



Eco-culture OUTDOOR TREE GROWING KIT by Seracon

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The tree varieties have been selected for their superior environmental qualities such as carbon absorption, nitrogen fixing, soil restoration, shade cooling and also for the great tasting, high nutrient fruit, nuts and berries they provide for humans and animals. All of these selected trees are hardy, disease-resistant and **suitable for growing in climate zones 2 through 5**. They will survive temperatures of -40° . The seeds are derived from trees that have been grown sustainably without harmful chemicals.

1) Roselow. Small, beautiful tree with fragrant "rose-like" flowers in spring. Clusters of cherry-red fruit adorn the bare branches all winter long providing much-needed food for birds and other wildlife. Humans will also love the tasty, red "plum-like" fruit high in **anti-oxidants** and other phyto-nutrients.

2) Seaberry. Seaberries are used to make anti-aging tonics, ultra-healthy oils and an array of cosmetic and medicinal products. It is a small, compact tree with beautiful silver foliage and bright orange berries that will grow anywhere - from salty ocean shorelines to dry, cold mountain ranges.

3) Korean Pine. Tall, majestic, evergreen tree that produces huge cones containing thousands of little pine nuts adored for making **pesto** and other delicacies. North America's oldest Korean Pine tree is presently growing near Montreal, Quebec having been brought here by an early pioneer, Charles Gibbs, over 150 years ago

4) Dwarf Goji. This dwarf tree produces bright red, plum-like berries that are reported to be the most nutrient-dense sweet fruit on the planet. Filled with many vitamins in far greater amounts than most common fruits, it has more Vitamin C than several hundred oranges!

5) Canadian Sugar Maple. The only maple tree used to produce the sweet sap that is boiled down to make **real** maple syrup. Also bears edible seeds that birds/squirrels and other wildlife love to eat. Fall turns maple leaves into spectacular displays of reds, oranges and yellows. These breathtaking colours attract nature lovers from all over the world to our northern maple forests in the autumn.

6) Balsam Fir Tree (*abies balsamea*) - Our ancestors harvested the balsam fir from our northern forests for Christmas celebrations. Its soft evergreen foliage fills the indoor air with a delightful, natural fragrance. Great for cold climates (zone 3), wildlife rely extensively on it for food and shelter.

7) Honey Locust (*gleditsia triacanthos*) - A beautiful ornamental with delicate fern-like foliage and hanging clusters of fragrant white flowers. it absorbs both carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide greenhouse gases while producing edible beans

Your kit includes:

All-natural seeds, coir disk (growing medium), biodegradable pot

The pot is 100% bio-degradable and compostable. It is fabricated from waste materials of rice, bamboo, and coconut that are typically burned releasing large amounts of carbon into the atmosphere. Converting this plant matter to useful products is an ideal way to sequester carbon that would otherwise add to greenhouse gases.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Planting trees successfully requires a certain amount of seed preparation to replicate what occurs naturally in forests.

1. Soak seeds overnight and then snip off the seed tip at the narrower end before planting
2. Place eco-coir disk in a bowl and add one cup of warm water. Add more water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup at a time, until disk is completely saturated with water. The disk will expand to approx. 6 times its original size

3. Slowly introduce the moistened eco-coir into your biodegradable pot evenly allowing the growing medium to aerate in the process with your hand. This will increase the volume of the moistened eco-coir.
4. Set aside one tablespoon of the growing medium.
5. Place SEEDS on the growing medium surface evenly spaced.
6. Lightly sprinkle the growing medium that was set aside on top of the seeds.
7. Cover pot with plastic ('Saran') wrap to imitate a green house.
8. When seeds begin to germinate, remove plastic wrap.
9. Keep pot moist, but **DO NOT OVER WATER** after you remove plastic wrap.

Germination may take 3-4 weeks or more When your seeds germinate the most vigorous small plant should be saved for transplanting outdoors. Other seedlings can be cultivated as bonsai plants. There are numerous references on the subject. Google: "growing bonsai indoors".

NOTE: **DO NOT OVERWATER!** Allow the top of the growing medium to be moderately dry before adding water.

Transplanting to a larger planter may speed up growth before transferring outdoors.

Transplant outdoors, at (approx. 8cm-15cm - 3"- 6" high). The pot should be buried below ground with the young plant. Scratching or cracking the surfaces of the pot when transplanting will cause it to decompose underground within eighteen months unlike petro-plastic that will take 200 years! By decomposing, the carbon stored in these materials will be organically sequestered instead of being released into the atmosphere. The ideal time to transplant is when the ground becomes sufficiently warm in late spring or early summer.

Be patient! You are growing a TREE to last generations.

IN PRAISE OF PLANTING TREES

Planting trees connects us physically, spiritually and aesthetically to the natural world where they play a crucial role in ensuring our very survival.

TREES

- absorb massive amounts of carbon dioxide from the air. Less CO₂ in the atmosphere means a reduced greenhouse effect and less global warming
- give us the breath of oxygen we need thousands of times a day
- provide shade and cool us from intense summer heat and subdue bitter winter winds
- produce complex root structures that hold the soil (prevents erosion) and hold water to reduce flooding
- even hold soil on slopes and keep waterways free of silt; and then store enough water to overcome periods of drought
- protect and support innumerable living species from amphibians to zebras
- restore the earth's fertility (nitrogen, humus, minerals, etc) without our help
- support every aspect of human activity from food and shelter (building/furniture) to medicines and cosmetics.
- are the most effective solution for neutralizing our over-consumption of energy (by absorbing excess greenhouse gases)

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