guide

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Watering for Outdoor Plants

Normal watering means that soil should be kept evenly moist and watered regularly, as conditions require. Most plants like 1" of water a week during the growing season, but take care not to over water! The first two years after a plant is installed, regular watering is important. The first year is critical. It is better to water once a week and water deeply, than to water frequently for a few minutes. When watering, water well, i.e. provide enough water to thoroughly saturate the root ball. With in-ground plants, this means thoroughly soaking the soil until water has penetrated to a depth of 6 to 7 inches (1' being better). With container grown plants, apply enough water to allow water to flow through the drainage holes. Water so that plant foliage or lawns have enough time to dry by night fall, as watering at night encourages fungus.

Watering for Established Lawns

Lawns require more water per square foot than any other garden plant. In general a lawn needs to be watered if the annual rainfall is below 40 inches per year. Additionally in droughty summer periods, if it hasn't rained at least one inch within the past 7 to 10 days, you need to water your lawn. Some people make the mistake of applying frequent, light sprinklings. This does not benefit the lawn; rather it wastes water and encourages annual weeds.

Watering for Newly Sodded Lawns

Water sod daily to a depth of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ "-enough to get the subsoil wet. This may take a sprinkler 4-6 hours. Pick up a corner of the sod to test the moisture. If the subsoil is wet, then it sufficiently watered. Do this 2-3 weeks or until the sod becomes rooted. Sod must stay evenly moist, but do not overwater!

Watering for Newly Seeded Lawns

Water seeded area 3 times a day for 10 minutes, during the first 2 weeks. Water 2 times a day (early am and late pm) for 15 minutes, next 2 weeks. During the remainder of the summer water 2 times a week for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or equivalent to 1" of water, depending on rainfall. In late summer/Sept. you can reduce down to once per week for 1 hour. Then in October you would only need to water once every 2 weeks for 1 hour. Again, 1" of rainfall per week can replace these watering in the months that occur after planting.

Deadheading Perennials or Annuals

Let's face it. Even the name is scary. But deadheading, despite the ominous sound, is nothing more than trimming off spent flowers, keeping plants tidy, and ensuring maximum bloom time. Nearly all flowering plants benefit from at least a little deadheading. When blooms start to fade, brown, curl, or otherwise look unattractive, that's the time to trim them off, allowing the other flowers to shine. This can be done by simply pinching the flowers off, or snipping with pruners.

Fertilizing Annuals and Perennials

Annuals and perennials may be fertilized with either water-soluble, quick release fertilizers (Miracle Grow), or granular slow-release fertilizers (Osmocot, Bone Meal, Scott's Plant Food, ect.). Water soluble fertilizers are used every two weeks or per label instructions. Controlled, slow-release fertilizers are worked into the soil usually only once during the growing season or per label directions.

Fertilizing Trees and Shrubs

A granular slow-release fertilizer is the best option for trees and shrubs. Apply once in Spring and Summer. Avoid fertilizing any later than early August because new growth promoted close to winter is not a good idea. Early frosts can hurt new soft growth. The shrub or tree needs time to harden off the new growth before a frost will occur.

Fertilizing For Newly Seeded or Newly Sodded Lawns

For newly seeded lawns:

- Initial fertilizing, use Starter fertilizer with crabgrass preventer. No pre-emergent or broad leaf weed controls should be used until lawn has matured.
- Midsummer, use Scott's Weed N Feed, after 6th or 7th time mowing.
- Fall, use Scott's Winterizer

Fertilizing For Established Lawns

- Mid April to mid May, Apply Scott's Step 1, or Scott's Crabgrass preventer and fertilizer. This has a pre-emergent weed control so is most useful applied between these dates in early summer.
- June through July, apply Scott's Step 2, or Scott's Weed n Feed. This is a broadleaf weed control plus fertilizer. It should not be applied when lawn is damp or rain is expected for 24-48 hours.
- August or 6 weeks later, apply Scott's Lawn Insect Control plus fertilizer if moles are a problem, or a 2nd application of Scott's Weed and Feed.
- Sept. or Oct. or at least 6 weeks after last application, apply Scott's Winterizer with broadleaf weed control, if needed for weeds, or Scott's Winterizer Lawn fertilizer.

