



## **Tips for happy, healthy plants**

### **Our commitment**

We guarantee to only supply and plant healthy, viable plants using correct planting techniques, and we select plants that are appropriate to the specific growing conditions of the location. If you have any concerns about your new plants, please let us know either on the day of planting or as soon as practically possible afterwards, and we will review this with you.

Plants are living organisms and there are many factors which can affect their health, such as pests, diseases, seasonal anomalies, unidentified ground contamination, improper care, neglect or any other environmental issue. As a result, we are unable to replace or refund any plants which deteriorate or fail after we have planted them.

However, we are committed to sharing our expertise and developing long-term relationships with our customers, so we are more than happy to discuss and advise on any problems you may be facing.

We also offer ongoing maintenance programs to help with plant care, weed control, seasonal pruning and pest control.

### **General care - for plants in the ground only**

Care requirements can differ hugely between varieties of plants, so we recommend you research your plants individually for best care standards. We have listed a few basic tips here that can help with successful establishment of plants in the ground. Potted plants will have different needs.

#### **Irrigation**

- Watering heavily and less frequently encourages roots to grow down in search of a dependable water supply and is therefore better for the plant. Light, regular watering means roots are more likely to remain on the surface where they are at a much greater risk of drying out.
- Younger plants tend to establish a root system more quickly and often require no watering if they are planted between November and March, when the ground is reliably moist.
- Once appropriate plants have established a healthy system of roots to support themselves, they should only require irrigation if there is a period of drought.
- Larger specimen plants and trees may require watering for several years through the drier months until they can support themselves.
- Be mindful that overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering for some plants.

#### **Pruning and cutting back**

- If this is undertaken at the wrong time of year, or with an incorrect technique, it can cause plants to become weak, diseased or even die.
- We recommend you research the best method for your plant before pruning or cutting back yourself, or get expert help.

#### **Weeding**

- Weeds compete with plants and can smother them. This can slow their establishment, spoil or even kill them.
- Again, we recommend you research the best method for weed control in your garden.



## T Jefford Landscaping

### **Physical damage**

- Care should be taken to prevent new plants being trampled, knocked loose from the soil or damaged with machinery.
- Don't strim around the base of young shrubs or trees as this can be enough to kill them.

### **Pests and diseases**

- Rabbits and deer can destroy new planting, and if they are a problem you should consider protection or physical barriers.
- Damage by insects or diseases can be more difficult to identify, but can normally be limited by physical, biological or chemical treatment if caught in time.