

- Don't use black plastic beneath mulch around trees and shrubs because it blocks air and water exchange. For added weed control, use landscaping fabrics that resist weed root penetration. Apply only one to two inches of mulch atop fabrics to prevent weeds from growing in the mulch.
- Only stake trees with large crowns, or those situated on windy sites or where people may push them over. Stake for a maximum of one year. Allow trees a slight amount of flex rather than holding them rigidly in place. Use guying or attaching materials that won't damage the bark. To prevent trunk girdling, remove all guying material after one year.
- Most trees should not have their trunks wrapped. Wrapping often increases insect, disease, and water damage to trunks. Thin-barked trees planted in the spring or summer into hot or paved areas may benefit from wrapping if a white wrap is used. To avoid trunk girdling, do not attach wraps with wire, nylon rope, plastic ties, or electrical tape. If wraps must be used, remove within one year.
- For protection against animal or equipment damage, install guards to protect the trunk. Be sure the guards are loose-fitting and permit air circulation.

Planting guideline information written by Bonnie Lee Appleton and Susan French, Virginia Cooperative Extension.



LACIE'S in the VALLEY

Tree & Shrub Planting Guidelines

We supply healthy plants, well-cared-for and free of disease. With proper planting and maintenance you should have great success with your landscaping installation.

Should a tree or shrub fail to survive one year after purchase due to its original health, we will give a 50% credit toward a replacement plant. If we planted your tree or shrub, the guarantee is for 100% credit on replacement of the purchase price for one year.

The warranty does not cover incorrect planting or maintenance, acts of nature (hurricanes, ice storms, deer, drought, etc) or plants not planted in the ground. Please return dead plants (for diagnosis) and sales receipt for replacement consideration.

Plant	Size	Price

Expires: _____

Site Preparation

- Dig shallow planting holes two to three times as wide as the root ball. Wide, shallow holes encourage horizontal root growth that trees and shrubs naturally produce.
- In well-drained soil, dig holes as deep as the root ball. In poorly drained, heavy clay soil, dig holes one to two inches shallower than the root ball. Cover the exposed root ball top with mulch.
- Don't dig holes deeper than root balls or put loose soil beneath roots because loose soil will compact over time, leaving trees and shrubs planted too deep. Widen holes near the soil surface where most root growth occurs. Score walls of machine-dug (auger, backhoe) holes to prevent glazing.
- Backfill holes with existing, unamended soil. Do not incorporate organic matter, such as peatmoss, into backfill for individual planting holes. Differences in soil pore size will be created, causing problems with water movement and root growth between the root ball, planting hole, and surrounding soil.
- Backfill half the soil, then water thoroughly to settle air pockets. Finish backfilling, then water again. Cover any exposed root ball tops with mulch.
- Incorporate slow-release, granular fertilizers into backfill soil to provide nitrogen, or if a soil test indicates a need for phosphorus or potassium. Avoid using fast-release agronomic fertilizers that can dehydrate tree roots. Use no more than 1% actual nitrogen per 1,000 ft. of planting hole surface. (Example: if using 16-6-12 with a 5' diameter hole, incorporate 0.3 oz. per planting hole.)

Tree & Shrub Preparation

- Closely inspect the wrapping around rootballs of B&B (balled and burlapped) trees and shrubs. Growers use many synthetic materials, as well as burlap treated to retard degradation, to wrap root balls. Many of these materials will not degrade. To insure root growth into surrounding soil, remove pinning nails or rope lacing, then cut away or drop the wrapping material to the bottom of the planting hole, backfilling over it.
- Wire baskets used to protect root balls degrade very slowly underground. Remove the top 8-12 inches of wire to keep equipment from getting caught in wire loops, and surface roots from girdling.
- Remove all rope, whether jute or nylon, from trunks. Again, degradation is slow or nonexistent, and ropes can girdle trunks and roots.
- Remove plastic containers from container-grown trees & shrubs. For plants in fiber pots, break away the top or remove the pot entirely. Many fiber pots are coated to extend their shelf life, but this slows degradation below ground and retards root extension.

- If roots are circling around the root ball exterior, cut through the roots in a few places. Cutting helps prevent circling roots from eventually girdling the trunk. Select trees grown in containers with vertical ribs or a copper treatment on the interior container wall. These container modifications and treatments minimize circling root formation.

Tree Care After Planting

- Remove tags and labels from trees and shrubs to prevent girdling branches and trunks.
- Good follow-up watering helps promote root growth. Drip irrigation systems and water reservoir devices can facilitate watering.
- Mulch, but don't over mulch newly planted trees and shrubs. Two to three inches of mulch is best - less if a fine material, more if coarse. Use either organic mulches (shredded or chunk pine bark, pine straw, composts) or inorganic mulches (volcanic and river rocks).
- Keep mulch from touching tree trunks and shrub stems. This prevents disease and rodent problems using organic mulches, and bark abrasion is using inorganic mulches.

