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HOW TO PLANT A BALLED AND BURLAP (B&B) TREE FROM DANIELS NURSERY

- **Digging the Hole:**
 - a) Dig the hole the same depth as the root ball
 - b) Make the hole twice as wide as the root ball
- **Prepare Your Tree for Planting:**
 - a) Leave the rootball in its package, making sure that it has been kept moist and cool prior to planting
 - b) The treetop has been wrapped to protect the branches during transport. Remove the tree top twine prior to standing your tree upright.
 - c) Remove and discard shrink-wrap protecting the rootball and prune away any circling roots.

Caution: Your tree carries 200 to 800 pounds of moist dirt in the root ball along with undisturbed root hairs. This is a very happy, but very heavy, tree. If unloading from a pickup, remove your tailgate. The weight of the rootball may damage or cave in the tailgate. Grab the wire cage around the ball and roll or scoot the rootball. A hay hook makes an excellent tool for grabbing the cage.

- **Place Your Tree in the Hole:**
 - a) Maneuver the packaged rootball into the hole. Have someone manage/handle the treetop for safety.
 - b) Straighten your tree (site the tree) and secure it with a little fill dirt around the sides. (tamp)
 - c) With the tree secure in the hole, cut the twine wound through the top of the wire cage and around the tree trunk. Discard twine. Bend the wire tabs back, pull burlap away from the top of the ball, and fold backward along the sides of the rootball. Your fill dirt will hide this packaging and the wire and burlap will all disintegrate over time.

DO NOT REMOVE THE BASKET OR BURLAP!
 - d) Fill the hole with dirt to the top edge of the wire basket (not to the trunk) and tamp it down to secure the root package. Leave no air pockets!
 - e) Make a dam/moat around the tree and water deeply to settle the dirt around the root package. Spread about four inches of mulch on top of the root ball, leaving about 3" space from the trunk.

Do not use fertilizer during the first year.
 - f) Water regularly and deeply. **Your tree prefers long, deep, watering rather than frequent short watering periods.** See page 2 for watering information.
 - g) You have purchased a wholesale product. The following warranty is the only guarantee:

**All nursery stock is healthy, well watered, true to name,
and packaged according to Industry Standards.**

Your tree will remain healthy with proper planting and watering practices.

Thank you for choosing Daniels Nursery Trees!

- **Watering your Tree:**

The following suggestions are a general guide. Quantity of water is fairly standard, use a guide of 10 gallons per 1" trunk caliper per watering. Frequency is the variable based on the tree, soil type, wind, and weather conditions. Only you can determine how often to water your tree and our Soil Moisture Content Test below, may help you determine the correct watering practices for your tree. Please note; trees in the same location may respond differently even though conditions and watering practices are the same. If you notice one struggling and the rest healthy, check the soil moisture content of that specific tree.

Your tree will remain healthy and happy with the correct amount of water. When watered properly, your tree is more resistant to disease, bugs, stress, desiccation and you should not need to fertilize. For every one inch of water received, moisture will seep *approximately* six additional inches down into the root package, making a total of seven inches of moist soil. The roots of your tree can be 24" deep, and as you can calculate, one inch of water will not reach the full root system. Due to evaporation and root depth, **frequent short watering periods are not effective**. Your tree is probably not receiving enough water if you depend on the sprinkler system while watering your lawn. We cannot stress deep watering practices enough. Deep watering, not daily watering, is the life-sustaining key to a healthy tree.

Soil Moisture Content Test

Four days after your initial planting, watering and mulching:

- a) With a garden trowel, dig down into the rootball about 10" to determine the moisture content. If the rootball is dry or just damp you need to water for a longer period.
- b) Fill in the hole you just made and deeply re-water your tree.
- d) In four days, repeat step one. If soil is still dry, the watering needs to be even longer.
- e) Repeat this procedure until you determine how long is long enough to water deeply.
- f) If the rootball is moist like with a houseplant, and not soggy, your watering practices are probably just right.
- g) Use caution, over-watering has the same effect as under-watering ☹
- h) Sandy soil may require more frequent watering.

During the hot summer months, we advise you to perform the Soil Moisture Content Test just to be certain that your area is not drying out the trees too much in the hot months. If you notice premature change in leaf color or wilting, test the moisture content of your soil. Wilting or stress to your tree does not happen overnight, these are signs of damage done weeks or even months earlier. A wilted tree in the summer could mean not enough water in the past spring months.

Be careful not to water too frequently as root systems need oxygen and oxygen cannot penetrate overly saturated soil. All the soil around the tree should be dry before you water again.

ALWAYS FEEL WELCOME TO CALL IF YOU HAVE A CONCERN ABOUT YOUR TREES.