



Selecting & Planting – a little more



Photos Sources: Vince Urbina, Keith Wood, SS & Donna Davis, CSFS

Other Sources: The Right Tree for the Right Place; the National Arbor Day Foundation, et al





Here We Go -

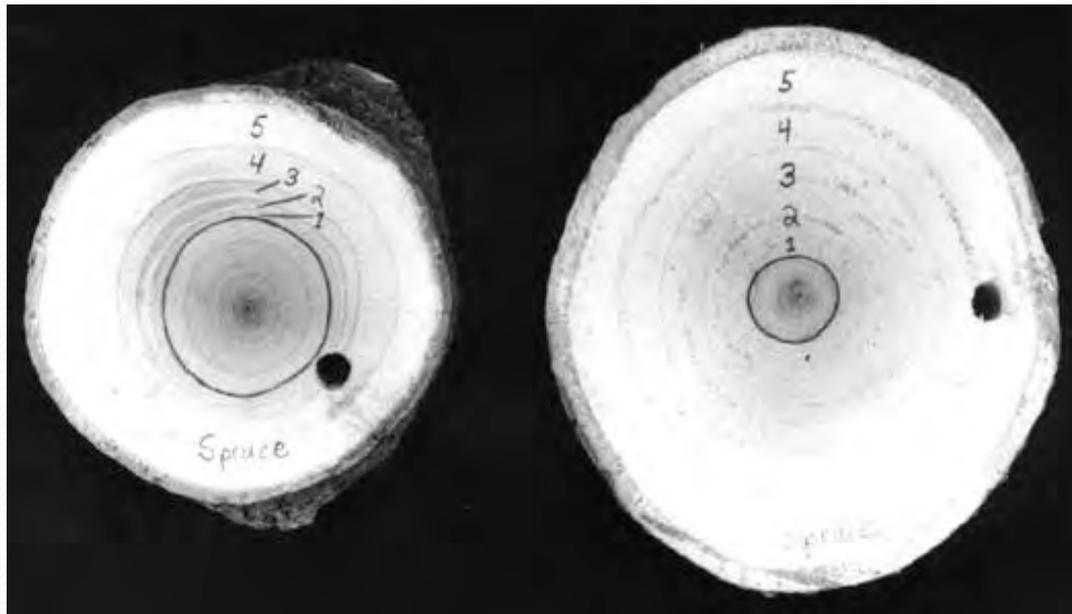
- *Selecting Trees from the Nursery*



What Size of Stock To Plant?

Bigger is not always Better!

