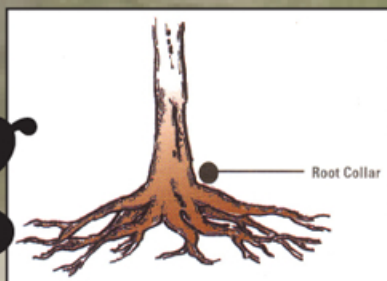


Planting



Root collar should be above ground level

Proper Site

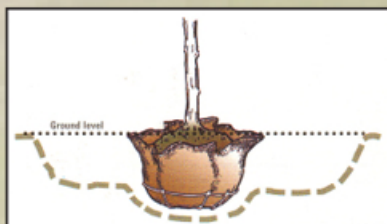
Selecting a tree that meets site requirements is the most important factor influencing the success of a tree.

Transplant Shock

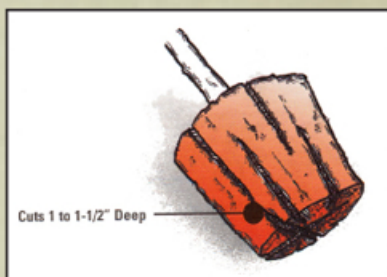
The rate of establishment after planting will vary with species, planting season, soil, site conditions and moisture availability.

How to Plant

One of the most common planting problems is planting too deep. Planting too deep can stress the tree and suffocate roots. The top of the root collar must be even or slightly higher than the soil grade. For more information on effects of planting too deep, see page 19 regarding Stem Girdling Roots.



Balled & burlapped tree in dug hole

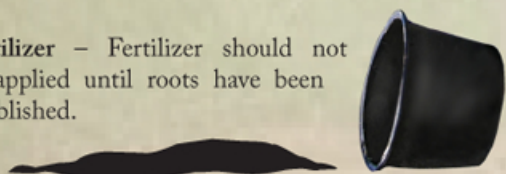


Containerized root ball showing scoring

After Care

Mulch – Mulch should be applied to new trees to minimize water stress, to limit competition from turf, and to protect the trunk from lawn mowers and string trimmers.

Fertilizer – Fertilizer should not be applied until roots have been established.



Water – Newly planted trees need regular watering, approximately 1" per week

Staking – Most newly planted trees do not need staking. Staking can have detrimental effects on tree development. Only unstable trees should be staked.

Pruning – Pruning is generally not recommended at the time of planting. Pruning should be kept to the removal of dead and broken limbs.

Proper Mulching

vs.

Mulch Volcanoes



Mulch for newly planted trees eliminates competition from grass and conserves moisture. Mulch volcanoes trap moisture against the trunk causing collar rot and various other issues.



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