## **Tree Planting Notes**

These notes supplement this video: https://voutu.be/Z\_VJ5ioXtHc

Presented by Igor Lacan, UC Cooperative Extension Advisor, Urban Forestry, and a team of UC Master Gardener volunteers.

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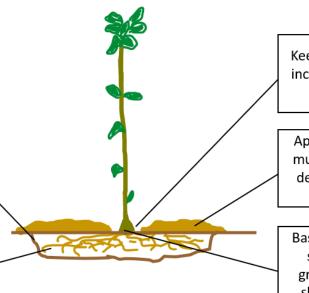
# Planting a tree

Carefully remove the tree from its pot and wash the soil from the roots. Trim problem roots and

untangle to find the correct planting depth.

Dig hole only as deep as the roots, wide enough for the roots to be spread out.

Spread roots in wide hole and gently fill with original soil. Settle soil in hole using water.



Keep mulch a few inches away from the trunk.

Apply wood chip mulch 2-6 inches deep across the root zone.

Base of root flare should be at ground level or slightly above.

This guidance is intended for home gardeners.

### Step by step: Planting a Tree

- Start with a small tree, 1, 3 or 5 gallon size.
  - Best chance of establishing successfully.
  - Easy to handle.
  - Less expensive than larger trees.

- Assemble tools:
  - Shovel
  - Wheelbarrow or other large container that can hold soil and water
  - Hose or water source
  - Clippers
  - o Mulch
- Take the tree out of the pot.
  - Leave the nursery stake in place for now, it will protect the tree while it is being handled.
  - o Gently tap the sides of the pot to release the root ball; watering may help as well.
  - Don't pull on the trunk, it's ok to pull on the nursery stake.
- Wash the soil from the roots into the wheelbarrow or container.
  - Once the soil is removed, keep the roots from drying out.
  - Save the soil and water in the wheelbarrow.
- Identify the root flare (often buried in nursery pots) the area where the main roots attach to the trunk.
- All roots should be growing directly outward and away from the trunk.
  - Trees can't straighten their own roots once they are growing in the wrong direction.
  - Cut and remove all roots growing at odd angles, with kinks, or circling/wrapping around the tree.
  - o If the root is soft and you can pull it in the right direction and it stays, you can keep it.
  - o If the cut root has a stub, make sure the stub faces outward from the trunk.
  - Untangle the remaining roots.
  - Leave the roots in the water in the wheelbarrow while digging the hole.
- Dig a shallow and wide hole.
  - The hole should be just deep enough for the root ball and to keep the root flare at or a little above ground level never dig a hole deeper than is needed.
  - Dig a hole wide enough so the roots have room to be spread out.
  - Fill the hole with water and let it drain.
- Place the tree in the center of the hole.
  - Spread the roots outwards in the wide hole.
  - The root flare should stay just above ground level.
  - The top roots should be just below ground level.
  - Fill the hole with native soil; don't add amendments or potting soil.
  - Water in the soil so it settles gently around the roots, filling in big air pockets.
  - Do not step in the hole, or push on the soil or roots.

- Remove the nursery stake cut the ties.
  - o If left in place, the nursery stake will inhibit proper growth.
  - If the tree is standing well, there's no need to add stakes unless there are special conditions (animals that may push on the tree, a high-wind area).

#### Stakes:

- Only add support stakes, outside the root ball, if the tree does not remain straight without support or in a high wind area where the tree would be blown off vertical.
- Use one or two stakes and tie low and loose.
  - The fewer stakes the better; the tree needs to move in the wind to build its caliper and taper properly.
  - Stakes should be placed outside the root ball.
  - Never use a stake that is taller than ¾ of the height of the tree to avoid damaging the permanent branches
  - Tie only as high as necessary to keep the trunk vertical.
  - Tie loose enough to allow the tree to move at least 2 inches in each direction.
  - Use a nail in the stake to set the tie height.
  - Use soft ties that are wide so they don't cut or rub the tree; do not use wire.
  - Tie loosely, again so the tree can move.
  - Remove support stakes when the root system is established (6-12 months or longer, depending on the type of tree).

### Add mulch.

- Chipped wood works well; keeps the soil moist and cool.
- Do not put mulch against the trunk, but all around on top of the planting hole, a few inches from the trunk.
- Mulch at least 2" deep.
- Keep the tree well watered for at least the first two years while it is getting established.
  - If a lot of roots were cut, don't be surprised if the tree doesn't grow for a while it is putting its energy into building up its roots again.

**Congratulations!** The tree you have planted is set up for success: to be healthy, strong, and beautiful for many years to come.