



BELL'S NURSERY & GIFTS

www.bellsnurseryalaska.com

13700 Specking Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99515
(907) 345-4476
FAX (907) 345-6845

7653 Cranberry Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
(907) 243-1020
FAX (907) 243-2009

HOW TO WINTER FUCHSIAS

1. Prior to the first frost, trim all fuchsia growth back to the outer edges of the container and above the wire. Remove all leaves from the soil and place the well-watered container in a cold room at 40 F with 6 hours of light from either a window or grow light. Check for water every 2 weeks. In April, increase the room temperature to 55 F during the day and night with 10 hours of light. As new growth appears and the new shoots have at least 3 sets of leaves, pinch off the tip of each shoot. If there are weeds, remove them from the soil. You must fertilize the plant beginning in March using a well balanced fertilizer such as MiracleGro. Fertilize once a month per the instructions on the fertilizer container. If new growth is excessively long, pinch back the tips again in May. At the beginning of May, you may place the container outside during the day; however, you must bring it inside at night to avoid freezing temperatures and wind.
2. For the summer hang the basket outside after properly hardening off and care as you would have in the past.

HOW TO WINTER GERANIUMS, PETUNIAS OR OTHER PLANTS

1. Remove the plant from the soil and put in the trash. You may replant in the old containers with new soil and plants. Care for them in your warm home beginning in March.

HOW TO WINTER ROSES

1. Allow the first frost to freeze soil new growth. Roses can tolerate 25 F which will remove leaves. Roses must be wintered cold around 34 F as they will continue to grow. Remember to keep the soil moist. You may prune back shoots ½ way and on April 1 select 3 good canes growing in opposite directions from each other and cut them back to 8" in length. The diameter of each cane should be ½" to ¾".
2. Roses need a lot of light, so a sunny location inside your house or greenhouse is necessary. A greenhouse is ideal with a night temp at or above 40 F and a day temp not to exceed 80 F. Roses must be fertilized. Watch for aphids, other insects and mildew. If the new growth becomes excessively long, pinch back the tip to remove the growing point. This will improve the quantity and quality of your roses.
3. You may begin to harden your rose in May but keep out of the frost and wind. In the summer care for your rose as you have in the past. Cut your rose with long stems when the buds begin to open or leave on the plant, but remove after they are in full bloom and begin to fade. Cut below the 5th leaf so the rose will produce a new lovely bud.



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HOW TO WINTER HYDRANGEAS

1. Hydrangeas may be cut back 25% after the first frost. Bring the plant into a cold area above freezing, such as 35 or 40 F. Water as needed and fertilize with an acid fertilizer such as MiracleGro for acid loving plants. Harden and care as you would for a rose as stated above.

HOW TO WINTER BEGONIAS

1. TUBEROUS BEGONIAS: In the fall before the first frost, terminate watering the soil. Allow the plant to completely dry out and remove the dried shoots. You may store the bulbs in their soil in the pots at a temperature above freezing until mid February. Mid February start watering the soil and keep moist and warm around 60 F or above. New growth will appear and if shoots become excessively long, pinch back the tip to harden the shoots. Be aware that powdery mildew may attack the leaves. Keep the soil moist but not overly wet. Harden off your basket as you would a fuchsia and avoid wind and frost.

Please do not return the plants, soil or containers back to Bell's Nursery as we begin with disease free plants and fresh sterilized soil for our new plantings.