1 year to Re-establish for Each Inch of Tree Caliper

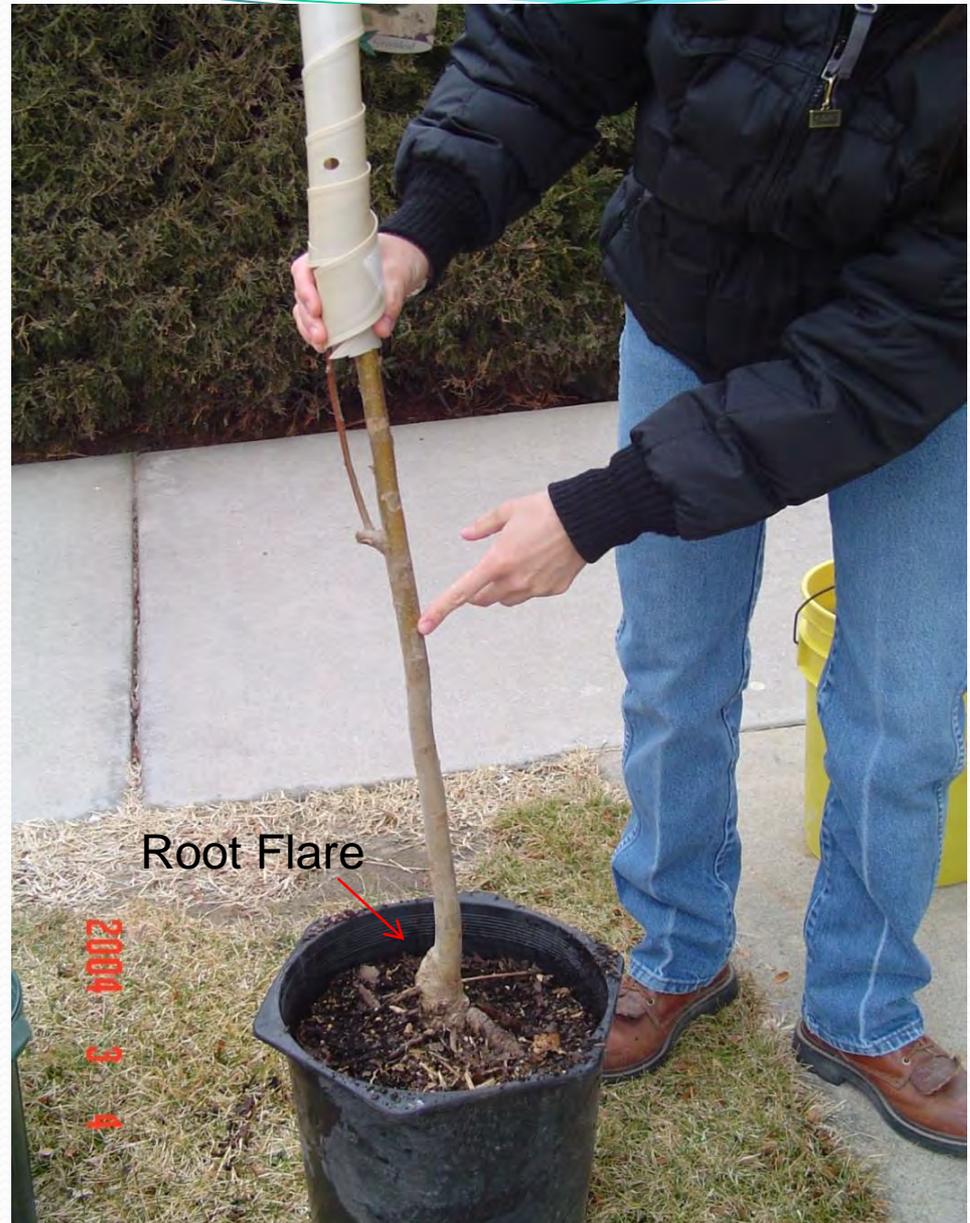


Source: "Arboriculture" 3rd Ed.
1999, p. 163 by Harris, Clark &
Matheny, photo compliments of Gary
Watson, Morton Arboretum

Slide: Keith Wood, CSFS

Selecting Trees from the Nursery

- Tree should have a central, dominant leader
- Appear healthy -
 - Dead wood/branches?
 - Discolored bark/ branches?
 - Wilted leaves?
 - Buds are supple/branches slightly flexible
 - Insect/disease concerns?
- No mechanical damage/wounds
 - On trunk
 - Broken branches?
- Should see root flare –
 - Is plant too deep or shallow in the container



Selecting Trees from the Nursery

- Foliage distributed on upper 2/3 of tree
- Branches spaced evenly around the trunk
- Vigor, growth rate



Selecting Trees from the Nursery

- Examine roots



Below photos: University of Florida

Transportation and On Site Storage

- Transport in the early morning in the summer
- Tarp foliage/branches to reduce damage
- Load/unload properly with trunk protection
- Don't hurry!
- Store plants in the shade whenever possible
- Maintain soil moisture
- Cover roots with mulch
- Water before/after transport





