WESTERN ROOTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEST SUCCESS

1. Dig your hole double the size of the root-ball in width; but only slightly deeper.

2. Add a thin layer of woodchips, mulch or other organic material to the bottom of the hole. This will help with moisture retention and promote rooting.

3. Place tree in hole with trunk flare slightly above the untouched natural grade. Adjust tree level while filling-in around the root ball. Fill-dirt should also be a mix of original soil and mulch or other organic material.
(dry leaves, lawn clippings etc.)

4. Create a water-holding basin around the hole and give the tree a good soak. After the water has absorbed-in, spread protective mulch 2–4 inches deep in a 3-foot diameter area around the base of the tree, but not touching the trunk.

5. The soil and mulch around your trees should be kept moist but not soggy. Generously water the tree every 7 to 10 days during the first year. You can water as much as every three days depending on soil quality and/or high temperatures.

6. For larger trees, stakes may be needed for 1 but no more than 2 years to help them stabilize while rooting. Position stakes opposite of each other and in the direction of any prevailing wind.

7. Remove any tags and labels as these can affect the tree as it grows. Fertilizers should not be required however; if necessary, you can sparingly apply any common 16-16-16.

info@westernrootswholesale.com – 435-255-8707

WESTERN ROOTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEST SUCCESS

1. Dig your hole double the size of the root-ball in width; but only slightly deeper.

2. Add a thin layer of woodchips, mulch or other organic material to the bottom of the hole. This will help with moisture retention and promote rooting.

3. Place tree in hole with trunk flare slightly above the untouched natural grade. Adjust tree level while filling-in around the root ball. Fill-dirt should also be a mix of original soil and mulch or other organic material.
(dry leaves, lawn clippings etc.)

4. Create a water-holding basin around the hole and give the tree a good soak. After the water has absorbed-in, spread protective mulch 2–4 inches deep in a 3-foot diameter area around the base of the tree, but not touching the trunk.

5. The soil and mulch around your trees should be kept moist but not soggy. Generously water the tree every 7 to 10 days during the first year. You can water as much as every three days depending on soil quality and/or high temperatures.

6. For larger trees, stakes may be needed for 1 but no more than 2 years to help them stabilize while rooting. Position stakes opposite of each other and in the direction of any prevailing wind.

7. Remove any tags and labels as these can affect the tree as it grows. Fertilizers should not be required however; if necessary, you can sparingly apply any common 16-16-16.

info@westernrootswholesale.com – 435-255-8707

Transplant shock is a term that refers to the stresses that a recently transplanted tree or shrub can experience. It is a biological process that occurs when the plant being installed has not established a root system extensive enough to keep up with its needs.

With proper care and extra watering, the roots will slowly become more established and the plant will almost always survive transplant shock. If proper care isn't provided, the plant may further decline or die.

One of the most commonly seen signs of transplant stress (or shock) is "leaf scorch". This usually starts as a bronzing or yellowing of the tissue present between or along the leaves margins in deciduous plants. Later, the discolored leaf may dry-out or turn brown and fall off.

For evergreen trees with needles, the first sign of stress is an overall grey-green coloration to the foliage; and the needles may begin to turn a light color on the tip ends.

To overcome Transplant Shock, be sure to always handle trees and shrubs with care; and water more frequently to help encourage new root growth.

There is no way of totally preventing something that is a biological process; but proper care and handling will increase your chances of success.

Transplant shock is a term that refers to the stresses that a recently transplanted tree or shrub can experience. It is a biological process that occurs when the plant being installed has not established a root system extensive enough to keep up with its needs.

With proper care and extra watering, the roots will slowly become more established and the plant will almost always survive transplant shock. If proper care isn't provided, the plant may further decline or die.

One of the most commonly seen signs of transplant stress (or shock) is "leaf scorch". This usually starts as a bronzing or yellowing of the tissue present between or along the leaves margins in deciduous plants. Later, the discolored leaf may dry-out or turn brown and fall off.

For evergreen trees with needles, the first sign of stress is an overall grey-green coloration to the foliage; and the needles may begin to turn a light color on the tip ends.

To overcome Transplant Shock, be sure to always handle trees and shrubs with care; and water more frequently to help encourage new root growth.

There is no way of totally preventing something that is a biological process; but proper care and handling will increase your chances of success.