How to properly install a balled and burlapped (B&B) tree





Remove all the twine/rope





Twine may girdle/strangle the tree if not completely removed

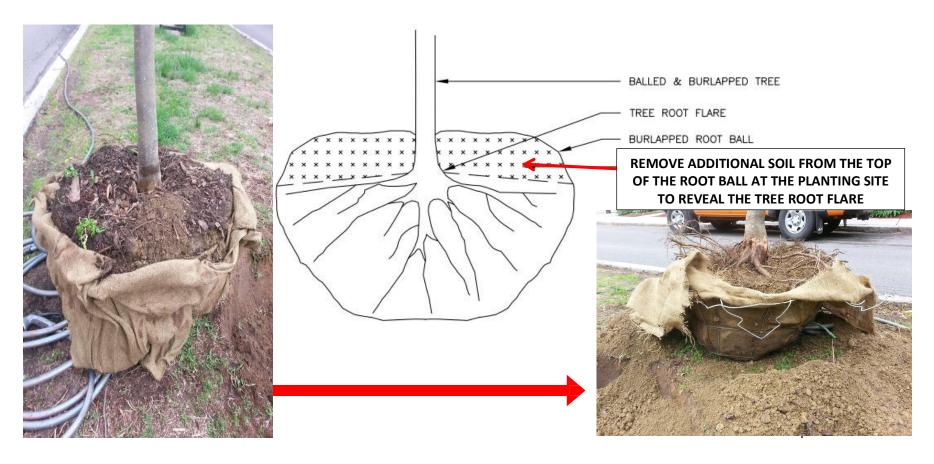


Remove the burlap and look for the root flare

No root flare is visible. Looks like a telephone pole.



It may be necessary to remove excess soil to expose root flare



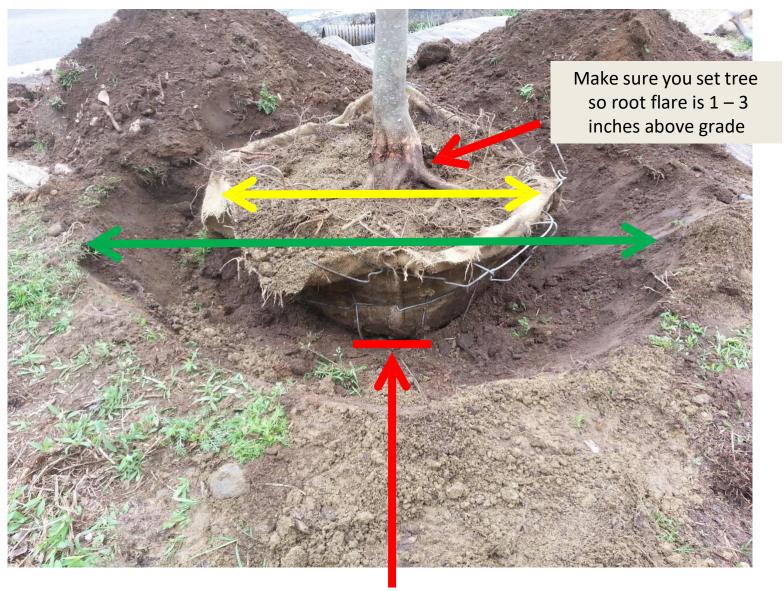
Root ball size has been reduced by 1/4 to 1/3 by exposing the root flare, reducing the amount of labor necessary for digging

Note: TREE TO BE PLANTED WITH EXPOSED ROOT FLARE 1" - 3" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE AT CURB

Before planting, prune any girdling or upward growing roots

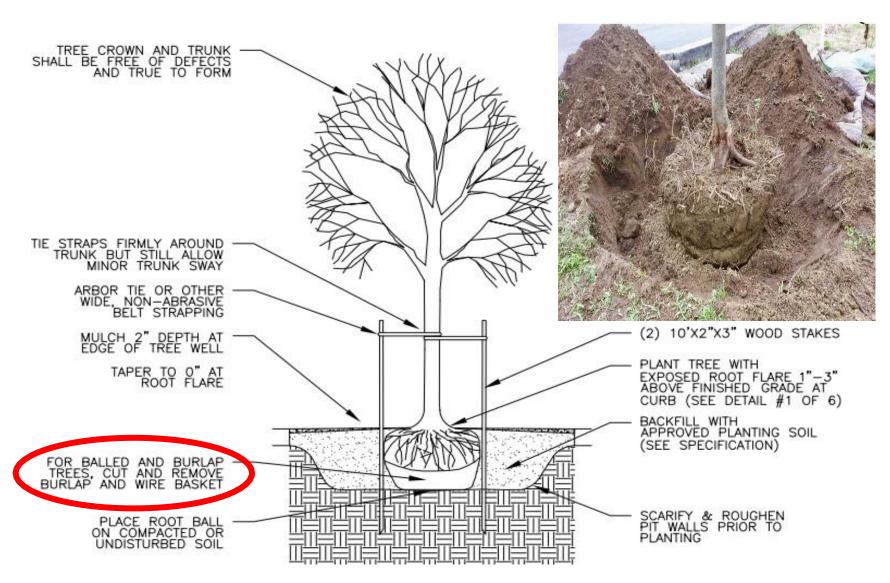


Dig the hole twice as wide as the root ball



Place the root ball on *undisturbed* or compacted soil

Remove at least the top 2/3 of the burlap and wire basket. Insert two stakes to hold tree steady



Fill the hole halfway up with soil and add water. This step will help remove air pockets, and help secure the root ball in the ground

Do NOT step in planting hole to compact soil around root ball/roots



"Mudding In"



Fill the rest of the hole with soil and soak again with water. Add mulch but do not bury the root flare



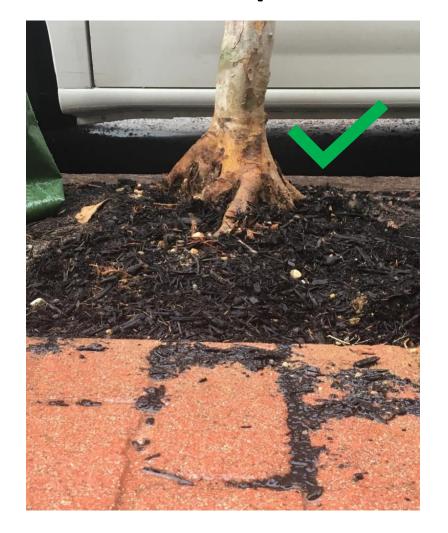


Mulch helps retain soil moisture, reduces competition with weeds and moderates soil temperatures and protects against freezing

It is bad practice to pile mulch up against the trunk of trees.

It may cause trunk or root rot and
diverts energy to growing girdling roots

Proper Root Flare Placement





Perfect: Flare High Above Finished Grade

Incorrect: Flare Below Finished Grade

The Results

Thriving Crown



Failing Crown



Post Planting Care

Place gator bags on the two tree stakes to encourage root growth outwards.

Fill gator bags 1-2 times per week with roughly 20 gallons of water per watering during the growing season for two years

Remember:

Root flare high, tree doesn't die.

Root flare low, tree doesn't grow.

Inspiration from: Cambridge City Arborists,

David Lefcourt and Abigail Bentley

