

Live Christmas Trees

Living Christmas trees are an excellent option for many homeowners. Given the proper care, the tree can be indoors for the main event, and then planted in the yard to enjoy for years to come. *Your live tree cannot remain indoors for too long and cannot dry out. After the holiday, get your tree planted as soon as possible.* **LIVE TREES ARE GUARANTEED FOR 50% OF THE PURCHASE PRICE THROUGH MAY OF THE NEXT YEAR.**

BEFORE YOU BRING YOUR TREE INDOORS:

1. Place the tree outdoors in partial sunlight for one week prior to taking indoors. Water daily, thoroughly soaking the tree until a substantial amount of water is flowing out of the bottom drain holes.
2. The day before you bring your tree indoors, spray it off with a water hose to remove dust and insects. It is natural for old needles to accumulate in pine trees. Simply clean out the needles by hand.
3. Spray your tree with Cloud Cover to protect against dehydration.

CARING FOR YOUR LIVE TREE INDOORS:

Your Living Christmas tree must not remain indoors for more than 7 days; otherwise it will begin to break dormancy and won't survive outdoors.

1. Set the tree in a large tray to catch water overflow and protect your floors.
2. Place the tree in front of, or as near as possible to a window, and AWAY from a fireplace or heater duct.
3. Water your tree daily, using ice cubes or cold water to help keep the tree cool and prevent it from breaking dormancy. Don't water as deeply as you did outdoors ~ you don't want your tree to sit in a water.
4. Keep the room temperature as cool as possible.

REMOVING A TREE FROM INDOORS:

1. Place your tree in a shady spot and out of the wind (on the North or East side of the house) until you're ready to plant. Trees can be wind-burned and are prone to sun scald if left on the south or west side of a house.
2. Water the tree thoroughly immediately after transferring outdoors. Then water once a week thereafter unless sufficient natural moisture occurs.
3. *It is best to plant the tree as soon as possible.* See planting instructions.

Planting Instructions

Your living Christmas tree may be planted any time during the winter unless the ground is frozen. It is best to plant the tree as soon as possible. If the tree is to be left in a pot, water every 5-7 days.

1. Dig a hole that is twice the width of the root ball of your plant and equally as deep.
2. Mix original soil from the hole with equal amounts of Warner's Supreme Planting Mix.
3. Water your plant thoroughly.
4. Gently remove your plant from its container. Loosen the roots, gently!, making sure they are not wrapped around themselves.
5. Place your plant into it's hole along with Agriform Fertilizer Tablets, positioned 1/2 way between the side of the hole and the root ball. Important: Tablets must not touch your plant's root system.
6. Support the root ball by backfilling the hole completely with your pre-mixed soil plus Warner's Supreme Planting Mix.
7. Prevent transplant shock and promote vigorous root growth by watering thoroughly with Fertillome Root Stimulator mixture (as indicated on package).
8. Apply 3-4" of Warner's Garden Mulch. Start 1 foot from the trunk, and apply outward as far as 2-3 feet from the length of the longest branch. Lay bark chips on top of the garden mulch layer to help conserve moisture, prevent weeds, and maintain moderate soil temperatures.

9. Stake new trees to offer protection against high winds.

Watering Instructions

Proper watering techniques are critical to your tree's survival and success. *Your tree will require a slow, deep watering once each week during it's first winter (unless there is snowpack on the ground).* Place your hose near the root system of the plant and turn it on a slow trickle for at least 30 to 45 minutes per watering. For the tree's first spring and summer, increase watering to 2 to 3 times per week, depending on weather. For more watering tips, visit our website.

Holiday Planting and Care Guide



Warner's Nursery & Landscape Co.

1101 E. Butler Ave.

Flagstaff, AZ 86001

(928) 774-1983

www.warnersnursery.com



Poinsettias



Poinsettias signify the beauty and grace of the holiday season. Though this mysterious plant has had some bad p/r in the past, it is actually very friendly and easy to care for. (By the way, poinsettias are not poisonous!)

1. **Water:** Water only when the top inch of soil

has dried out. If the plant is wrapped in decorative foil, take it off before watering to ensure proper drainage. Don't allow the poinsettia to sit in water.

