

## POTTED MATERIAL

### DIGGING AND PLANTING

First, dig a hole that is slightly deeper than the height of the container and twice the width. Fill the hole with water and let it drain. You may mix in ¼ of potting mix, or other soil amendment, with the native soil but please no heavier concentration. Using a root stimulator, water retainer, or anything containing the fungus mycorrhizae, is recommended. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions. Water retaining gel packs are also beneficial.

Lay the container on its side and carefully slide the plant out. You may have to tap the side of the pot to loosen the root ball. Once removed, if the plant is root bound, score an X into the bottom and 3 to 4 times around the sides. Leave the root ball intact. Carefully place the plant in the center of the hole and back fill with soil a little at a time. Tamp gently as you go to eliminate air pockets.

Build a small ridge or moat around the outer base of the plant to help with water retention. Water the new plant material after installation.

Remember to keep the base of the plant equal to its depth in the pot. Planting too deep can cause irreparable damage to material. In the summertime, the best time to plant is in the morning or early evening when it's cooler.

## FERTILIZER

We recommend any slow release fertilizer. Fertilizer should be added to the top surface, and not placed directly in the hole. Be sure not to apply fertilizer to the leaves of your new plant as it can burn them. Be sure to water the plant well after fertilizing.

## WATERING

Keep plant well watered, especially through the summer months. Remember that the water needs to soak down as deep as you planted. A few minutes a day will only dampen the top surface. There are products you can buy to measure water depth, but a basic rule to follow is a 15 gallon plant needs at least 15 gallons of water per watering. Adjust watering as plant grows larger.

For optimal plant health, adjust your watering for changes in weather. In central Oregon, it can easily be 60°F one week and 90°F the next.

## WINTER WATERING

Deciduous -After your plants have dropped their leaves, give them one final soaking. They will not need water again until spring.

Evergreens- (Especially Fir and Spruce) Benefit from watering 1 to 2 times per month. Apply water during the mid-part of day so it has time to soak into the ground before nightfall. Only water when there is no snow cover.



541.923.3213

Planting Guide for

Potted Material &

Balled & Burlapped (B & B)  
Material

Proper planting is the first step  
in making sure your plant  
material stays healthy.

## **B & B MATERIAL**

### **HANDLING**

Carry the tree by the root ball, or with the aid of a wheelbarrow, dolly or mechanized device. Pulling the tree by the trunk can stress or break new roots. Use caution with handling the tree. Dropping it can damage the root system.

### **PLANTING**

Dig the hole twice as wide as the root ball and a little deeper than the height of the root ball. You may slope the sides of the hole if you wish. Water in the hole and let it drain before planting. If you use amendments, please mix no more than ¼ in with the native soil. Root start, or any similar product that contains mycorrhizae, helps your new plant/tree get off to a good start. When re-filling the hole with soil, just do a little at a time, tamping carefully to avoid compacting. Make sure the tree stays vertical.

### **BURLAP & TWINE**

The twine that is wrapped around the neck of the tree must be cut. If you fail to cut the twine from around the neck it will strangle the tree. Pull a bit of the burlap from around the base of the trunk, but leave the remainder of the burlap on. This ensures the new roots will remain intact, and overall stress to the tree will be minimal. If you wish, you may remove the basket and the extra twine, but it is not necessary. Form a ridge or moat around the tree to help retain water.

### **WATER**

After planting, water in the tree allowing the water to soak down in several times. For example, a good rule of thumb is 10 gallons of water per watering, per 1" caliper. Therefore, if you have a 2" caliper tree, it needs 20 gallons of water each time you water. (Caliper size is the diameter of the tree trunk, measured approximately 6" up from the base of tree.)

### **STAKING**

You will need stakes and tree tape. Place three 6' tall stakes around the tree, outside of the root ball. The stakes should be in the shape of a triangle surrounding the tree. Connect the tree tape securely between the stakes and the tree. B-&B trees only need to be staked the first season or two. If leaving on for two seasons, be sure to check the tightness of the bond in the second year. If the tape is cutting into the bark, loosen. If it is hanging loose, tighten it enough to secure the tree.

### **MULCH**

Mulch is optional, however, placing mulch 2-4" thick around the tree can help keep moisture regulated as well as provide a border around the tree. Mulch can also keep lawn mowers and trimmers from damaging the trunk. Be sure to refresh old mulch periodically, but keep the overall depth 4" or less. Keep the mulch loose right around the trunk.

Please call us with any questions. We will be happy to help.

PLEASE NOTE: There are many variables to keeping a tree healthy. We cannot guarantee that following the steps outlined in this brochure will help your plant(s) thrive or not.

