

Overwintering Tender Plants

bougainvillea

- 1 Around mid September, when night time temperatures begin to cool, prune the plant & spray with insecticide to prevent unwelcome insects in your home.
 - 2 Begin to bring your bougainvillea indoors (near a window in garage or basement: light doesn't need to be very bright) during this same time.
 - 3 Gradually introduce the plant to the indoors as this environment is quite different from the one to which the plant has been accustomed.
 - 4 Water sparingly throughout the winter.
 - 5 Don't worry if the plant loses all of its leaves: it has gone dormant & they will grow back when the plant 'wakes up'.
 - 6 In February move your plant to a warmer & brighter location, increase watering & begin to feed with a bloom-boosting fertilizer.
 - 7 After all danger of frost is past & outdoor day & night temperatures have risen to a consistent 10° C (usually in May), you can begin to introduce the plant to the outdoors again.
- CAUTION: do not put the plant in full sun immediately as this may cause sunburn to tender new growth.
- 8 After a few days out-of-doors when the plant has hardened off, place it in its summer position & watch it bloom!
 - 9 Continue to feed with PLANT PROD 15-30-15.

hibiscus

- 1 Around mid September, when night time temperatures begin to cool, spray your plant with insecticide to prevent unwelcome insects in your home.
 - 2 Begin to bring your hibiscus indoors (near a window in garage or basement: light doesn't need to be very bright) during this same time.
 - 3 Gradually introduce the plant to the indoors as this environment is quite different from the one to which the plant has been accustomed.
 - 4 Water sparingly over the course of the winter.
 - 5 Don't worry if the plant loses all of its leaves: it has gone dormant & they will grow back when the plant 'wakes up'. If necessary, prune back branches in late winter to promote bushy growth.
 - 6 In February move your plant to a warmer & brighter location, increase watering & begin to feed with a bloom-boosting fertilizer.
 - 7 After all danger of frost is past & outdoor day & night temperatures have risen to a consistent 10° C (usually in May), you can begin to introduce the plant to the outdoors again.
- CAUTION: do not put the plant in full sun immediately as this may cause sunburn to tender new growth.
- 8 After a few days out-of-doors when the plant has hardened off, place it in its summer position & watch it bloom!
 - 9 Feed with PLANT PROD 15-30-15 to promote continual blooming.

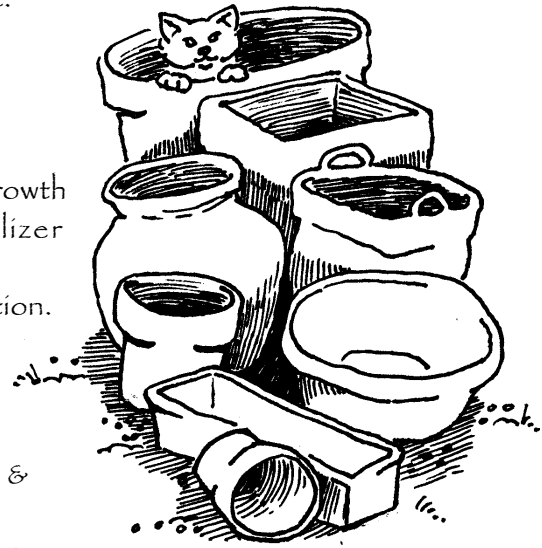
fuchsia method #1

- 1 Bring your fuchsia indoors before first frost begins.
 - 2 FUCHSIA TREES: cut back branches to 15-20cm (6 - 8") from the crown to an umbrella-like form & remove all leaves.
 - 3 HANGING BASKET FUCHSIAS: cut back branches of hanging basket fuchsias to the edge of the pot & remove all leaves.
 - 4 Spray with insecticide to prevent unwelcome guests in your home.
 - 5 Keep the plant in a cool room that has a window: the light doesn't need to be very bright.
 - 6 Water sparingly throughout the winter.
 - 7 In February begin to provide more warmth (move to a warm, sunny window) & water & begin feeding with a water soluble fertilizer such as 20-20-20.
 - 8 Cut back any spindly new growth that may have occurred over the winter.
 - 9 When all danger of frost has passed & temperatures have risen, you can begin to introduce your plant to the outdoors.
- CAUTION: do not put out in full sun as the new growth will become sunburned.
- 10 When the plant has hardened off, place it in its summer position & watch it bloom. Feed with PLANT PROD 15-30-15 to promote continual blooming.

