

WARRANTY



Holly Days Nursery Plant Warranty—Materials Planted By Customer

Holly Days Nursery will continue to bring you the finest nursery grown plants available. We will always have top quality, disease-free, and correctly identified plant material. Should something that you purchase become ill or die, you may return it to Holly Days Nursery within six (6) months with the original receipt and receive 50% of its original purchase price towards any replacement plant or product at Holly Days Nursery. Plant material is guaranteed only if it has been planted and cared for according to guidelines given by Holly Days Nursery.

- Please call Holly Days Nursery (215.283.3228) if you have any questions pertaining to your *specific* plant. Many times, we can help you over the telephone.
- This guarantee applies only to nursery stock sold at Holly Days. Not included in this guarantee are plants you have kept in containers, sale items over 30% off, perennials, annuals, roses, crape myrtles, cactus, sod, ground covers, and Southern Magnolias / broadleaf evergreens planted after November 15 of any year.
- This guarantee does not cover damage caused by man, animal, drought, flooding, over or under watering, insects, disease, or unusual acts of nature.
- Original sales receipt and the plant are required for guarantee to be valid.

Warranty For Plant Material Installed By Holly Days

Plants installed by Holly Days Nursery will be under warranty for one year from date of installation. The customer must follow care instructions for plant warranty to be valid. Warranty is valid for one plant replacement only of same or equal value plant, for one time only. *This does not include labor or delivery of plant*, meaning you, the customer, may pick up your replacement plant at Holly Days Nursery, Inc. at no charge. If you would like a representative from Holly Days Nursery, Inc. to replace it for you, our hourly charge is \$50 per labor hour. We must be notified of plants in ill health before they are beyond saving. Warranty does not cover damage caused by man, animal, drought, flooding, over-watering, insects, disease, or unusual acts of nature. Exclusions—There will be no warranty on any roses, Crape Myrtles, annuals, perennials, cactus, sod, ground covers, and Southern Magnolias / Broadleaf Evergreens planted after November 15 of any year. All transplants of material provided by customer will not be covered under this warranty. All SALE items more than 30% off are excluded from warranty.

Planting A Tree Or Shrub

Think of the tree or shrub you purchased as a lifetime investment. How well it and your investment grow depend on the location, the care you provide, and when it is planted and follow-up care.

Dig the hole

Don't skimp on this job. "It's better to put a \$100.00 tree in a \$200.00 hole than it is to put a \$200.00 tree in a \$100.00 hole." Make the hole wide, as much as two times the diameter of the rootball, but only as deep as the rootball. It is important to make the hole wide because the roots on a newly established plant must push through surrounding soil to establish.

Place the plant in the hole

Before placing the plant in the hole, check to make sure the hole has been dug to the proper depth and no more. The majority of the roots will develop in the top 12" of soil. If the tree or shrub is planted too deep, new roots will have difficulty developing due to a lack of oxygen. It is better to plant it a little high (1-2" above the existing soil grade) than to plant it at or below the original growing level. This will allow for some settling. To avoid damage when setting the plant in the hole, always lift it by the root ball and never by the trunk. If a container-grown tree or shrub has a mass of roots around the outside of the soil, gently loosen the roots so they can grow into the new soil with ease. Holly Days Nursery recommends Tree and Shrub mix or peat moss mixed 50-50 with the soil removed from the hole. Fill the hole about 1/3 full with the soil mix and gently pack the soil around the base of the rootball. Then water the soil around the ball to help remove any air pockets. If the tree or shrub is balled and burlapped (B&B), cut and remove the string and burlap from around the trunk. Now you can fill the rest of the hole with soil. Be careful not to damage the trunk or roots in the process.



NURSERY, GARDEN CENTER, & LANDSCAPING

WARRANTY



Mulch

Mulch acts as a blanket to hold moisture, protect against harsh soil temperatures, both hot and cold, and reduces competition from grass and weeds. A 2–3" layer is ideal. When placing mulch, care should be taken so that the actual trunk of the tree or shrub is not covered.

