



Smart Watering in Cool Weather (Spring and Fall)

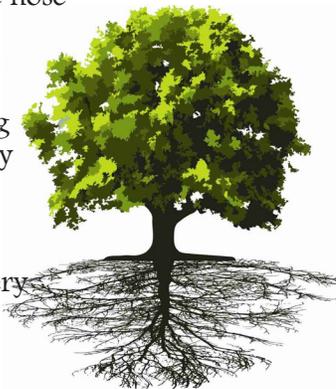
Newly-Planted Perennials

Use the 3-Count Alternating Rule

- Use a slow to medium stream of water, for a count of 3, then move to the next plant for a count of 3. Move back to the first plant for a count of 3 and then to the next for a count of 3.
- Repeat this process for all perennials in the bed. Do this every other day for 10 days.
- After 10 days, water with a slow-medium stream, using the 3-count alternating rule. Do this twice a week for the next 3-4 weeks.
- Use common sense. If conditions change from cool and rainy to hot and windy, react as needed.
- After 30 days, water once or twice a week at most.
- Use the 3-count rule. Adjust to weather conditions.

Newly-Planted Trees

- Use a slow pencil-sized stream of water at the base of the tree for 20-30 minutes, for trees under 8 feet tall.
- For larger trees (10-15 feet tall), water for 60 minutes. If the tree has a large root zone, remove the hose to cover entire area.
- If it is very hot and dry, two deep waterings a week are required (at most)
- Normal weather requires one deep watering each week, once dormant, cut down to every other week
- Continue this watering pattern until the temperatures lower below freezing
- It is critical that evergreens are watered every 2 weeks, until the ground freezes, if we are not receiving one inch of rain per week.



Newly-Planted Shrubs

Use the 5-Count Alternating Rule

- Use a slow to medium size stream of water, for a count of 5, then move to the next shrub for a count of 5. Go back to the prior shrub and water again to a count of 5.
- Repeat this alternating process on every shrub, every other day for 5 days.
- After 5 days, repeat the same process using the 5-count alternating rule. Do this twice a week for the next 3-4 weeks.
- Use common sense, adjusting for the weather conditions as needed.
- After 30 days, water 1-2 times a week at most.
- Use the 5 count rule. Adjust with the weather.

Fertilizing Tips

Use organic BioFlora Dry Crumbles® in the spring and fall.

If you find that a plant is stressed at any time, applying Seaweed Creme® and Humega® will add the necessary biology to the soil to give a boost to the plant's life systems.

If you have pet urine, chlorosis or salt issues, call us so we can customize an organic solution for you.

Learn more at

www.coppertreeorganics.com

General Watering Tips

More plants die from overwatering than under watering, but that doesn't mean you can forget them. If you aren't getting regular rain and the soil is dry, a pencil-sized stream next to the plants ensures that the water goes down and does not run off. On larger plants and trees, move the hose around the perimeter of the drip line during the watering process.

Be aware:

- Clay soils generally do not drain, dry out or percolate water so stick your finger into the soil determine if it's moist or dry.
- Mulched plants hold moisture longer
- Limp plants are generally an indicator of very dry conditions (hydrangeas are a good barometer for dryness). If you water and it doesn't perk up in a few hours, it's an indicator the plant is being overwatered. Let it dry out before resuming a watering schedule.
- Shady areas require less watering, while sunny areas require more watering
- Don't let rain fool you. You must have at least an inch of rain to provide any real benefits to larger shrubs & trees.
- Once a plant is established and survived two seasons, watering should only be needed in very hot, dry conditions.