

RETURN POLICY

Want to see how something looks at home, or afraid you might change your mind?

For a full refund, product must be:

1. Resellable, in original condition (Plants must be unplanted, and in original container),
2. With proof of purchase (original receipt),
3. Within the timeline below:

Trees & Shrubs - 30 days

Indoor Plants & Perennials - 30 days

Annuals & Vegetables - 7 days

Hardgoods - 30 days



Basic Planting Guide

PLANT GUARANTEE
& RETURN POLICY

PLANT GUARANTEE

Sky Nursery has an exceptionally high standard of quality. Because of this, we guarantee all of our products against defects including manufacturing defects, disease, and mislabeling.

To receive store credit under our guarantee, product must be:

1. Physically returned to the nursery, yes, even if it's dead,
2. With proof of purchase (original receipt),
3. Within the timeline below:

Trees & Shrubs - 1 year

Indoor Plants & Perennials - 90 days

Annuals & Vegetables - 14 days

Hardgoods - 1 year

Thanks for gardening with us!

We've been proud to support Seattle area gardeners with quality tools, products & knowledgeable staff since 1953, and we look forward to serving our community for many years to come.



Find lists, care advice & more at skynursery.com. We also post regular updates, timely garden tips & more on social.



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Congrats on your new plants! These basic guidelines will help you start on the right foot in your garden. Eventually, be sure to look up more specific needs that your plants might have to grow their best.

PLAN

For best results, you'll want to put the **"Right Plant in the Right Place."**

HARDINESS - Any perennial, tree or shrub rated "zone 8" or lower will usually survive Seattle winters in the ground. In a pot, look for "zone 6" or lower. Be sure to consider your own microclimate!

LIGHT Does your plant need:

Full Sun - 6+ hours of direct sunlight

Part Sun - Approx 4-6 hours direct light

Shade - Morning or filtered light only

SOIL Is your soil too heavy/too sandy for this plant? If you need to adjust, compost helps sandy soils retain water & clay soils drain.

WATER How much water will this plant need and what's your watering plan?

SPACE Will the plant have enough room to reach its mature size?



PLANT

Water before and after planting to minimize transplant shock and loosen roots.

Dig a hole or prep your container. Keep in mind that plants should remain at the same depth that they are at in their nursery pots.

To **remove**, squeeze the pot gently until the plant comes free. Do not tug. Then gently loosen the roots with your fingers. They should be dangling free, not pot-shaped, when you plant.

Place the plant, adjusting height as needed, and fill in gently with well packed soil. Make sure roots stay spread out & pointing down, & that your planting area is level to or slightly lower than the ground, not mounded up.

AMEND & FERTILIZE

Compost and organic fertilizers are very important for NW soils. All plants need steady supplies of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K), plus other nutrients and minerals found in fertilizers. Amendments like compost and/or lime create the right habitat for plants and their symbiotic insects & fungi to thrive.

MULCH Mulch holds moisture & protects and improves the soil.

WATER

Many plants have specific needs in this area, but we can offer our best general advice: Water when the top 2" of soil is dry. It's always better to water more deeply and to fully soak the root ball of your plant, but less often. More frequent, shallow waterings can cause stress.

If your soil has enough compost and protective mulch on top, you should only need to water older perennial plants, trees & shrubs 1-2 times per week if you are watering deeply enough, even in summer.

New plantings, vegetables, plants in sandy soil or with shallow root systems will likely need to be watered more often.

Drought-tolerant plants and plants in clay soil often need less water. Keep in mind that drought-tolerant plants still need supplemental water for one or two years after planting, but will need very little, if any water after that.

For containers, make sure they have good drainage and water carefully. Overwatering (too much love) is often more fatal and less easily remedied than dehydration.