How to Water your Plants

You don't need to be an experienced horticulturist to understand proper watering techniques and to enjoy success with your new plants. The most common cause of failure when new plants are establishing themselves is proper watering, (ie. Too much or too little).

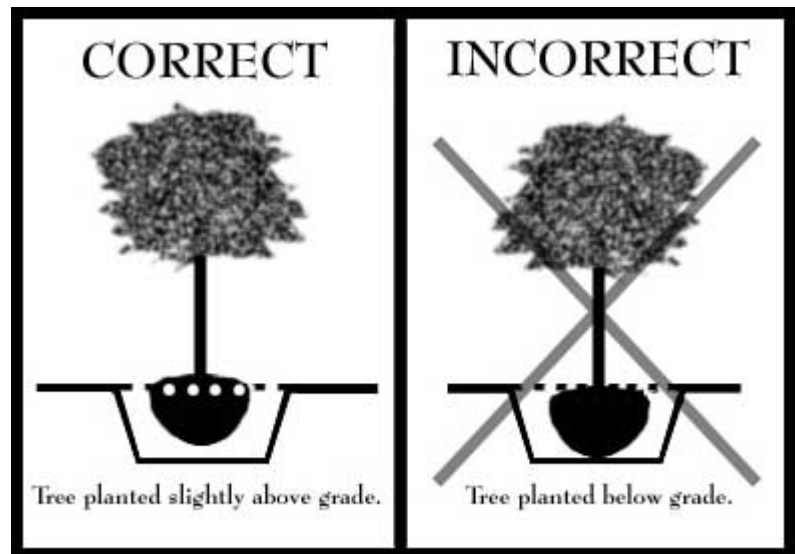
There must be sufficient water to reach all the way to the bottom of the rootball. At the time of planting, watering aids in settling the soil, improving soil-root contact, and assuring adequate initial moisture. The first few months of watering are crucial to the survival of your new tree or shrub. The following 2-3 years after planting, watering aids in providing adequate soil moisture while root systems are becoming established.

Do not water by schedule! Water according to current conditions and the needs of the plant—deep watering less frequently! Check soil conditions by pushing aside mulch and touching the soil. Water only if soil feels dry. If you are uncertain about soil conditions, a moisture meter (available at Holly Days) is a simple, useful tool. The following are some basic rules for a green thumb:

- *Deep watering less frequently*—Shrubs and trees cannot effectively be watered by hand watering. The best practice is to place a hose at the base of the plant and let the water flow at a slow trickle for 20 minutes on small shrubs and 2 hours on large trees. If you setup sprinklers on the shrubs, Figure on 2–3 hours minimum of watering.
- *Do Not Water By Schedule*—Several factors will determine how often your plant needs watering. Among these are soil type, exposure, type and size of plant, and recent rainfall.
- *Checking Soil Conditions*—Pull away the mulch surrounding the plant, shrub, or tree. Dig down 3–4 inches around the edge of the rootball and take up some soil in your hand. If moisture can be squeezed out, or if it easily sticks together in a ball, do not water. Check the soil again in a few days. If, when you take up the soil in your hand, it crumbles and will not stick together, it is time to water.
- *Consider Other Features*—Not all areas of the landscape will need to be watered at the same time. To ensure proper watering, check the status of your soil in diverse areas of your landscape, e.g., a sloped area, a flat area, shaded or partially shaded area, etc.

Signs of water stress from too little water include wilting, a change of leaf color (from shiny to dull) and premature leaf fall. *Do not over water.* Signs of over watering include yellowing, dropping leaves from center of plant, wilting and damp mulch. Examine the soil 5" down next to the rootball. If it is damp or wet, let it dry out. If it is dry, give it some water.

Watering should not be done when ground is frozen. All recently planted trees or shrubs should go into winter with ample moisture in the soil. **Water all plants SLOWLY and GENTLY.**



 **Holly Days**

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