2. **Light:** Your poinsettia will enjoy a bright, sunny window, but away from direct sunlight.
3. **Temperature:** 60 to 70°F during the day and 55 to 60°F at night will extend the bloom time and keep your poinsettia happy! Avoid temperature fluctuations and warm or cold drafts.
4. Even though the poinsettia is known as a holiday plant, they can actually thrive as a year-round houseplant, and even be coaxed into reblooming with a little extra care. Getting your poinsettia to change color and bloom is really quite easy, but requires diligence.
5. **Fertilize:** Fertilize your poinsettia with Ferti-Lome Blooming & Rooting once per month prior to and during blooming. (Do not fertilize after blooming).
6. **Restrict Light:** Starting in September, restrict the amount of light your poinsettia gets to only 10 to 12 hours. (You can easily accomplish this by placing a bucket or carton over the plant overnight, or placing the poinsettia in a closet for 12 to 14 hours. It must really be in total darkness.)
7. Keep the plant in a cool place, with temperatures below 75°F. Once the leaves show some red, you can return your poinsettia to it's bright, sunny place and resume care as described above.

Cut Christmas Trees

BEFORE YOU BRING YOUR TREE INDOORS:

1. Spray your tree with Cloud Cover to help the needles preserve freshness and their moisture.
2. Make a fresh cut of at least 1/2" off the trunk of the tree to allow the tree to take up water. Your tree needs to be set up IMMEDIATELY after making this fresh cut (within 15 minutes at the most!) If the trunk is not immediately and constantly immersed in water, it will seal off and not be able to take up water.

CARING FOR A CUT TREE INDOORS:

1. Once the stand is mounted and your tree is properly situated in its place of glory for the season (far away from heater ducts and/or fireplaces!), fill the water tray with luke warm water.
2. Add Keeps-it-Green liquid to the water, to help keep the tree fresher longer.
3. Check the water level in your tree stand daily. Always keep the trunk immersed in water. Your cut tree could drink up to a gallon of water/day, so check it often!

Norfolk Pine

The Norfolk Island pine makes a wonderful living Christmas tree and year-round houseplant, and is surprisingly easy to care for!

1. **Water:** Water when the top inch of the soil feels dry. Water slowly and deeply, until a little excess water comes out the drain holes; but don't allow the tree to sit in water.
2. **Light:** Bright indirect light is good, but a couple of hours of direct sunlight is better. (Turn your tree to ensure even growth).
3. **Temperature:** 60 to 70°F, slightly cooler at night.
4. **Fertilize:** Monthly during the spring and summer with VF-11.
5. **Humidity:** The Norfolk Island Pine thrives at 50% humidity, so you will probably need to run a humidifier or use a humidity tray.



Christmas Cactus



During Blooming

1. **Water:** Allow the top inch of the plant to dry out between waterings. Water thoroughly, but don't let the cactus sit in water.
2. **Light:** Bright, indirect sunlight. (Too much light can fade the flowers.)
3. **Temperature:** 60 to 70°F. Keep your cactus away from drafts or heating vents.
4. **Humidity:** 50 to 60% relative humidity. You'll probably need a humidifier or humidity tray in the house.
5. **Fertilizer:** Apply Ferti-lome Blooming and Rooting fertilizer once per month as soon as buds form.

After Blooming

Allow your Christmas Cactus to rest for about 6 weeks, in a cool room with little water and no fertilizer. If desired, repot in February or March with Cactus Mix. (Well-drained soil is essential). You can also prune back the cactus at this point, but be sure to prune less than 1/3 of the plant.

April - September

Fertilize with VF-11 monthly. Otherwise, care for as during blooming.

To get blooms

Two conditions are necessary to encourage your Cactus to bloom: darkness and cool temperatures.

Restrict Light: Your cactus needs at least 14 hours of darkness for a period of 5 to 6 weeks. As you would with your poinsettia, place the cactus in a closet or cover with a bucket or container overnight.

Temperature: 50 to 55°F. The plant will absolutely not bloom in temperatures above 70°F.

Water: Keep your cactus on the dry side until you see buds forming, then resume feeding and watering.