

We
Recycle!
Please Return Containers

Recommended Products

Mulch - Premium Bark Mulch, Colonial Brown, Black, & Red Mulch, Natureblend Mulch, Pine Needle Mulch, Playground Mulch, Mushroom Mulch

Rubberific Mulch - Made from non-toxic recycled tires available in four colors.

Bumper Crop - An organic planting and garden soil amendment. Excels as a nutrient rich top dressing. Also helps to loosen clay soil.

Bio-tone Starter Plus - A granular fertilizer to stimulate root development.



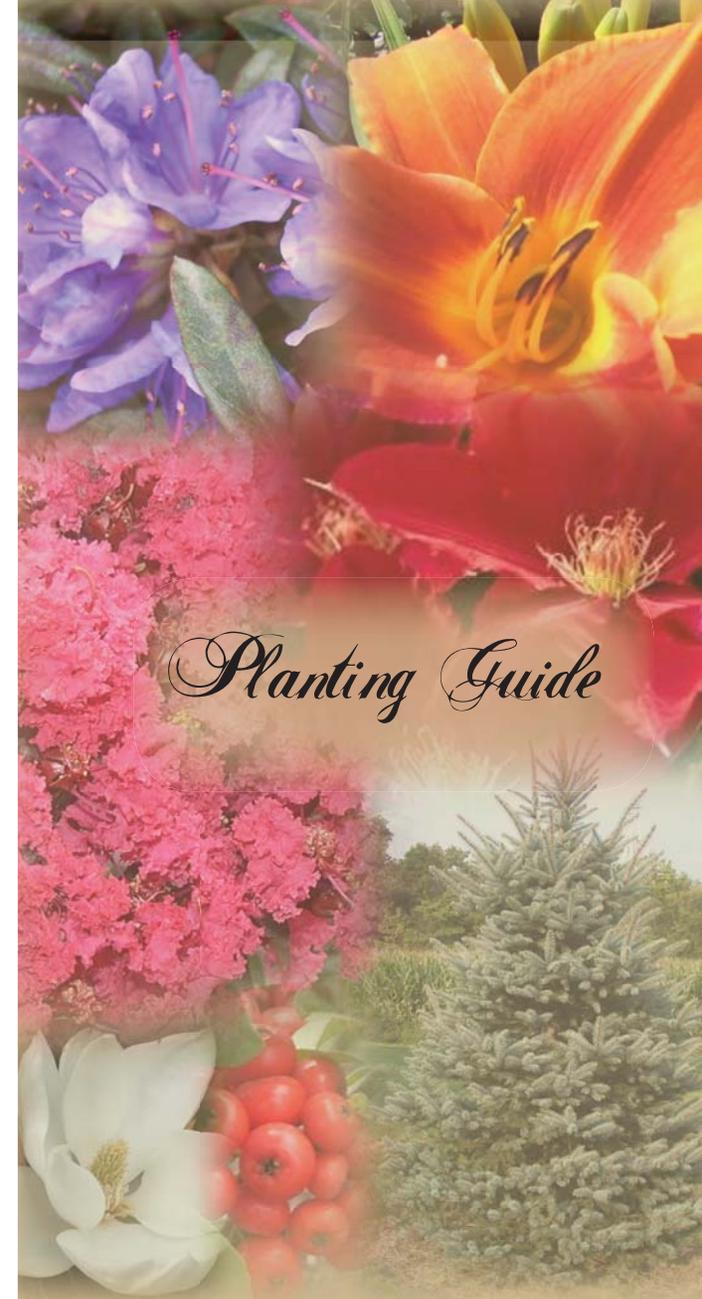
VILLAGE FARM *Garden Center*

Ephrata | 717.733.3000
villagefarmgardencenter.net
"Family Operated with Service, Quality, Value"

Retail Guarantee

Our goal is to make your gardening experience enjoyable. Therefore, we offer a one-year guarantee from the date of purchase, on all hardy plants, provided they have been planted, watered, and cared for according to our instructions. Our premium quality plant material, highly trained staff, and detailed planting and care instructions make this guarantee possible. (see below for more details)

1. Please call for advice or come to the garden center with a leaf sample should your plant begin to look unhealthy. There is often a simple solution to the problem that can prevent the loss of your plant.
2. If your plant does fail, bring the plant and sales receipt to the garden center for a plant replacement.
3. No replacement will be given if the plant fails because of neglect, inadequate water, or any other cause beyond our control. Replacements will be made one time only.
4. Excluded from guarantee are plants kept in containers or planters and also sale or discounted plants.



