



SEA-BUCKTHORN

Choose a sunny location for planting Sea Buckthorn trees. In low light conditions, the harvest will be scarce. They offer ornamental interest, as the berries will persist through winter. Buckthorn can form an excellent hedge or barrier.

The plant has an aggressive basal shoot and may sucker, so use caution when planting Sea Buckthorn trees near the home foundation or driveway.

Prune plants as needed to expose as much terminal area as possible to the sun. Keep the plant evenly moist and feed in spring with a ratio higher in phosphorus than nitrogen.

(Terminal bud- A bud at the end of a trunk or branch that will extend the growth of the plant.)

Try one of these hardy plants in your landscape for a unique new flavor and showy appearance.

Sea buckthorn - A tea containing sea buckthorn leaves is used as a source of vitamins, antioxidants, protein building blocks (amino acids), fatty acids and minerals. It also said that it is helpgul for improving blood pressure and lowering cholesterol; preventing and controlling blood vessel diseases; and boosting immunity.

Although used for centuries in Asia and Europe for its highly-nutritious and medicinal profile, sea buckthorn is rather unheard of here in North America. Originating in the Himalayas, this adaptable fruit is now grown all over the world, including Canada, where we're seeing its berries pop up in all forms from juice to jams to skincare.

What makes sea buckthorn a superfood?

This tiny yellow-orange berry is approximately one third of the size of a blueberry, yet packs 12 times the amount of vitamin C as an orange. With high amounts of protein, fibre, antioxidants, vitamins and minerals (at least 190 bioactive compounds to be exact), the sea buckthorn berry is a powerful food. Touted as one of the most nutritious and vitamin-rich foods in the world and offering benefits both internally and externally, sea buckthorn is quickly becoming as popular as acai berry and pomegranate.



HEDGING AND WINDBREAKS

Hedges may be planted in single rows or double staggered rows, (which result in more rapid growth of a thicker, denser and wider hedge). For low growing hedges such as Cotoneaster, Tatarian Maple, Potentilla, Spirea, Villosa Lillac, Cranberry, Dogwood, and Nanking Cherry, plant hedging 45-90 cm (18-36 in) apart in rows. Tower poplar & Swedish Aspen 1-2 m (3-6 ft) apart. Seabuckthorn, Paper Birch, Sheleterbelt Willow, Skybound Cedar, Colorado Spruce, Balsam Fir and Red Pine should be spaced 2-4 m (6-12 ft) apart, (further apart if desired). Larch, Jaspinese Tree Lilac and Flowering Crab should be spaced at least 6 m (18 ft) apart. Generally any heavy pruning should be done in April or May before leaves appear. But the hedge can be trimmed throughout the summer to keep desired shape. On Villosa Lilac do not prune till after they have flowered each year. On evergreens, the best time to prune is in late August after the new growth has finished.

SHRUBS, TREES & FRUIT TREES

All "bare root" nursery stock (wrapped in cedar shavings) must be soaked for a minimum of 24 hours upon arrival.

Please "DO NOT" soak "seedling plugs" which are all-ready growing in soil, these should just be watered and transplanted directly into the garden.

Please make sure to read the plant label, it tells you how to handle it!

- Separate cedar packing material from roots and discard, it should not go into planting hole.
- Young trees need ample water to establish, generous waterings 2 times a week for the first two months, three if conditions are very dry.
- Always dig hole large enough so that roots are spread out evenly.
- Plant about 1-2 inches lower than old soil mark on tree or shrub.
- Never let exposed roots dry out in sun or wind.
- Apply light feeding of Fruit Tree and Shrub Fertilizer after initial planting, then every 2-3 weeks after that until late August.
- If you are unable to plant right away, make sure roots are soaking in water and in a cool place.
- On any grafted stock, make sure you cut off any suckers (branches from below graft) that start growing. These occur most often on Apple trees, plums and Roses.

PRUNING

Prune to get the desired shape and height or to check vigorous growth. On spring flowering shrubs, pruning should take place after flowering is completed. Non-flowering shrubs should be pruned during dormant period. On older shrubs it is advisable to cut back the older stems to ground level, while cutting the younger more vigorous stems to half their height. In the case of new shrubs, it is sometimes helpful to prune back the top third after planting, this gives the shrubs roots a better start as they have less to feed and thus can root quicker.

BREAKING DORMANCY

We store all our nursery stock in temperature controlled coolers right up until we ship. When you receive your stock it will just be starting to break dormancy. Soaking of stock is essential in getting the stock off to a good start. In some cases stock may be slow to leaf out. If this happens prune back tree or shrub by 1/3 and water heavily for 10 days. This will encourage stock to root and break dormancy.