



## PLANTING GUIDE



### BEFORE YOU PLANT...

Ask yourself the following questions before making your final plant selection:

- Do I have the right plant for the right place?
- How's my soil and drainage?
- How are my plants going to receive water...on a regular basis?

**Drainage Tip:** Before planting check to make sure the area you've selected drains. Once initial hole is dug, fill with 4" of water. Return 2 hours later. If the water is gone you have good drainage. If not make sure to adjust your irrigation & drainage accordingly.



### DO YOU HAVE WHAT YOU NEED?

- Tools: Shovel, Rake, Gloves, Digging Bar
- Mulch/Compost
- Starter Fertilizer
- Tree Stakes & Tie
- Irrigation Supplies: Drip Parts, Hose



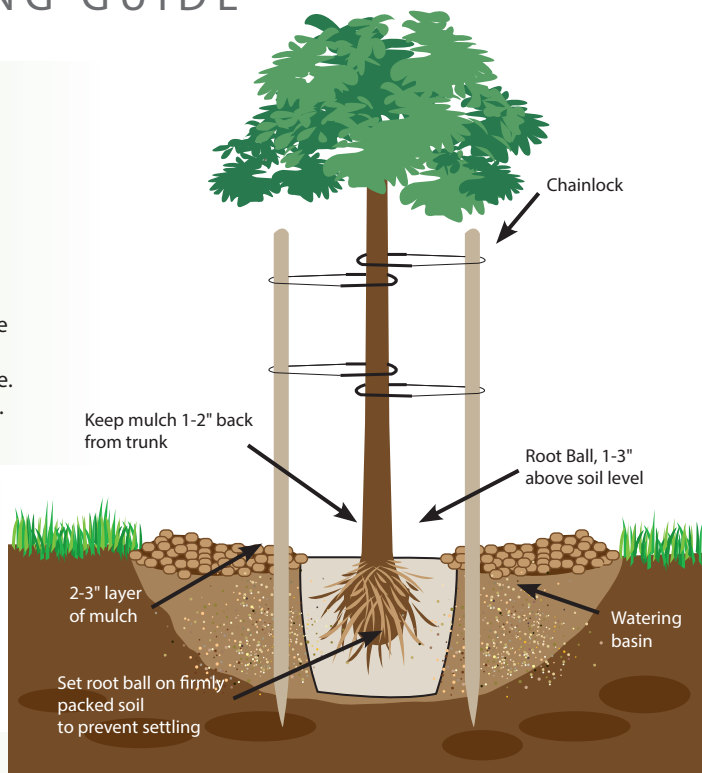
### LET'S GET PLANTING!

1. Dig a hole 2 times as wide and 1 time as deep as the plant's root ball, setting native soil aside.
2. Mix the soil you set aside with planting mix to create your back fill. You are looking for a ratio of about 1 part planting mix to 2 parts native soil.
3. Add starter fertilizer to your back fill mix at the rate indicated on the bag or box.
4. Place the root ball in the hole. Loosen the root ball if it is tightly woven. Making sure the top of the root ball is sitting 1-3" above the soil level (to allow for settling).
5. Back fill the hole with your soil mixture and pack firmly to remove any air pockets.
6. Using any left over soil create a basin around the plant to retain water.  
Make sure your basin is at least 1½ feet away from the trunk on all sides.
7. Add 2" of mulch around the base of the plant keeping it 1-2" away from the trunk.
8. Stake trees, large shrubs and other plants that could be damaged by the wind.
9. Water thoroughly filling basin. (We recommend the addition of root stimulator to the water)



### STAKING SPECIFICS

1. Remove the nursery transport stake.
2. Using two stakes, place one on either side of root ball.  
The stakes should never rub against tree trunk.
3. Drive stakes into the ground so they are secure.
4. Attach the tree to the stakes with chainlock, alternating sides as you attach them.  
**Staking Tip:** We recommend chainlock.  
The chainlock allows your tree to move and grow strong while providing the needed support.





## Aftercare

Newly planted materials need to be kept moist but not soggy. Watering schedules are dictated by rainfall, temperature and wind, soil type and plant type. Rainfall is not usually frequent enough to depend on, so extra irrigation will be needed while plants are establishing. If the plant is very dense and leafy, rain may not penetrate to the root ball. The foliage of the plant will pull water from the root ball but cannot access water in surrounding soil until it grows into that soil. So water should be checked by feeling the root ball of the plant. This can be done by pushing your finger into the root ball or using a moisture meter to check moisture. In general the warmer the temperature and gustier the winds the more the plant will need to be watered. New plants almost always need more water than established plants. Therefore new plants should be checked every day, especially once temperatures are over 70 F. Root stimulator should be applied at planting time and repeated two more times at 10-14 day intervals.

If a plant wilts or is getting brown edges on its leaves you may need to water more. If a new plant is showing problems please call us as soon as possible so we can correct problems before the plant dies. Most plants would like to be fertilized with an appropriate fertilizer at least once every spring.