**Horse Mountain Farm Planting Instructions – Black Walnut trees**

Trees are not difficult to grow, but they do require consistent care to become established in their new environment. Your trees were in good condition when they left our licensed nursery. Once you accept your trees, their growing conditions are beyond our control and become the responsibility of the grower.

**Step 1 – Inspect your trees**

Carefully inspect your trees and ensure the planting medium is moist. If you need to wait a few days before planting, keep the trees in a cool place out of direct sunlight, such as a garage where hey can’t freeze and keep the roots slightly moist until you’re ready to plant. If you live in the northern US (USDA zones 5-6, wait until your ground thaws before planting.

**Step 2 – Choose a planting site**

Black walnut tress do best growing in deep, fertile, moist yet well-drained soil with texture ranging from sandy loam, loam, and silt loam to silty clay loam. Select a site that is facing north or each and avoid areas in vallyes, bottomland sites, or where airflow is minimum since these could lead to frost damage. You’ll need to choose an area of full sun as well. Black walnut trees can grow to 100 feet in height. Dig a hole 2 times wider than the root system. Plant the tree at the same depth it grew in the pot with plenty room for the roots. Slowly fill in the hole with native soil, making sure there are no air pockets around the roots. Create a waterholding basin around the hole and water the tree in thoroughly at planting. Do not fertilize. We do not recommend applying fertilizer or chemicals to newly planted trees. There is no need to amend the soil unless your soil conditions are very poor, in which case you should consult your local extension agent. See FAQs for information on applying fertilizer once your trees become established.

**Step 3 – Water your trees**

If your trees are still dormant, they need to be kept slightly moist. Once the trees break bud and leaf out, they will need to be watered regularly, at least twice per week trhoughout the growing season and more ofter during dry spells. The amount of water needed is dependent on your soil, ambient temperature, and rainfall. It is extremely critical that newly tranplanted trees be watered regularly during the first year of growth. It is the most important factor to ensure the successful start of your new trees.

**Step 4 - Remove all weeds**

Remove any weeds around the planting area. Installing weed mats at planting is helpful in keeping weeds from robbing water and nutrients from your newly planting trees. Mulch, such as leaf litter, hay, shredded or fine bark, and pine needles can also be used for weed control (avoid large bark nuggets which rob nitrogen from the soil).

**Step 5 – Protect from deer**

We recommend using t-bar posts to support a 5’ tall cage, 3’ in diamter around your tree. Deer repellant products can also be used but may be less effective and will need to be reapplied on a regular basis and especially on new growth and after rain.

**Other Info:**

Black walnut trees are self-pollinating but require wind to move the pollen from the male to the female flowers.

Black walnut trees perform well in Zones 5-9

Black walnut trees should be producing nuts within 7 years.

Black walnut trees have long, deep tap roots and do not transplant well as they mature.

Once the tree starts to produce, apply a balanced fertilizer every Spring.

Black walnut roots contain juglone which may be toxic to some types of plants. Be aware of this and plant accordingly.