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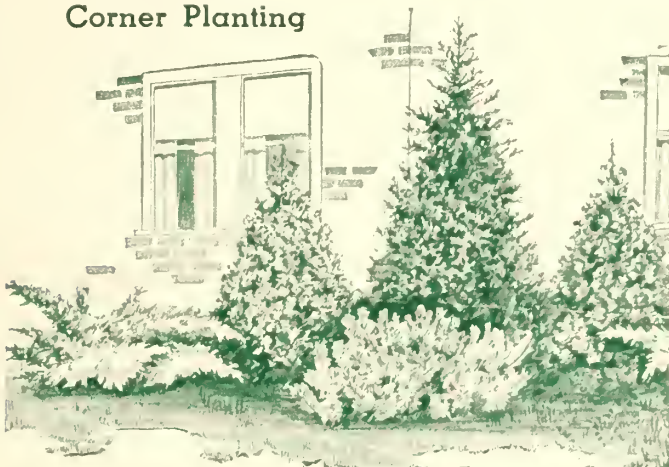


EVERGREEN SUGGESTIONS

That will add much to your home

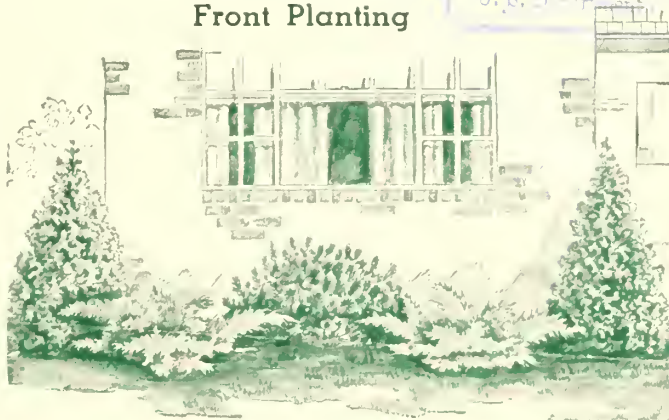
EVERGREENS Give Beauty All Year

Corner Planting



- 2 Virginia Junipers
- 1 Colorado Juniper
- 1 Mugho Pine
- 2 Pfitzer Juniper

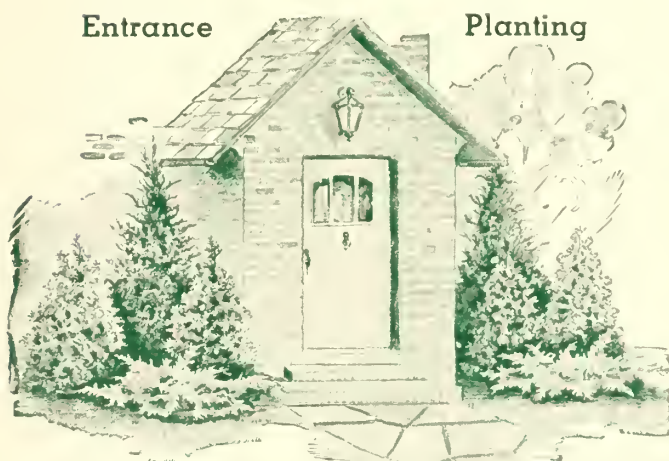
Front Planting



- 2 Colorado Junipers
- 2 Pfitzer Junipers
- 1 Andora Juniper

Entrance

Planting

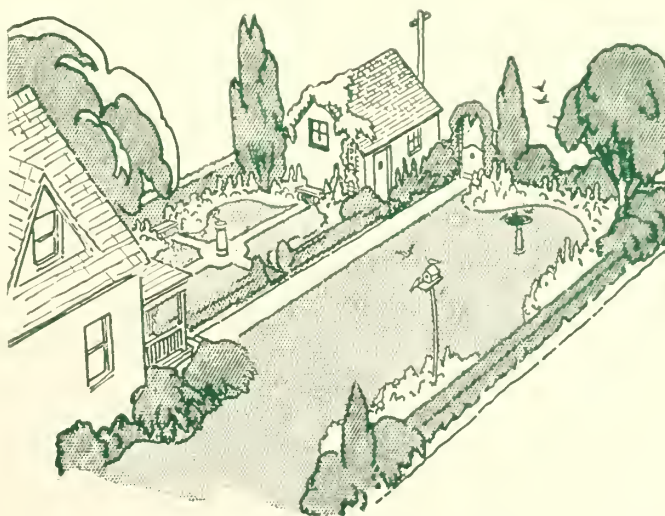


- 2 Black Hill Spruce
- 2 Colorado Junipers
- 2 Spiney Greek Juniper
- 2 Andora Junipers

