

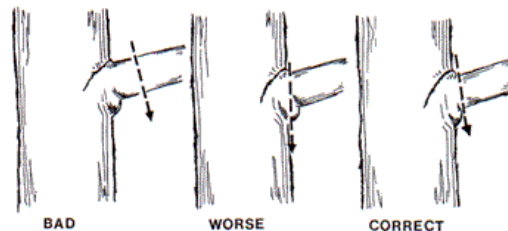
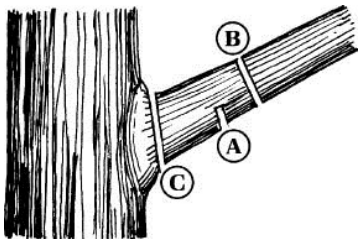
Care After Planting

Watering: Regular watering is very important after planting. The type of soil and the environmental conditions will determine how often you have to water. Fall plantings (especially evergreens) require regular watering right up until the ground freezes around thanksgiving. Always check the soil moisture at 4-8" deep before watering. If the soil is dry or only slightly damp then water.

Mulching: A thick layer of at least 4" of a wood based mulch will greatly benefit the plant. Make sure to taper mulch away from the stem of the plant.

Fertilizing: If it is spring or summer your tree or shrub can benefit from a slow release fertilizer with a high phosphorus level (middle number) at time of planting. In the fall we recommend applying a root stimulator at time of planting. Established plants benefit from being fertilized every few years. Spring is the best time to apply a general slow release fertilizer ex. 10-10-10. A soil test is always recommended to determine any issue with plant health not due to watering, weather, or physical damage.

Pruning: At time of planting remove any branches that appear to be damaged or are crossing or rubbing with other branches. Maintenance pruning timing is determined by the type of plant. Generally it should be done in late winter or early spring unless it is spring flowering like lilacs. Those should be pruned immediately after flowering is done.



Garden Guide

Planting & Care for Trees & Shrubs

FREE!



Provided By:

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Planting Instructions



Site Location

It is very important to determine a site that will best suit the entire life of the new tree or shrub. When searching for a spot consider the mature size of the plant, soil conditions, water access and flow in the area, hours of sun the area gets, wind direction and strength and competition from nearby plants.

Make sure to call Diggers Hotline (811) to have your property marked for utilities. Also be aware of any buried lines that they do not mark such as sewer, dog fences and low voltage lighting & irrigation.

Materials Needed

1. Tarp and wheel barrow
2. Round Spade Shovel
3. Soil Amendments (Only if needed)
4. Hose or Bucket of Water
 - Tree Watering Bag for isolated trees
5. Mulch (Wood is best)
6. Staking kit (Only if needed)



Planting Steps

1. Remove existing vegetation or landscaping. It helps to lay down a tarp for easy clean-up.
2. Dig a hole 1 1/2 times as wide and just as deep as the root ball of the new plant. Separate the topsoil from the native soil as you dig. Measure the depth of the hole with the handle of the shovel and hold it up to the root ball. If you dig the hole too deep, add soil and compact the bottom of it. Level the bottom.
3. Remove the plant from the pot (If you are planting a balled and burlapped tree, remove as much of the metal cage and burlap as possible without breaking apart the root ball). Cut any roots wrapping around the root ball that are thicker than a pencil.
4. Set plant in hole and level the base of the root ball by adding soil as needed. Make sure the root flare of a tree is about 1" above the ground level.
5. Add the topsoil into the hole first and then add water and allow to soak into the soil. Mix in any needed soil amendments such as compost or worm castings if native soil is poor.
6. Add the native soil last and then add water again and allow to soak into the soil. Create a small berm with soil around the perimeter of the hole.
7. Cover the bare soil and berm with 4" of wood mulch.
8. Stake trees if needed into direction of winds.

