**Horse Mountain Farm Planting Instructions – American Persimmon 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, dark place such as a garage or basement where they 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**

Your planting site should be in full sun, though a little shade is fine, and in well drained, neutral soil (pH 6-6.5). Plant the male and female trees No further than 50 feet apart and at least 20 feet apart. 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:**

American persimmon trees are not self-pollinating. You will need more than one tree to ensure pollination.

Persimmons can grow 35’-50’ tall. Plant accordingly

American persimmon trees perform well in Zones 5-9

Persimmons are a Fall crop. The ripening occurs typically after the 1st frost. Fruits are used soft.

Persimmon trees should be producing full crops within 7 years.

Persimmon 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.