Backyard Planting



- Virginia Juniper
- Globe Arbor Vitea
- Pfitzer Juniper



Out Door Living Room Planting

EVERGREENS



PLANTING BALLED EVERGREENS

- First**—Dig a hole considerably larger than the balled tree.
- Second**—Set the tree into the hole a few inches deeper than it grew in the nursery.
- Third**—Fill the hole about half full of good soil (only).
- Fourth**—Cut the burlap in which the ball is wrapped and turn back.
- Fifth**—Put four or five buckets of water to each tree. When settled, fill the hole with soil. A little mulch of leaves is good.
- Don't let your Evergreens set around. Plant as soon as received. They won't stand exposure to the sun.**

INCORRECT PLANTING

Many Evergreens die from incorrect planting. Too much hurry is mostly the cause of poor planting. Holes are dug too small—soil not tamped in tight around the roots—insufficient water. Plant an Evergreen under these conditions and you can be assured it will die.

Few people stop to think that most Evergreens that are used for landscape work are from 8 to 20 years of age. The larger and older the tree, the more care in planting is needed. In planting trees do the job well the first time and it is very seldom it will have to be done over.

EVERGREEN TYPES

There are only six types or shapes of Evergreens. The broad base bushy pyramidal type; the medium bushy base pyramidal type; the tall slim type; the medium height spreading type; the medium round growing type and the low spreading type.

It is therefore necessary to select your planting from these six types. To obtain types or shapes other than the above mentioned, it must be done by trimming. All should be trimmed, for it makes them thick and bushy; it also helps them to hold perfect shape.

KINDS OF EVERGREENS

There are many kinds or varieties of Evergreens, and each is suited to various weather and soil conditions. Some Evergreens like wet places, some will do better in dry places, some will stand the hot sun, while others need shade. It is therefore necessary to get the right Evergreens in the right places. It is best to get the advice of good reliable Nurseryman as to what Evergreens will grow in your locality.

There are a few Evergreens that will not survive the smoke and gas of the cities, it is therefore, useless plant them, as they will be dead in a few years. It may be that your location is such that only two or three kinds of Evergreens will grow. It is much better to plant these few kinds and have them look nice and healthy to have a big assortment of half dead trees.

SOIL

Evergreens will grow in many types of soil, as long as there is food in the soil, and the soil is moist. We have found that soil close to the foundations of many buildings are full of plaster, cement, cinders, pieces of brick and boards. This kind of soil is hardly suitable for any thing to grow. It is therefore necessary to bring in some good soil.

FERTILIZER

Evergreens as a rule do not need much fertilizer, if the soil is fairly good to start with. We have found that PEAT MOSS, LIME STONE, and a little COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER is all that is needed. The Peat Moss helps hold the moisture which is very essential to Evergreens. The Lime Stone helps break up hard soil, also sweetens the soil. The fertilizer should be VIGORO, or like chemical mixture.

WATERING

Watering is one of the most important things to secure good growth of Evergreens. There are very few Evergreens die from too much water; but we can safely say that over half the Evergreens planted die from lack of water. Newly planted Evergreens should have five to eight buckets of water at time of planting, and two to three buckets every three or four days after planting for a few weeks, then the watering can be spread out to ten days to two weeks apart, except in very dry weather. In watering, keep the water on the ground. Don't wet the tops. If you want to wash off the tops of Evergreens do so in damp, cloudy weather—Never during bright, sunny weather. A good way to water Evergreens is to dig a small hole at the side of the tree, say 12 to 18 inches away, then pour the water in the hole; after the watering fill up the hole. Drain tile put in on a slant 14 to 18 inches from the tree is also good. Pour the water into the tile, after which put an old sack in the tile.

SPRAYING

Often during the summer when hot and dry, EVERGREENS are attacked by RED SPIDER. These spiders are so small they are seldom seen. But one can tell when spiders are present by a web which is formed on the tree. To control these spiders, just take a handful or two of COMMON HOUSEHOLD SULPHUR (Flowers of sulphur) and throw it into the tree. Do this in the middle of day when dry and hot. Do not wet the sulphur or put it on when the tree is wet. One or two applications is all that is needed during the summer. SULPHUR should be used lightly during May and June, as the new growth on Evergreens is very tender at that time, and too much sulphur may burn the foliage. (Never use sulphur on YEWS.)

PINE AND SPRUCE sometimes are attacked by PINE NEEDLE SCALE, which is a white flaky scale along the branches of the tree. This scale in time will clean the branches of all the needles. SPRAY the tree in April or early May, before the new growth starts, with LIME SULPHUR, using 4 to 5 lbs. to 50 gallons of water, or spray the summer with 1 oz. Black Leaf 40, 6 oz. of soap flakes to 6 gallons of water.

CULTIVATION

EVERGREENS should be cultivated. The more you cultivate the less watering is necessary. Weeds and grass should never be allowed to grow up through Evergreens, as this helps to breed many pests.