
B & B PLANT MATERIAL PLANTING & CARE

Your B&B (balled and burlapped) plants have been locally field grown to ensure that they are adapted to this area and ready to grow in your landscape. Here are a few planting tips to ensure the success of your new purchase.

1. Keep your plants watered before and after you plant:

Plants in rootballs are very sensitive to drying out. It takes quite a while for them to dry out, but when they do it can damage or kill the plant. If you must wait to plant, surround the rootball with a moisture retentive material, such as bark or sawdust, and keep it moist. After planting, keep your plants well watered throughout the first year (or few years). Watering in low volumes for longer periods of time is the most effective method of watering, and ensures that the water penetrates the rootball, you are shooting for 10-20 gallons at a slow release once or twice a week during the dry season.

2. Plant as soon as possible:

The sooner you plant, the less chance there is of the plant drying out. If immediate planting is not possible, use a mulch around the rootball to retain moisture.

3. Keep soil level at the same level as that on the rootball, or plant a little higher:

Planting too deep can cause rot, which will eventually kill a tree. You do not want to bury any amount of trunk, if it's above ground, keep it above ground. It can also be a good idea to plant a little higher, especially in loose soils. This will allow the plant to settle and still retain an acceptable planting height.

4. Cut the burlap/twine away from the plant trunk:

You do not want anything wrapped around the trunk of the tree. The top of the burlap is tied around the trunk of the tree with twine. Cut the twine, pull the burlap away from the trunk, and tuck it back around the rootball.

5. Check soil level:

When plants are dug, the soil sometimes gets compressed up the trunk of the plant. You want to make sure that the soil is pulled down off the trunk and the root flare is exposed, so that when planting the root flare is above the ground.

6. Standard planting procedures still apply:

Dig the hole one to two times wider than the rootball, and about the same depth. If you have really poor soil you can amend the soil with planting compost but try not to do more than 1/3rd planting compost to 2/3rds native soil, you do not want to create a pot in the ground and you want to encourage roots to branch out into the native soil. And most importantly, **KEEP IT WATERED!**