Planting Guide

VILLAGE FARM *Garden Center*

1520 Division Hwy, Ephrata, PA 17522

Telephone: (717) 733-3000

villagefarmgardencenter.net

Planting Trees and Shrubs

Before you Plant

Keep plant watered and in a shady area until you are ready to plant. Plant in well-drained soil, if questionable, dig the hole for your new plant and fill it with water. If the water does not drain within 12 hours, plant elsewhere. Always handle plant by root ball or by container, not by trunk or branches. For planting trees, dig the hole at least twice the diameter of root ball, but approximately one inch less than the depth of the root ball. After planting, the top of the root ball should be approximately one inch above ground level. For shrubs, dig the hole at least twice as wide and the same depth as root ball. After planting, top of root ball should be level with the surface of the ground or slightly raised.

Placing your Plant in the Hole

Balled & Burlapped Plants: After placing plant in hole and double checking the depth and width are correct, simply take a wire cutter or bolt shearer to cut and fold down top half of basket-burlap, strings, and wire basket. **Do not attempt to remove burlap strings or wire basket. This will damage the root ball and void warranty!**

Container Plants: Ease the pot off without disturbing the root ball. Visually inspect root mass, for circling roots or root bound condition. If roots are visible, score/slice root ball vertically with a knife four to five places from top to bottom.



Enriching and Back-filling the Soil

Most soils in the urban landscape are silt or clay base and will benefit from organic amendments.

Therefore we need to add organic soil builder as directed below -

Bumper Crop. When using Bumper Crop, use 50% Bumper Crop and 50% existing soil. Mix in **Bio-tone Starter Plus** fertilizer with amended soil and start back-filling your planting hole. When about half refilled, straighten and level the plant.



Mulching

Add a two to three inch layer of mulch around the plant. This will prevent water loss, keep mowers and trimmers from getting too close to the plant, suppress weed growth, and will enrich the soil as it decomposes. Avoid placing mulch against the trunk of the plant.

Watering

Water as needed the first two growing seasons! The goal is to keep the soil moist, but not soggy. Deep, periodic watering is better than frequent watering. Good watering methods are: A garden hose turned to a drip or a drip-bucket.



Watering Tip- Plants in heavy/clay soil can easily be over-watered, while plants in a sand or shale textured soil can easily be under-watered.

Staking

Most trees need to be staked to insure the tree grows straight. Remove stakes and wire after one growing season.

Planting Perennials

Creating a New Flower Bed

Most perennials like well-drained soil enriched with organic matter. The planting bed should be amended with 3 to 4 inches of mushroom mulch or Bumper Crop blended to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. To aid in the flower bed design and plant spacing, place your plants in the planting area before removing the containers. Make sure you have taken into consideration the mature size of the plant, as well as sun or shade requirements.

Adding Perennials to an Existing Bed

Dig a hole twice the width and the same depth as root mass. Water the plants thoroughly and then remove from their pots by inverting them and supporting their root ball. If their roots are grown out or compacted against the pot or container, “feather” the roots out by using your fingers or gardening tool to gently pull the surface roots away from the root ball. This will encourage new roots to grow away from the root ball into the new soil. If the roots are extremely compacted, you may need to make a few shallow cuts through the roots down the side and on the bottom of the root ball. Enrich the back fill soil, mixing 50% Bumper Crop and 50% existing soil. Place your plant into the hole, then backfill to ground level. Pour a transplanting solution containing Root Master over the root zone. This will help the newly planted perennial grow new roots. Please refer to “Watering” section to read about proper watering. Add approximately 2 inches of mulch around the plants to help retain soil moisture, being very careful not to bury perennial root crowns. Also, avoid overly deep mulch or mulch up against the stems of the plants as this can promote disease and pest injury.