



HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR NEWLY PLANTED NURSERY STOCK

WATERING:

During the first few weeks of the growing season after nursery stock has been planted, the root system is getting established. You must water while the roots are getting established because the roots are not yet independent and are unable to provide water to the plant.

Bare-root deciduous stock should be watered twice a week until they develop full-grown leaves. After they have developed full-grown leaves, the watering should be cut back gradually to once a week.

Evergreens and potted deciduous stock should be watered twice a week for the first week, and then gradually cut back to once a week.

Please water all nursery stock once a week all summer long. In September and October, you should water 2-3 times per month. In late fall after the deciduous trees have lost their leaves but before freeze-up, give all deciduous trees and evergreens a long, slow watering.

COMMON SENSE IS THE KEY TO WATERING. If the nursery stock is dry, water it. If the nursery stock is damp, do not water it!!!! Under normal conditions, a good approximation is 1" of water per week.

FERTILIZING

Fertilize your plants every year, even the first year, to achieve optimal growth and performance. Fertilize in the early spring – never after July 15th. We recommend using all-purpose slow release fertilizer pellets with 10-10-10 strength. Make sure to spread the fertilizer all around the base of the plant and be careful to not get any on the foliage.

INSECTS AND DISEASES

Some plants may require you to spray them for insects, diseases, and other pests. If you encounter a problem, please call us to discuss the proper remedy and application. Or you can submit a sample of the damaged material to the NDSU Plant Diagnostic Lab. Website: <http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/pdl/submit-a-sample>, Email: ndsu.pdl@ndsu.edu.

PRUNING

Some nursery stock may require corrective pruning in the second or third year to maintain shape. *Most deciduous trees* should be pruned before they leaf out in early spring. *Evergreens and shrubs* should be pruned between mid June and early July. You may also choose to prune again after the first frost.

Never prune between July 15th and the first frost. The key to trimming plants is to do it annually, instead of waiting until the plant is too large. **Only trim off a maximum of 1/3 of the plant each year.**

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT PRAIRIE VIEW LANDSCAPING AT (701)250-0000 OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE, WWW.PVL-ND.COM, IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING YOUR NEWLY PLANTED NURSERY STOCK.

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING PRAIRIE VIEW FOR YOUR LANDSCAPING NEEDS!



HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR NEWLY ESTABLISHED YARD

The best time to water is in the early morning. Watering at the evenings or at night can leave the yard susceptible to diseases. However, water your lawn as soon as you notice it is dry. Do not wait to water just to water in the morning.

To monitor the number of inches the lawn is receiving, we recommend investing in a rain gauge. Put it in a location so both rainfall and your sprinklers will fill it. This way you can monitor the number of inches your lawn receives each week.

SEED OR HYDROSEED

Water the yard thoroughly after seeding; take care to avoid washing out the seed. Continue to keep the surface damp by sprinkling the surface 3 to 4 times daily. Watering times and frequency need to be adapted due to weather conditions. After the lawn is established, water as needed as weather conditions dictate allowing for approximately 1" of water per week. **DO NOT OVERWATER.**

Wait to mow a newly seeded yard until the new grass is between 3 and 3 ½ inches long. It is better to mow with a sharp blade, and when the grass is dry. Avoid mowing too short; only 1/3 of the height needs to be removed. A lawn is typically considered "established" after it's been mowed once or twice.

If weeds are popping up wait until you've mowed your grass at least 4 times before you treat with a weed-control product. Avoid applying when it is hot and dry; wait for cooler weather.

SOD

Water the sod thoroughly after installation. It is important to get the water through the sod and into the soil below. Pull back a few corners of sod pieces throughout the yard after watering to make sure the soil below is moist. Edges next to concrete and pavement surfaces will require more water, as they will radiate heat and 'bake' the sod throughout the day. Keep the sod damp for 12 to 14 days or until firmly rooted. By this time the sod should be difficult to pull up. *Do not force it up*; just tug lightly to check if the sod is rooting. If it is not rooting, you may not be watering enough. After sod is established, water as needed as weather conditions dictate, allowing for approximately 1" of water per week. **DO NOT OVERWATER.**

Wait to mow the sod until it has rooted into the soil below. It is better to mow with a sharp blade, and when the sod is dry. Avoid mowing too short; only 1/3 of the height needs to be removed.

Wait 6 weeks to use fertilizer or weed-control products. Avoid applying when it is hot and dry; wait for cooler weather.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLING SYSTEMS

While automatic sprinklers are convenient, they are not maintenance free. The settings must be altered throughout the growing season to account for current weather conditions. Discuss the initial settings with your installer. If a new lawn has been put in, the initial settings should be for small amounts of water multiple times a day. However, monitor the lawn to make sure no areas are being washed out. Once the lawn is established, it is important to alter the settings according to weather conditions. Also monitor the soil around any plantings.

OVERWATERING IS A COMMON PROBLEM WITH AUTOMATIC SPRINKLING SYSTEMS.

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