

Wreath Care

Keep your wreath, swag and garland fresh & long lasting keeping it outside and mist in between dry spells with water from a spray bottle. Limit the time inside and keep in a cool location as this will keep greens fresher looking.

Cut Christmas Trees

Before bringing your tree into the house- Make a fresh cut on the end of the trunk, about an inch or more thick. Cut any lower branches if needed then Soak your tree in a 5gallon bucket or other container with fresh water for a up to 24 hours or more, remember to add water as needed. This will allow the tree to be fully hydrated and last longer! After soaking, bring inside placing it in your stand. Fill your water reservoir, check it daily. Do not allow your tree to dry out. Decorate and enjoy! If you keep your tree in a cooler room, well hydrating and pre-soak, then it will last for several weeks with less needle drop.

Living Christmas Trees

Living Trees are potted trees that can be inside the house used as Christmas trees for short periods of time. Keep trees in the house for 5-10 days, before they break dormancy and begin actively growing. Place trees in rooms that are cooler temperature and in bright indirect light. When placing trees outside after using them put in a sheltered location for a week or more (weather depending) to acclimate to outdoor conditions. Plant in the landscape or keep as a container plant- repot as needed.

Poinsettia Care

Poinsettias are a favorite holiday flower that comes in a variety of bright and beautiful colors! Treat them right & they can last longer than a few weeks.

On the way home- make sure your poinsettias are protected with a sleeve cover, paper or plastic bag. This helps protect from the shock of a cold transition to your home. Keep plants warm while on the way, don't leave plants in a cold car or outside for more than a few minutes.

At Home Care- Carefully Remove the sleeve (ripping ok) without breaking any flower bracts.

Placement- In a bright light location, possibly near a window (not too close to catch cold or burn from the sun) with good air circulation and too not crowded. Poinsettias survive best in room temperatures between 55-75 degrees F

Avoid: Drafty areas, especially near doors and near heaters or fireplaces. Also keep children and pets away from your plants (sap may cause contact dermatitis or vomiting if ingested)

Watering- if your plant is inside a foil pot cover, take it out before watering. When you water, saturate the soil (not foliage or bracts) until it starts to drain out of the holes, then stop. Best to water plants in a sink or tray allowing the water to drain completely before placing it back to its location. Allow plants to dry in between watering, just before they start to wilt.

Avoid: Over watering- Don't water plants with pot covers on- they will rot! Heavy watering and fertilizer (see below). Don't water plants with pot covers on- they will rot!

Year Round Care- Poinsettias can be a long lived houseplants! After blooming in late winter, cut back foliage if needed. Repot in spring with a well-draining potting mix and a larger pot or container. Can be mixed with other plants like ferns, sedums or succulents. Use a liquid or granular all-purpose fertilizer until fall, following directions. Late fall, switch to a bloom fertilizer and in 10-12 weeks it will bloom again- sometime in December thru February.