

GIANT SEQUOIA BASIC CARE

Grow outdoors in a sunny location

Well-draining soil. No catch-tray beneath the container - LET EXCESS WATER DRAIN AWAY!

Allow soil to dry out well in between deep, saturating waterings. Time in drier soils is very beneficial for the Giant Sequoia

Low wind is best

In hot, humid areas, be very careful to avoid conditions favorable to mold, such as moisture on the foliage and wet soils.

COLOR NOTE: Giant Sequoias typically get a brown tinge as a reaction to colder temperatures. Thus, they will appear brownish often for most of the fall and winter seasons. This is normal, and they will green up as they wake up and begin to grow again in Spring. Browning of a Giant Sequoia that is not reacting to seasonal temperatures usually indicates a problem with water - usually too much.

In areas where sub-freezing temperatures are persistent in winter, some winter protection for the Giant Sequoia is in order, but do not bring the tree into the warm house! Choose a location that remains cold in the cold season, but not cold enough to freeze your tree's roots. Garage, barn, outbuildings, unheated greenhouses, breezeways, or basements can be good choices for over-wintering your tree. Once planted in the landscape, Giant Sequoias can be insulated in winter through heavy mulching.

Seedling Giant Sequoias are often buried in snow for the whole winter in their native habitat. This shows both a cold hardiness and a need for "insulation." During winter the trees are not very active and their requirements for light, nutrients, and so forth are minimal



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