



DRUMMERS

GARDEN CENTER & FLORAL

The plants. The people. The place.

Drummersgardencenter.com

507-388-4877 281 St. Andrews Dr. Mankato



Open 7 days a week, all year round!

LANDSCAPE PLANTING GUIDE & PLANT CARE

Nursery stock winter hardiness
warranty details.

Scan QR or see warranty in-store.



PLANTING STEPS

1. HANDLE WITH CARE

Always lift the plant from the root ball and not the stem.

2. PROPER HOLE DIGGING

Dig the hole 2-3 times as wide as the root ball and no deeper than the root ball. The ground soil line should match how deep it was planted while in the pot.

3. FILLING IN

Backfill with native soil unless it's clay, then amend with compost. Adding 1/3 compost to native soil can help with water retention and drainage.

Lightly tamp down the soil with hands or feet to fill in possible air pockets and to secure the plant upright. Then water around the entire root zone until the soil is saturated.

4. MULCHING

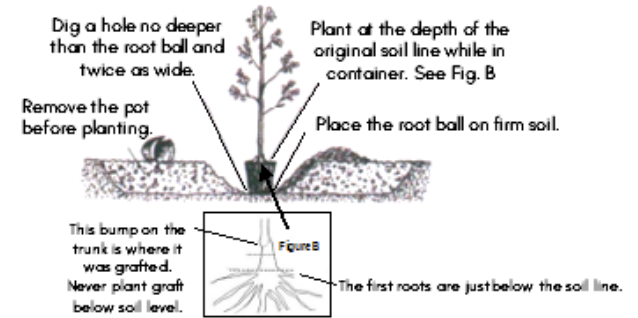
Use 2"-3" deep of wood mulch around the entire root zone. Provide 2" clearance of mulch from the stem or trunk.

Don't mound mulch into a volcano shape around the stems or trunk.



WATCH PLANTING VIDEO

Scan QR code to see how to properly plant your landscape plants.



WATERING

SOIL MOISTURE LEVEL

The top few inches of soil should dry out before each watering. Check with your finger or hand spade a few inches down and if it's still moist, you can hold off until it feels dry. As you learn how fast it dries out you can adjust your watering frequency. Weather will also change watering frequency.

TREES, EVERGREENS & SHRUBS

Water once a week or two with hose at slow trickle for 10-15 minutes until the ground is thoroughly soaked.

PERENNIALS

Every 4-7 days thoroughly soak the ground around the root zone. Frequent watering may be needed during hot weather. Perennials from smaller pots may require watering every few days at first since the root zones are shallow.

NOTES ON WATERING:

Continue watering routine from planting time until ground freeze.

Water in the morning if possible and avoid getting water on the foliage as this can cause fungal diseases.

With active growth and the plant establishing itself, the roots will reach deeper and this will reduce watering frequency.

STAKING NEW TREES

Staking new trees prevents them from uprooting.

When staking new trees give the trunk wiggle room. The trunk of trees grows stronger from the movement of the wind.

It's recommended to only stake your new trees for one season. If you live in an especially windy area, you may need to keep it staked longer.

FALL/WINTER CARE

Wrap your trees with fabric tree wrap or vinyl guards starting at the end of October to help protect against sun scald, frost crack.

Vinyl or plastic mesh guards will protect from animal damage. We highly recommend animal protection, especially during long snowy winters.

If your plant does experience sun scald or frost crack damage it's not necessarily terminal for the plant.

If bark is eaten by animals around the entire base of a trunk, the tree will most likely die.

FERTILIZING

Biotone
Compost

PRUNING

Different varieties of plants require different timing and type of pruning. There are also many plants that don't need pruning.

Pruning always promotes new growth. You can change the size temporarily but additional pruning will be needed as plants will want to grow to their full HXW.

TRANSPLANT SHOCK

All newly planted trees, shrubs, and perennials may go through transplant shock.

This shock happens because it's acclimating to new soil, sun, and moisture levels. Don't worry if they seem stressed initially.

For example, you may see old leaves yellow and drop. Plants may look droopy quickly in heat or dry conditions because their roots are shallow.

Continue to water properly and your plant will acclimate if its in the right spot to match their sun tolerance.