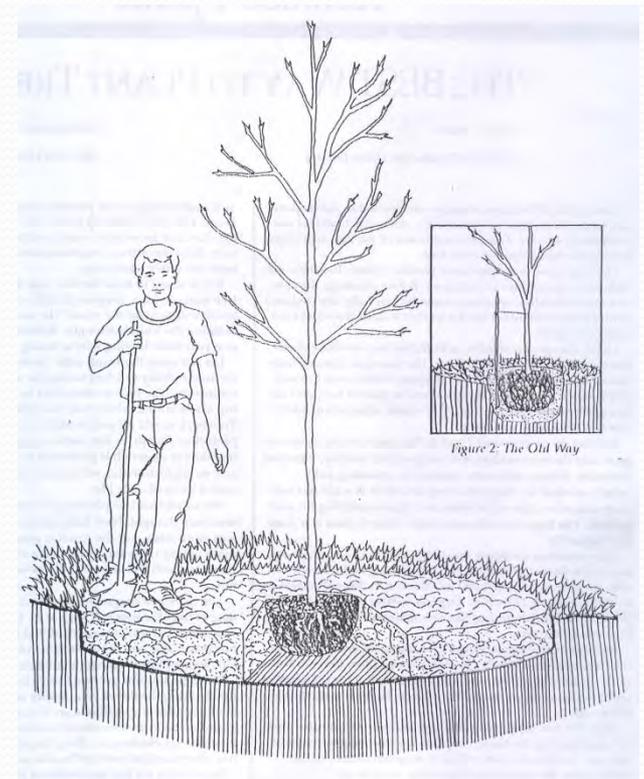
Here We Go -

- *Planting and Establishment*



Prepare the Planting Site

- Dig the planting hole at Least 3-4 times the diameter of the Root Ball
- Identify the Trunk/Root Flare (this may mean taking soil off the top of the Root Ball)
- Measure the root ball from the base of the Trunk/Root Flare to the bottom of the root ball—This is how deep the planting hole should be!!
- Lay out a tarp to place backfill soil onto if planting in a grassy area, or an area where the backfill soil will be hard to clean up
- Have water ready to immediately apply to tree after planting



Picture Source:

Slide: Shelly Simmons, CSFS



good hole



bad hole

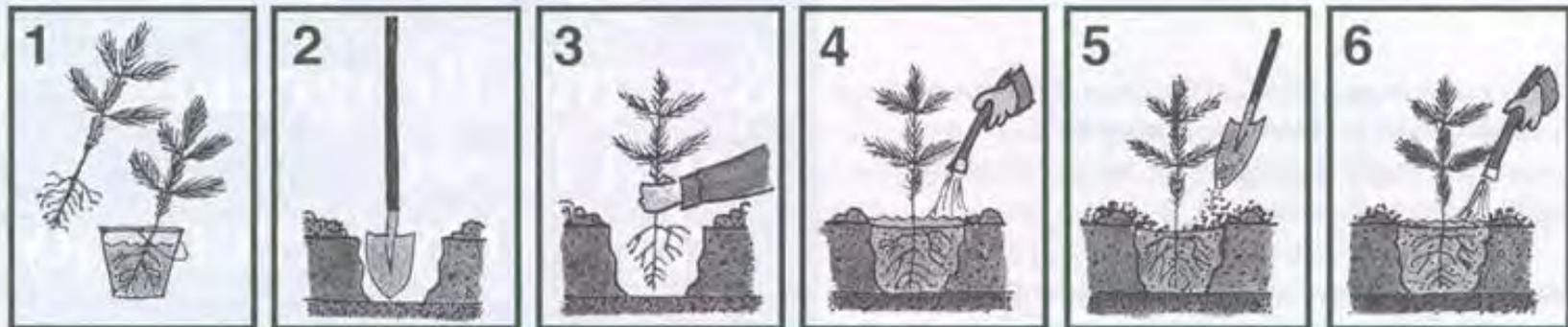
Planting Bare Root Trees

Identify root collar
(different color,
different texture)



Avoid J-Rooting!

