

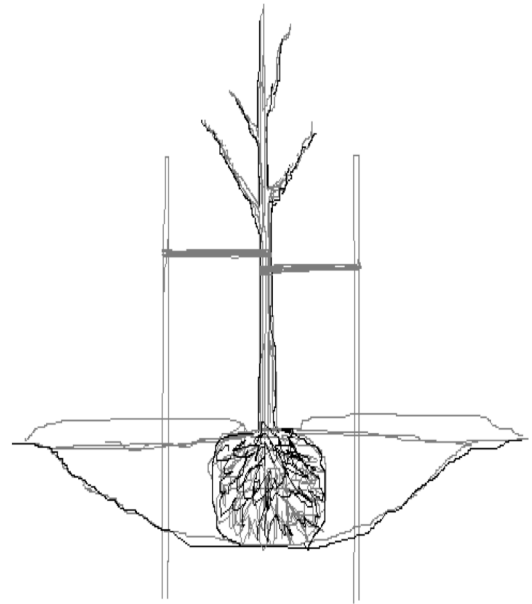
CARE & FEEDING of YOUR NEW TREE

Planting & Fertilizing

Dig a hole about twice the size of the rootball and slightly deeper. Amend soil to be 2/3 native soil, 1/3 compost. If there are any drainage issues correct before planting by adding pumice. Pour 1/2 lb. of the organic all-purpose fertilizer in hole and mix slightly.

Carefully remove the tree from container and loosen roots. If there are large, circling roots remove them. Lower the tree into hole. If the tree is a B&B (balled and burlapped), cut the twine and open the ball. Leave burlap connected to roots intact, while trimming off any burlap that is not attached to the roots. Set tree in hole at the same level as it was in the pot. If there is a graft (swollen point where trunk and roots join) it should remain at least 2" above ground. A buried graft may rot, killing the tree.

Gently but firmly backfill soil mixture into hole. If soil is dry, fill hole halfway and then water tree. After it drains, backfill with remaining soil. Mound a ring of soil around tree at a 6-12" radius from the trunk. The ring should be about 2" high, designed to trap and hold water, funneling it down to the roots of your newly planted tree. Sprinkle remaining 1/2 of fertilizer onto soil ring. When done planting, water slowly and thoroughly; backfill again if necessary.



Tree Planting Diagram

Staking

Drive stakes down 14" deep on either side of the tree – making sure not to damage the root ball. Attach green stretchy tape approx. 4 1/2 feet up the stake, varying slightly depending on tree size. Wrap tape around trunk 360°, and attach back at the stake. Be sure to allow enough slack for tree to sway slightly in the wind, this will help it to build a strong root system, while protecting it from falling. Check the tightness of the tape periodically as the tree grows, replace it if it becomes too tight. Remove tape and stakes after 1 year.

After Care

During the first 2-3 years your tree will need to be watered occasionally. Frequency will depend on weather and soil retentiveness. To water effectively turn your hose on low, and let water slowly seep into the soil. Less frequent, deep watering is the goal. Let the hose run gently for 30-45 minutes. This will help the tree develop a strong, deep root system. Once established your tree probably won't need any additional water, but continue fertilization each year in early spring. If you have any questions feel free to stop by our Information desk or give us a call.

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