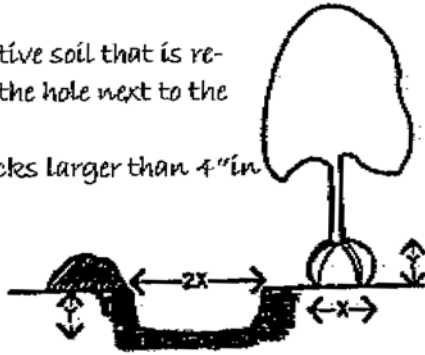
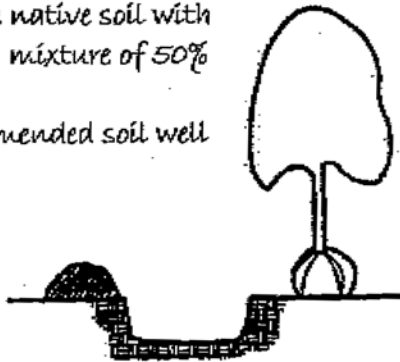


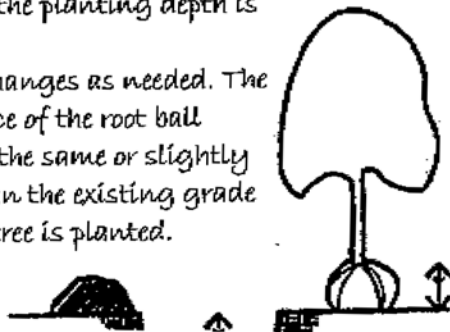
- 1**
- Dig the hole two times the diameter and the same depth as the root ball.
 - Pile the native soil that is removed from the hole next to the hole.
 - Remove rocks larger than 4" in diameter



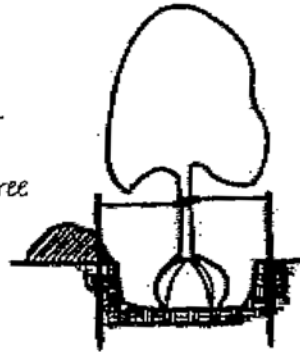
- 2**
- Amend the native soil with organics to a mixture of 50% native soil.
 - Mix this amended soil well



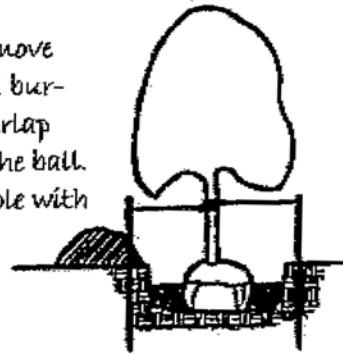
- 3**
- Check the depth of the hole to be sure the planting depth is correct.
 - Make changes as needed. The soil surface of the root ball should be the same or slightly higher than the existing grade when the tree is planted.



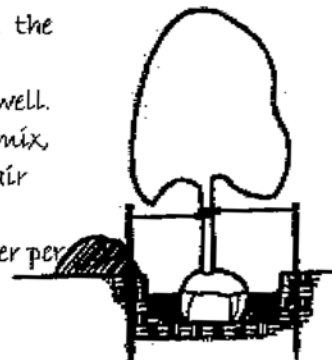
- 4**
- Carefully set the tree in the hole
 - Place stakes around tree. Usually 3.
 - See staking diagram
 - Place wire and nylon straps or tree tape on tree to hold in place.
 - Straighten tree by moving root ball and trunk. Do not push or yank on the trunk



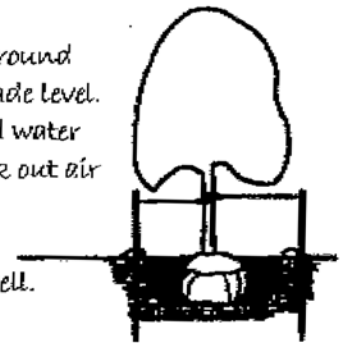
- 5**
- Once staked, remove top wire, rope, and burlap. Fold top of burlap down the side of the ball.
 - Fill 1/3 of the hole with water.



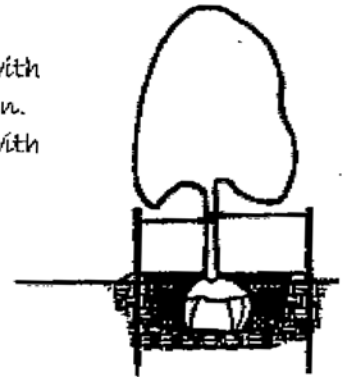
- 6**
- Fill hole 1/2 way with amended soil around the tree.
 - Mix soil and water well.
 - Use shovel blade to mix, settle, and work out air pockets.
 - Add soluble fertilizer per container directions



- 7**
- Add amended soil around ball up to existing grade level.
 - Use shovel blade and water hose to settle and work out air pockets.
 - Construct 3" earth saucer around tree well.



- 8**
- Fill plant saucer with water and let soak in.
 - Fill plant saucer with mulch 3" deep.



*Staking is sensible for larger trees in wind exposed areas. Consult our nursery staff for guidance in staking your tree.



STAKING
TOP VIEW