How To Plant A Bare-Root Tree



Planting Bare Root Trees

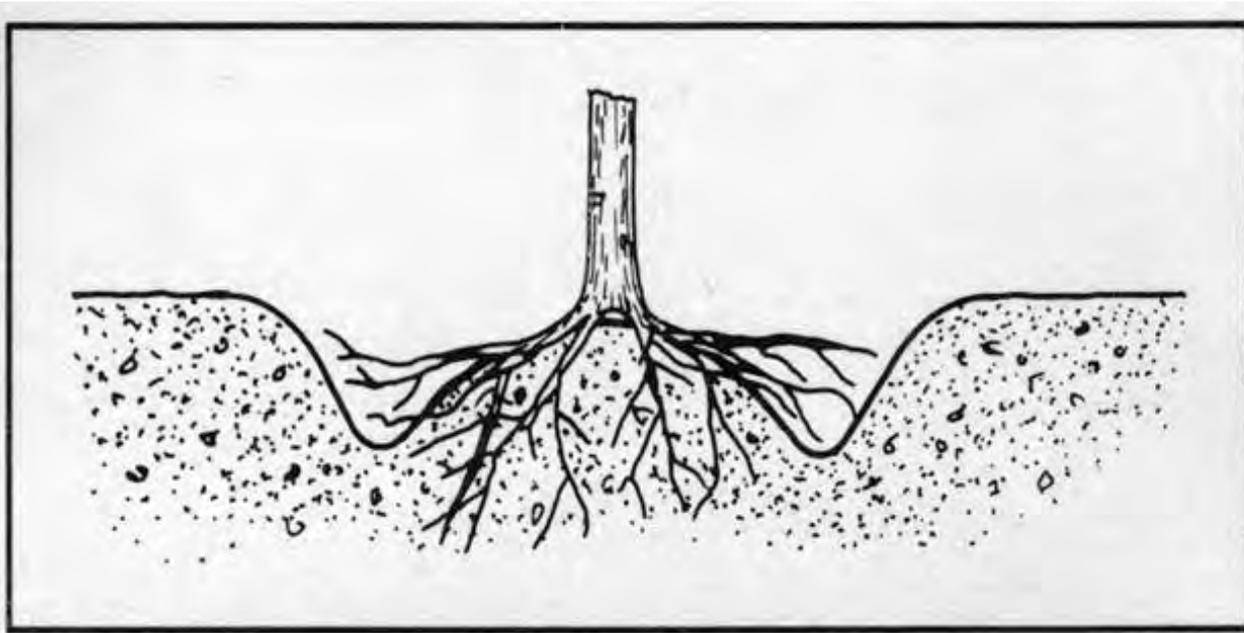
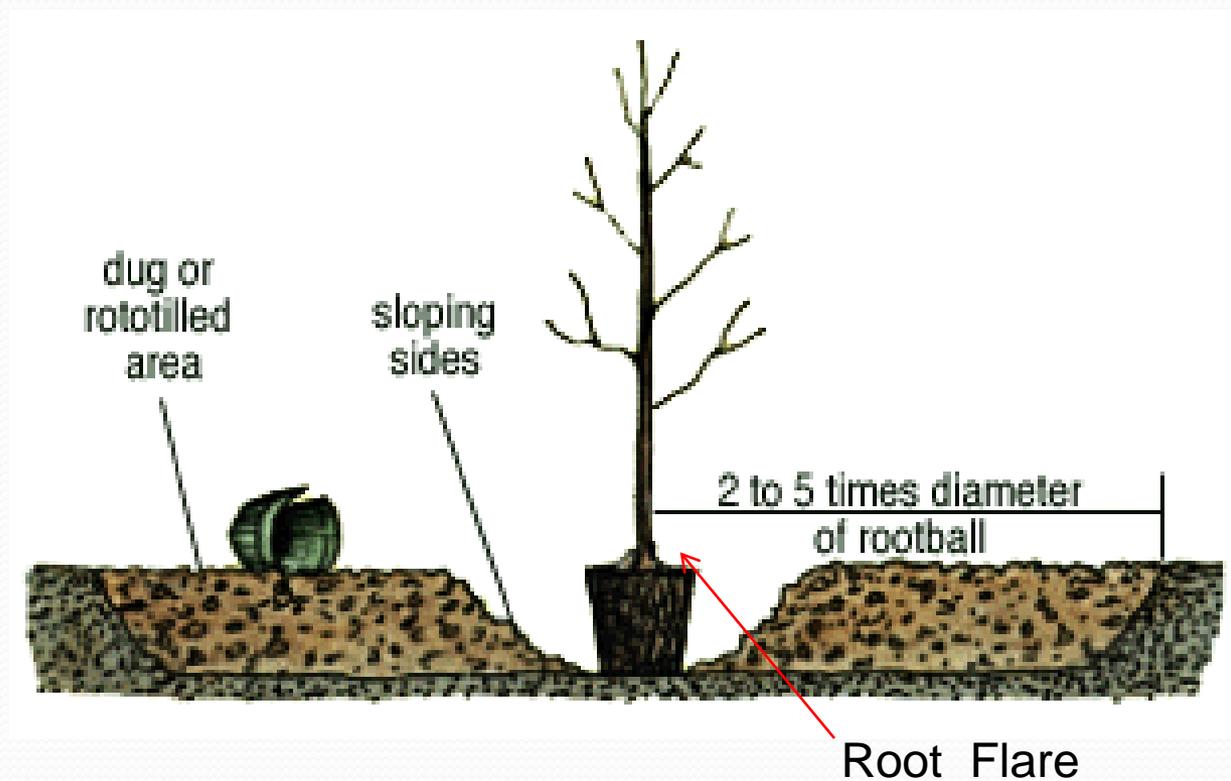


