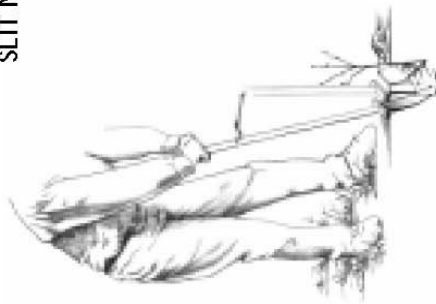
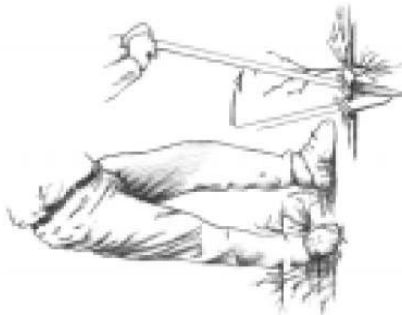




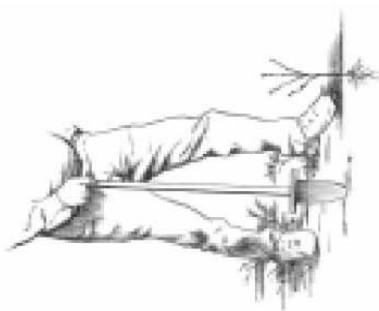
Insert planting bar at an angle, then push forward to an upright position.



Place seedling at correct depth. Vertically insert bar 2" from seedling. Pull bar back, firming soil at bottom of hole.



Push bar forward, firming the remainder of the hole.



Fill remaining hole. Step on soil around seedling to firm.



Maintenance

No tree planting is complete until weed competition is controlled.

HERBICIDES: Contact the State Forest Nursery or County Agent for herbicide recommendations.

MECHANICAL: Till or hoe around each seedling. Mowing alone does not prevent competition from weeds, but may reduce rodent habitat.

MULCH: Controls weeds effectively but may contribute to a rodent problem. A 3' diameter circle mulched to a depth of 6" requires 3-4 cubic feet of bark, chips, or sawdust.

Maintenance is needed for the first 3 to 5 growing seasons. If seedling survival is less than 65%, consider replacing trees that have died.

Logan County Soil Conservation District

PO Box 240
Napoleon ND 58561

Phone: 701-754-2234 Ext 3
Website: logancountyscd.com
E-mail: michelle.vetter@nd.nacdnet.net

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Logan County Soil Conservation District

SUCCESSFUL TREE PLANTING



For *Land's Sake*

Phone: 701-754-2234 Ext 3

CARE OF SEEDLINGS PRIOR TO PLANTING

The planting season in North Dakota is generally April 20 to June 15. It is best to plant seedlings as soon as you receive them. If this is not possible, they should be stored in a cooler at 35°F. If this is not possible, keep as cool as possible, in a location that does not allow freezing and thawing. Seedlings lose their vigor if stored for long periods.

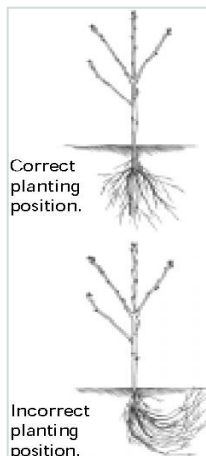
CARE OF SEEDLINGS DURING PLANTING

- ◆ Keep seedlings roots moist at all times. Transport trees in a bucket with water covering the roots or keep roots under wet material.



- ◆ Do not leave bags of trees in the sun!

- ◆ Plant seedlings so that the root collar is slightly below ground line. Trees may not survive if their roots are exposed.



- ◆ Plant seedlings so that the main root is straight down, not doubled or sharply bent. Seedlings planted with "U-shaped" roots grow poorly. It is better to trim extremely long roots.

- ◆ Plant seedlings in an up-right position, with soil firmly packed about the root system and leaving no air pockets.

SITE PREPARATION

The objective of site preparation is to control competing vegetation and to insure good soil to root contact for the newly planted seedlings. An ideal site is well tilled and free of weeds. However the steepness of slope, rocks and other impediments, and the need to control soil erosion often limit the degree of site preparation that can be considered practical.

If possible, completely eliminate vegetation in a strip 3-5' wide where the trees are to be planted. This can be done by cultivation or with herbicides. If the site needs protection from erosion, do all work on the contour.

PLANTING METHODS

There are three general methods of hand planting:

1. the dug-hole method
2. the slit method
3. the wedge method

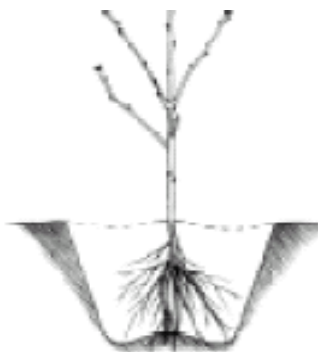
DUG-HOLE METHOD

Using a shovel or auger, plant the tree in a hole deep enough and large enough to hold the roots of the tree. Place the tree in the hole so that roots are not doubled or bent, fill in with loose dirt and pack to achieve good root-to-soil contact.

Slightly depress surface soil for water penetration.

Pack soil, removing all air pockets.

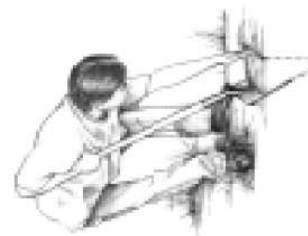
Use soil to help open the roots.



WEDGE METHOD



Place seedling against vertical side of hole, replace soil wedge, then step on wedge to firm.



Lift out soil wedge.



Insert shovel at an angle to create a wedge of soil.



Insert a sand shovel vertically into soil.