Putting Your Garden to Bed for Winter

Putting the garden to bed for the winter is mostly a matter of cleaning up and covering up. Clear out the blackened stems and foliage of annual flowers and vegetables to prevent the possibility of their harboring disease pathogens and insect eggs over the winter. It's important to spread new mulch now -- a thicker winter layer -- to protect plants and soil over the winter months. The idea is not so much to keep the soil warm as it is to keep the temperature even. Once the soil is frozen, mulch keeps it frozen. So if you have shade trees, convert the fallen leaves to mulch and use it throughout your property. Protect the tender bark of young trees from gnawing critters by wrapping stems or trunks with wire or commercial tree-guard products.



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Preparing Your Gardens for Winter

Perennials - Most perennials should have the browning foliage pulled or cut off after it freezes. Cover the remaining perennial soil ball with 3-6" leaves or straw for winter protection.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES - Leave the foliage of ornamental grasses until spring. They create winter interest in your landscape and it's better for the longevity of the grass to cut it off in the spring vs. the fall.

Shrubs - Make sure that your shrubs have sufficient water going into winter. Their success through winter depends upon the amount of hydration they receive. For evergreens such as boxwood, holly, dwarf Alberta spruce, and Rhododendrons it's recommended that you apply a wilt proof spray after the first hard frost of winter. This product will help to prevent winter burn by keeping the shrub hydrated throughout the winter.

Late fall or early spring is a good time to cut back any oversized shrubs. (Do NOT do this to evergreens-they do not regrow from base). Some spirea, such as Goldflame, Goldmound, Anthony Waterer, and Magic Carpet, often overgrow their space if they're not pruned during the summer. Cut these down to 3". Fresh growth will appear from the base in the spring. This pruning of shrubs will ensure a reduced size plant with less woody stalk for next summer.

Annuals - Pull out spent flowers to reduce fungus and insect problems for the upcoming year.

Note on Guarantee Policy

Perennials and roses are NOT guaranteed. Most shrubs and trees are guaranteed, but not if their death is a result of improper care. Issues that commonly impact the health of a tree or shrub and that void the guarantee policy are:

- Lack of watering throughout the dry spells
- Lawn equipment damaging the base of the tree or shrub
- Improper planting, such as planting it too deep or too shallow
- Insect, disease, over watering or damage by animals (rodents, deer, rabbits, ect.)
- Injuries caused by a storm or other natural disasters

Please use your integrity on this matter when asking for us to replace your tree or shrub.

For more details on the guarantee policy please refer the reverse side.

Thank you for your business this season. We look forward to serving you again soon!
Please call if you have any questions, landscape department - 651.388.3847

Guarantee Information

Tree, Shrub and Evergreen GUARANTEE: - 1 year -

Sargent's will resupply once, at no cost, trees, shrubs and evergreens (no other plants guaranteed) which fail to grow through the first year from date of purchase provided THE PLANTS HAVE RECEIVED PROPER CARE and payment of the account has been made when due. Failure on plants must be reported within one year and proof of purchase is required. LABOR FOR ALL REPLACEMENT PLANTING IS CHARGED FOR ON THE SAME BASIS AS NEW PLANTINGS.

B&B trees are fully guaranteed according to the regular terms if the Nursery does the planting. If the customer does the planting and the tree fails we offer to replace it, once, at one-half the regular list price.

Please follow our plant care guidelines to ensure a good quality of life for your plants!

1. If soil where plant is to be planted is heavy, clay like soil, add 1/3 peat moss or other organic matter. If soil is sandy, mix 1/2 rich black soil with the sand.
2. Dig the hole large enough to allow room for the root ball without crowding. Carefully remove the pot so the soil ball around the roots does not crack or fall apart. On B&B items plant the entire root ball leaving the wire basket on.
3. Place the plant in the hole, making certain that it stands straight and is at the proper depth (covering the ball of earth an inch or two).
4. Fill in around the plant with the soil mix until the hole is 2/3 filled. Water thoroughly, by pushing the open hose end through the loose soil to the bottom of the hole and allowing water to entirely fill the hole. After the water has soaked away, continue backfilling to the top of the hole. Then with the heel of your foot, pack the soil in around the plant. Leave a large dish depression around the plant to collect water. For subsequent waterings, fill the dish with water and let soak in.
5. Plants should be deeply and thoroughly watered every 7-10 days, if adequate (1-2") of rain fall has not occurred during that time. Do not, however, keep the plants constantly soaked!! B&B trees and evergreens should receive 15-20 gallons and potted plants 5-10 gallons each time. Consider your soil type when deciding how much to water.