Fig. 7.1 Planting bare root trees. Spread the roots over the compacted soil mound.

From ISA Arborists' Certification Study Guide, Figure 7.1

Planting Containerized Trees



Remove ALL containers from root ball: plastic, peat-pots, burlap/wire/twine



Source: Keith Wood, Shelly Simmons, CSFS

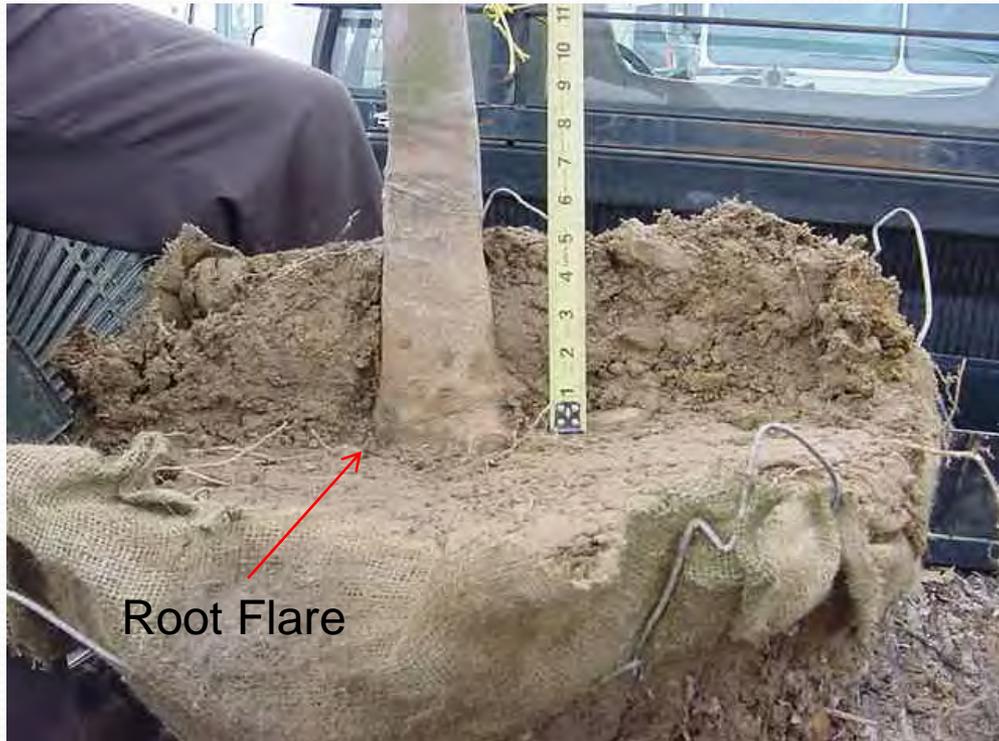
Cut circling roots before planting: new roots will quickly grow out into the backfill soil



Planting Balled and Burlapped Trees

Identify the Root Flare

Watch for Too Much Soil Over the Root System!



