Planting with

LOVE LOUISVILLE TREES



1. Gathering tools.

For the planting demonstration you will need at least one spade and shovel, wire cutters (for wire basket removal) and scissors (for burlap removal).

2. Determine Planting Location

The tree should be next to the planting site (marked with X). If you're planting in an easement, double check that the tree is at least 30ft from any stop signs.

3. BUD: Before You Dig

Look for BUD flags/markings and irrigation system components near planting site. Contact the Community Forester with any questions regarding these hazards.



4. Sod Removal

Use spade to remove sod (grass and matted roots) in a circle that is twice the width of the root ball, centering hole on marked location. Place piles in street near the curb where they won't be a tripping hazard.

5. Identify the root collar

The actual root collar will determine the height of the ball. Gently expose the root collar if it is buried, taking care not to damage the tree. Use pruning shears to snip off girdling roots.

girdling root

proposed excavation

6. Dig the hole



Dig a hole twice the width of the root ball (use your shovel to measure) and to a depth equal the height of the root ball. Place soil in a separate pile from sod. Dig tapered sides with adequate space for your foot to compress soil when filling in.

7. Confirm Planting Depth

Confirm the depth of the hole with the height of the root ball by standing the tree upright on the ground and measuring the height of the root collar with a shovel (pointed side down, perpendicular to the ground). Then measure the depth of the hole with the same shovel (pointed side down). Confirm that the depth is equal to the height of the root collar.

8. Remove ties

Ensure that all ties on the canopy of the tree are removed. Keep the tree identification tag on the tree.

9. Placing the tree

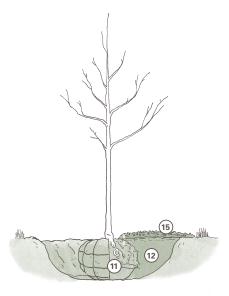
When the depth measurement has been confirmed, prepare to roll the tree into the hole. Ask volunteers to step back to avoid getting hit by tree branches, and then roll the tree into the hole using two people; one person rolls the root ball and other person holds the trunk below lowest branches. Warn that the tree can produce a whiplash effect as it falls into the hole.

10. Straightening the tree

Position tree in center of hole and stand tree upright by placing a small amount of soil beneath the root ball. Ensure that tree is straight from three directions using nearby buildings or posts as a guide, and then place 3-4" of soil around base and compact thoroughly with foot to stabilize tree.

11. Twine, Burlap, and Wire

Cut ropes and remove the twine from the top of the root ball. Remove the top two thirds of the burlap and wire basket using



scissors and wire cutters. Warn volunteers to be cautious when tearing or removing the burlap as the staples or nails that are used to secure the burlap are sharp.

12. Replacing the soil

Continue to place 3-4" layers of soil around root ball, compacting with foot between each lyer to eliminate air pockets. Repeat in no more than 3-4" layers. Fill to top of root ball without adding soil to top of root ball. Save remaining soil pile (if any remains) for later step.

13. Replacing the sod

Stack sod pieces (grass side down), rocks, roots, debris and extra soil to form a circular retaining berm at edge of planting hole. Explain that lawn mowers and weed trimmers are the number one killer of trees. Berms are constructed to restrict grass from growing and to reduce mowing near the tree.

14. Clean up

Clean up grass and concrete surfaces as much as possible using a flat shovel and rake.

15. Mulch

Distribute mulch across entire berm and inner area (4" thick) except for the base of the trunk; no mulch should be placed within 1" of tree trunk. Mulch may be delivered by workforce crews or volunteer teams may have to retrieve mulch with wheelbarrows.

16. Water

Attach Treegator to tree. If there is water available at the site, use a hose to fill the gator bag, if not, move on to the next step.