

20021 St. Croix Trail N
 Scandia, MN 55073
 651-433-2431

2100 Tower Drive
 Stillwater, MN 55082
 651-439-2140

1257 State Road 35
 St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
 715-483-3040

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PLANTING: Dig the holes wide but not deep. Plant at the same depth as they are in their pots or so you can see the root flare when done planting. Remove all containers before planting. If planting balled and burlapped trees, leave the burlap and wire basket on the root ball. Only remove any twine that may be wrapped around the trunk. Handle these plants only by the ball of soil. Don't pull on the trunk. For Bare Roots (such as raspberries), keep the roots wrapped in their packing until soil is prepared. Don't let them dry out. Trees should be mulched for the first 3 – 5 years.

WATERING: Soak plants well immediately after planting. This settles the soil around the roots. To tell if a plant needs water, dig your finger in the soil about 4" and see if it is moist. If moist, leave it alone. If dry, give the plant a good, deep watering and then leave it alone as it dries out again. One good soaking is better than many small waterings as it helps the plant develop a deep root system. Overwatering can be as dangerous to the plant as underwatering.

FERTILIZING: When planting, add a root stimulant. After the first year, a good complete granular fertilizer is fine. Fertilize in early spring and then again around the middle of summer. When feeding trees, punch 4 or 5 holes around the drip line of the tree and divide the recommended amount of fertilizer into the holes. Make the holes about 6" deep to get the fertilizer down past the roots of the grass, then water thoroughly.

PRUNING: Flowering shrubs – right after flowering. Non-flowering shrubs – early spring. Evergreens – middle to end of June. Fruit and ornamental trees – Feb to mid-March. Maples – midsummer. All other deciduous trees – when dormant. Prune summer flowering spireas down to 6" high in late fall.

SOIL: When planting trees, do not amend the soil. Let them adapt to the surroundings. If planting in heavy clay, set the plant shallow so water does not pool around the base, and be sure to check the soil before watering to see if it is dry. When planting shrubs and perennials, amend the soil with compost or other organic matter and fertilizer. Use one part amendment to two or three parts of existing soil.

WINTER CARE: Trees with smooth bark need to be wrapped with plastic tubes or tree wrap to prevent rodent damage and sun scald. Put the wrap on late in the fall and remove it when the snow is gone. Shrub roses need a foot of leaves or straw over the roots the first year they are in the ground. Perennials should be covered every year. Remove the covering in spring as it thaws.

ABRAHAMSON NURSERIES GUARANTEE POLICY

- We will replace, one time only, any tree, shrub, or evergreen which fails to grow within two growing seasons or perennial that fails to grow within one season. This guarantee is available only on plants that have been properly cared for and for accounts that have been paid in full within 30-days of the original purchase. Animal damage is not included in guarantee.
 - Plants not included in our guarantee include: wholesale stock, seconds, annuals, tropical plants, house plants, zone 5 plants & zone 4 plants planted in areas that are zone 3 or less
 - We guarantee to provide a high-quality product and trust that you will provide that same level of care for your tree or shrub. Please contact us if you notice a decline in the health of your nursery purchase as we may be able to provide some guidance to correct any potential problems.
 - Replacements can be made after May 31st. Labor and/or delivery for replacement plants are charged at the same rate as new installations. We reserve the right to check plantings and make recommendations.

PRUNING GUIDE (for Trees & Shrubs)

TIME OF PRUNING

- 1: Summer
- 2: Early spring before growth
- 3: Anytime
- 4: When plant is dormant only (no leaves on plant)
- 5: January through April 1st
- 6: During season for formal hedge
- 7: After flowering
- 8: Late spring/early summer
- 9: In spring when buds (candles) are elongated, before needles are full of length
10. Fall or Spring

SHRUBS

- Azalea (all kinds) 7 / C
- Barberry (all kinds) 2 / C, D
- Bush Honeysuckle 3 / C
- Chokeberry, Black 7 / C, D
- Clethra 4 C/D
- Cotoneaster, Peking 3, 6 / C, D
- Currant, Alpine 3, 6 / C, D
- Dogwood (all kinds, except Pagoda) 2 / C, D
- Dogwood, Pagoda 2 / A, B
- Euonymus/Burning Bush (all kinds) 2 / C
- Forsythia (all kinds) 7 / C, D
- Hazelnut, American 2 / C, D
- Honeysuckle (all kinds) 6, 7 / C, D
- Hydrangea, Endless Summer 10 / F
- Hydrangea, Mophead 10 / H
- Hydrangea, Paniculata 2
- Hypericum St. Johns Wort 2 / C, D
- Ilex, Winterberry 2 / C, D
- Lilac (all kinds) 7 / C, D, E
- Maple, Ginnala (dwf & std) 3 / C, D
- Mockorange (all kinds) 7 / C, D
- Ninebark (all kinds) 2, 6 / C, D
- Potentilla (all kinds) 3 / C, D, F
- Prunus, Plum & Cherry (all kinds) 7 / C, D
- Rhododendron (all kinds) 7 / C
- Roses (all shrub types) 7 / C, D
- Smokebush 2 / C, D
- Snowberry, Red & White 4 / C, D
- Spirea (all kinds, except Bridal Wreath) 4 / C, D, F
- Spirea, Bridal Wreath 7 / C, D
- Sumac (all kinds) 4 / C, D
- Tamarac, Summer Glow 4 / C, D
- Viburnum (all kinds) 7 / C, D
- Weigela (all kinds) 7 / C, D

PERENNIALS

Deadheading promotes continued bloom. Remove dead foliage when uncovering in the spring. Can be cut back in fall to make it easier to cover. A balanced fertilizer should be applied in spring.

TYPE OF PRUNING

- A: Remove dead and injured branches, and suckers on main trunk (anytime)
- B: Thinning (prune for structure)
- C: Heading Back (shape plant, reduce size/weight)
- D: Rejuvenating by cutting out old and unproductive wood to ground level when shrub is old and flowering poorly
- E: Remove flower clusters to promote new bloom or to eliminate seed production
- F: Cut back to 6" – 12" height from ground when plant is dormant
- G: Cut back one half of new growth in the late spring/early summer
- H: Remove 12" – 18" of plant

TREES (all tree 'types' are A & B)

- Ash (all kinds) 1
- Aspen, Quaking 2
- Birch (all kinds) 2
- Catalpa 4
- Coffeetree, Kentucky 3
- Ginkgo Biloba 4
- Hackberry 3
- Honeylocust (all kinds) 1
- Linden (all kinds) 3
- Maple (all kinds) 1
- Oak (all kinds) 5
- Willow, Weeping 3

ORNAMENTAL & FRUIT TREES

- (all 'types' are A & B, except where noted)
- Ash, Snowy Mtn 4
- Crabapple (all kinds) 4
- Dogwood, Pagoda 2
- Fruit Trees (all kinds) 5
- Hawthorn (all kinds) 4
- Hydrangea 7 / A, B, G
- Lilac, Korean Tree 7 / A, B, G
- Lilac, Japanese Tree 7 / A, B, E
- Minnesota Red Bud 4
- Magnolia (all kinds) 7 / A, B, C
- Maple, Ginnala Tree 1
- Pear, Autumn Brilliance 4
- Prunus (all kinds) 4
- Viburnum Tree 7 / A, B, C

EVERGREENS

- Arborvitae (all kinds) 8 / C, G
- Fir, Balsam 8 / G
- Juniper (all spreading types) 8 / B, C, G
- Juniper (upright type) 8 / C, G
- Microbiota, Russian Cypress 8 / B, C, G
- Pine (all kinds) 9 / G
- Spruce (all kinds) 8 / G