Planting Balled and Burlapped Trees



Source: Keith Wood, CSFS

Balled and Burlapped Trees

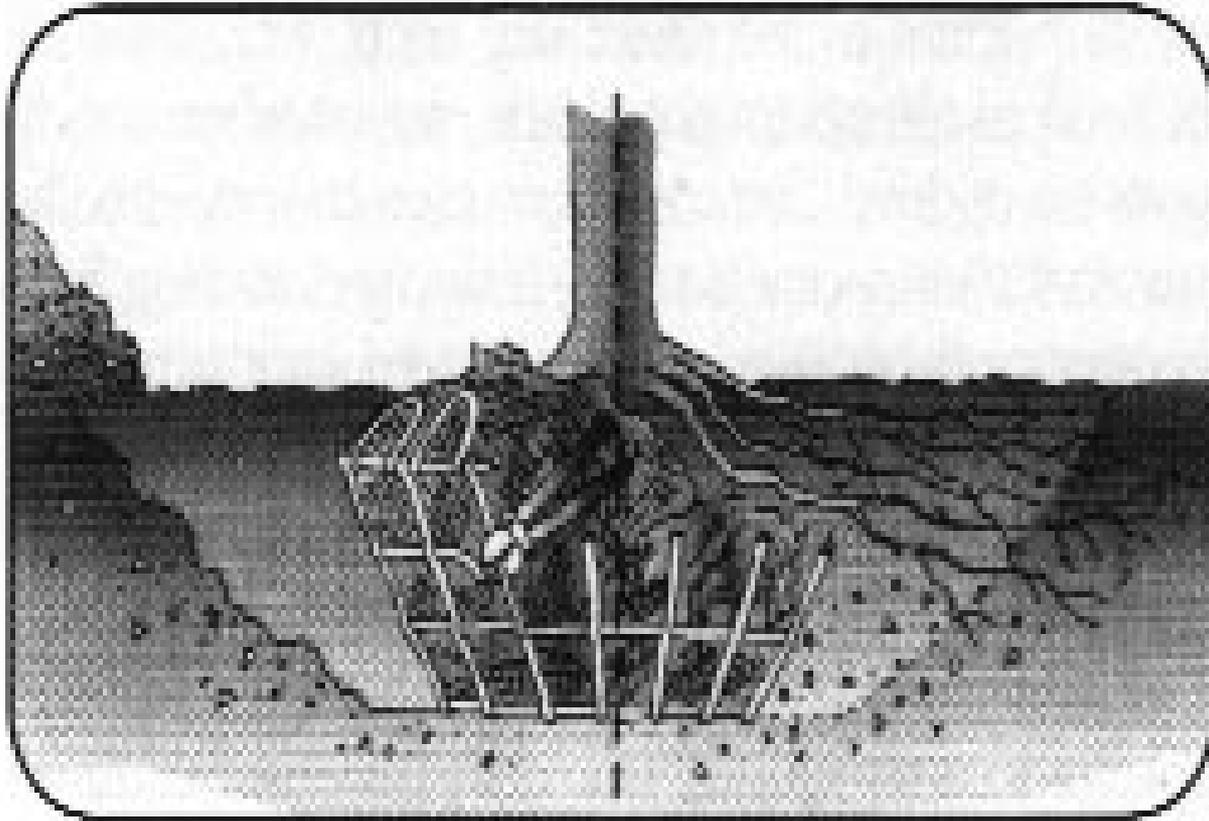


Figure 7.5 Cut away the upper one-third to one-half of the wire basket to avoid future problems.

Balled and Burlapped Trees



Photo Courtesy of the University of Florida

Planting Techniques

- Handle root ball with extreme care—
avoid knocking soil away from the root ball
- Avoid handling the tree by the trunk—
try to handle by the root ball when moving tree
- Orient plant in same direction it grew when it was dug (this will help avoid sun scald on the bark)
- Make sure tree is straight in the planting hole
- Use existing soil as backfill when feasible;
if using topsoil, try to use topsoil that matches existing soil texture as closely as possible



Planting Techniques

Create a dyke around tree to hold water



Water thoroughly to remove air pockets and reduce shock

Note all the removed container material



Photo Courtesy of ISA "Trees Are Good"

Planting Techniques

Remove all tags/twine—these will damage the tree as it grows!!

