



B&B Planting Instructions

Step 1

Before digging the planting hole, measure and record the height of the root ball of your tree. Measure from the base of the root ball to the root collar, as shown in the diagram below. This will ensure that the root collar will be at or slightly above ground level when your tree is planted.

Step 2

Dig a saucer-shaped hole that is at least 2 times as wide as the root ball of your tree, and no deeper than the height of the root ball. The wider the planting hole the better as this will provide more soft soil for the new roots of your tree to grow through. Place native soil removed from planting hole around the perimeter of the hole.

Step 3

Depending on the type of tree you're planting, and its soil needs, it may be beneficial to amend the native soil. When planting a tree that appreciates a fertile, loose soil in dense clay or very poor soils it is beneficial to thoroughly mix in some fertilizer and a good planting mix. When planting a tree that prefers moist soil in very sandy, quick-draining soil you might want to consider mixing in some topsoil, peat moss and/or compost to help retain moisture. When planting in fertile, well-drained moist soil there is no need for adding a soil amendment.

Step 4

Carefully set your tree in the center of the planting hole so that the top of the root ball is one or two inches above the existing grade, as shown in the diagram. If the root ball is in a wire basket, DO NOT remove this wire basket!!! You can remove any tie-ropes or burlap from around the trunk after your tree has been set in the hole and back-filled to the halfway point.

Step 5

Once your tree has been positioned, back fill the planting hole to half the height of the root ball. Then cut and remove any rope or tie-material from around the trunk of the tree. Do not remove the wire basket from the root ball. You can also cut away the burlap from around the trunk. Then finish backfilling the planting hole to the top edge of the root ball. Do not pile soil against the trunk or on top of the root ball.

Step 6

When planting a tree in a location that is far away and will be difficult to water, if necessary, you can use remaining or additional soil to build a water retaining berm around the outside perimeter of the planting hole. This berm will serve as a catch-basin to collect water from rainfall and irrigation. The berm can be removed after a year or so, or when your tree has established itself.

Step 7

Next, deeply water your newly planted tree to a depth equal to the height of the root ball. For an extra boost, to stimulate early root formation and stronger root development, you can water your newly planted tree with a solution of Root Stimulator, which reduces transplant shock and promotes greener, more vigorous plants.

Step 8

Apply a 2" layer of, shredded or chipped wood mulch around the planting area to help conserve moisture. As the mulch decomposes it will add vital nutrients to the soil that your tree will appreciate. Avoid placing or piling mulch directly against the trunk of your tree as this could cause the bark to rot.

