



Did you know??

Trees:

- Clean the air and reduce pollutants
- Provide oxygen
- Lower energy bills by shading and cooling homes in the summer and insulating and protecting them in the winter
- Provide shelter for wildlife
- Slow rainfall runoff, and prevent erosion
- Reduce stress in the workplace and increase the recovery time of hospital patients

Flamingos:

- Have a large fleshy tongue that is covered with hair-like projections, which filter water and food.
- Have little or no sense of smell
- Always face the wind while resting to keep wind and rain from penetrating their feathers
- Stand on one leg curling the other under their body to keep the leg warm and conserve body heat
- Have been recorded flying at speeds as high as 37mph
- Have salt glands in their nostrils for excreting salt from the water they drink .

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"WATCH FOR THE PINK
FLAMINGO'S!"



**FRANZ
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EST. 1971

9770 W State Street
Boise, Id 83714
Phone: 208-853-0808

How to Plant and Water Your New Plants





How to Plant

Tree planting

Choose the right tree for your location
Use proper spacing for maximum growth
Do you have a sufficient water supply

- Dig a saucer shaped hole twice as wide and the same depth as the root ball. When the tree is in the ground it should be at the same level or slightly higher than the soil level
- Put the tree in the hole, making sure it is not too deep.
- Be sure the tree is straight and begin replacing the soil.
- Fill the hole about 1/2 of the way with soil. Place fertilizer, B1 and Mycorrhizae around the root ball of the tree and finish filling the hole with soil.
- Remove strings or straps that are tied around the trunk of the tree. Pull the burlap away from the trunk of the tree. DO NOT remove all the burlap or the wire basket.
- Pack the soil firmly but gently and water thoroughly. Allow the water to help the soil settle. Add more soil, bringing the soil level up so that it is not any higher than the soil level of the root ball.
- Create a basin over the root ball of the tree. Turn water on a slow drip and allow the basin to fill with water.
- Add mulch, such as compost or bark around the tree to help hold moisture. Keep mulch 2"-3" away from the trunk
- Wrap the tree with "nursery tree wrap" in the winter to avoid sunburn and cracking.

Shrub Planting

Use the directions above for planting shrubs but be sure to rough up the root ball with your hand to loosen circling roots

Watering your new plants



Watering is the single most important thing you can do for your plants. Unlike the East and Midwest, we rarely receive enough natural rainfall to properly irrigate our trees and shrubs, even in the winter.

Watering is a dynamic process affected by many things. Temperature, wind, type of soil, grade, humidity, type and age of plants all contribute to the watering needs of your plants.

The first two to three months after your plants have been installed are the most critical. During that time your plants are establishing roots into the surrounding soil. Until that happens, your new plant is getting all of its moisture from a very small amount of roots. Even though the surrounding soil is wet, all of the available moisture in the root ball can be used up in a relatively short time. This is why you must check soil moisture in the root ball and the immediate area next to it.

Watering is cyclical. There is no way to keep the soil perfectly moist. Proper watering consists of saturating the soil and then letting it "dry out" to a moist condition. It is important for this cycle to occur because the roots of your plants need oxygen as well as water.

How do I know if my plants are getting enough water? The only sure way to know is to feel the soil. To do this you must dig down close to the root ball (at least 6" deep) and take some soil in your hand and squeeze it. If the soil forms into a ball and feels wet then there is enough moisture at that time. If the soil breaks apart when it is squeezed, then it is time to water.

How much should I water? You should water just enough and not too much! You should water enough to saturate the whole root zone and the adjoining soil to promote root development. As the plant becomes more established (develops a larger root system), it will have a larger "bank" of soil to draw moisture from. The larger a plant's root system becomes the less critical watering will be (although it will still be the most important thing!).



Our Partnership with you



It is the customers responsibility to give the plants proper care. The customer is also responsible for calling us if the plant begins to look abnormal. Most of the time we can help fix the issue over the phone.

Any plant that we install is guaranteed for one year from the date of purchase if the buyer has provided a reasonable standard of maintenance.

Items planted by the purchaser will be guaranteed for 30 days from the date of purchase. Plants eligible for replacement should be returned to the nursery so that the cause of the problem may be determined. Receipts must accompany all returns.

Plants will be replaced ONE time, whether installed by the nursery or the purchaser. The replacement will be in the form of a credit equal to the plant value, or a plant of equal value.

Please call with all your concerns. We will always offer our best advice. Be sure to call as soon as you see something unusual.

This guarantee does not cover annuals and perennials.



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