method #2

IF YOU HAVE NOWHERE IN YOUR HOME TO OVERWINTER YOUR FUCHSIA TRY THIS METHOD.

- 1 Cut back FUCHSIA TREE branches to about 15-20cm (6 - 8") from the crown to an umbrella-like form & remove all leaves.
- 2 Cut back branches of HANGING BASKET FUCHSIAS to edge of pot & remove all leaves.
- 3 Dig a pit in the garden that is about 60cm (2 ft) deep & longer than the plant.
- 4 Line bottom of pit with leaves or straw.
- 5 Lay the fuchsia tree & hanging basket on its side in the pit.
- 6 Cover with leaves or straw & then a layer of soil.
- 7 Mark the spot where you have buried your fuchsia!
- 8 After all danger of frost has past, dig up your fuchsia, cut back any new growth (new shoots are white) and begin watering & feeding with a water soluble fertilizer such as 20-20-20.
- 9 Keep the plant in a shady place until it's time to place it in its summer position.

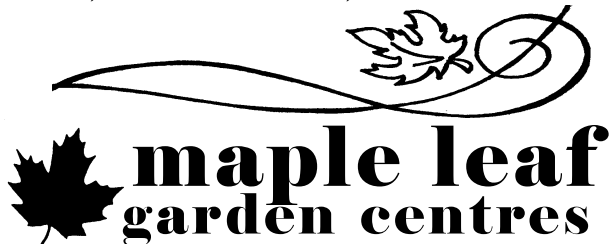


geraniums method #1

- 1 In October, bring your plants into a cool but frost free (4-10° C / 39-50° F) & fairly bright location.
- 2 Remove any dead flowers & leaves & check for insects & disease: spray with an insecticide &/or fungicide if necessary.
- 3 In their cool new home the plants will sink into a kind of hibernation that will continue until daylight hours increase.
- 4 During this period water sparingly (about once every 2 weeks) & do not fertilize.
- 5 At the end of winter (mid February to early March) cut back the geraniums. The right place to cut is always the green part of the stalk, leaving 3 or 4 buds or nodes per stalk.
- 6 As daylight hours increase, begin to water more often & feed once a week with a water soluble fertilizer such as 20-20-20.
- 7 Cut back particularly long new shoots & pinch out tips of new growth to make plants bushy.
- 8 When temperatures are warm enough in spring (mid-May) you can put your geranium plants outside again.

method #2

- 1 Remove dead flowers & leaves & take geraniums out of their containers.
- 2 Leaves & stalks should be dry & the soil around the roots should be only slightly moist.
- 3 Lightly shake some of the soil off the roots: don't remove all of it!
- 4 Wrap each geranium individually (roots, leaves & flowers) in newspaper.
- 5 Place these packages in a box & let them overwinter in a frost-free place.
- 6 At the beginning of the last month of winter, take the packaged geraniums out of their winter quarters & cut back the shoots.
- 7 Plant the geraniums in fresh potting soil & stand them in a warm room.
- 8 As soon as new shoots are visible give them as much light as possible.
- 9 Cut back long new shoots & pinch out growing tips to make plants bushier.
- 10 Keep watered & feed once a week with a water soluble fertilizer such as 20-20-20. When temperatures are warm enough in spring (mid-May) you can put your geranium plants outside again.



1343 lynn valley rd. north van. 604-985-1784
2558 haywood ave. west van. 604-922-2613