Take It All Off!

The Bare-root Method of Installing
Trees and Shrubs

Why do so many transplants fail?

Poor quality roots



Improper soil management

Poor Root Establishment



Installed too deeply

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Circling roots in the container...



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...will continue to circle in the landscape

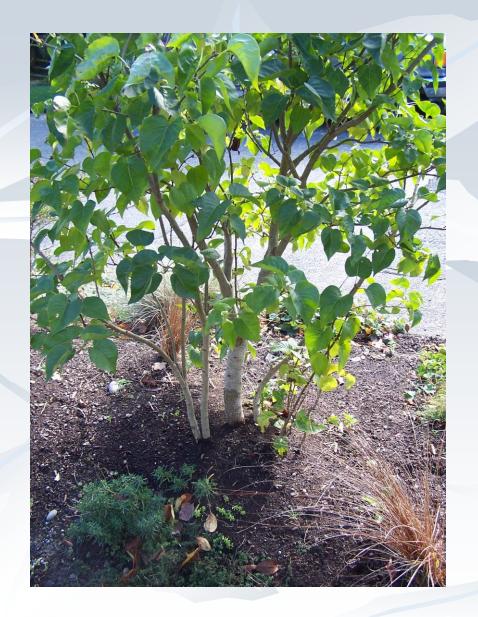


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Tree buried too deeply in nursery...



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...will likely be planted too deeply as well

Improperly installed Rhododendron



Year 2 - Declining



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Year 3 - Surviving, not thriving



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Year 4 - Now with competition!



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Close up - chronic drought



B&B tree looks healthy...



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...but under burlap there's another story



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Root washing reveals 10" difference in grade



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Chronically stressed street tree

Leaves are water stressed - but why?



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Deeply buried tree has no storage or structural roots



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Site preparation

- ♦ Do not dig a hole!
- ♦Do not amend soil!

You have to see the roots to dig a proper hole



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Site preparation

- Do not dig a hole!
- ♦ Do not amend soil!

Roots need native soil to establish - not artificial, amended conditions



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In several years amended soil subsides



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Severe subsidence suspends roots in midair



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And here it is post-windstorm



Site and root preparation

- Be sure to have adequate water on site
- Be sure to have organic mulch on site

Work in a shaded, cool area with ready access to water



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Remove all containers and other foreign materials from the roots





Using a hose or a water bath, remove all soil from the roots



Let root balls soak for several hours if they are too dry to work



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Work out clumps of soil from between the roots using your fingers.



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Bare-root plant is ready to install



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Media removal is especially important for pot-bound materials



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Use a cement mixing tray...



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...or a wheelbarrow...



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...or a large tub for soaking roots



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Bare-rooting trees...

- ♦...eliminates barriers
- ...allows for root correction
- ♦...ensures planting at grade
- ♦...enhances root growth
- ...improves tree survival

Prune excessively long and defective roots



Problem roots exposed after removing B&B clay soil



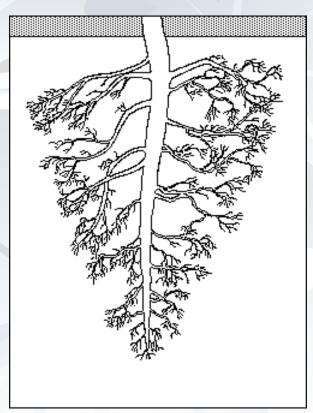
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Roots correctively pruned before installation

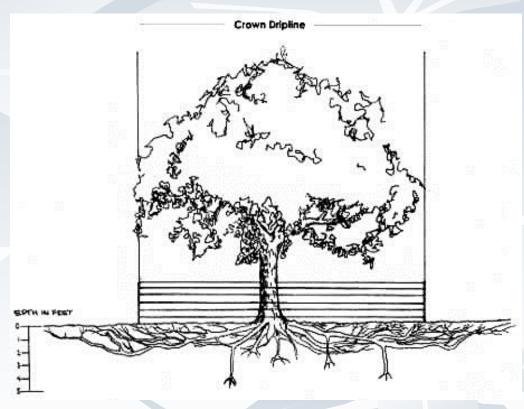


Dig a shallow hole only as deep as the root system and at least twice as wide

The reality of tree root systems



Old view



Realistic view



In the center, form a soil mound to support the root crown



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Arrange the roots radially over the mound and backfill with the same soil that came out of the hole.



Water in using the water from root washing, which will contain nutrients and microbes.



Add soil as holes develop. Gently firm the soil using your hands, not your feet.



Add a nitrogen fertilizer (no phosphorus) as a top dressing



Aftercare



Mulch all disturbed soil with 4" of coarse organic mulch up to, but not touching, the trunk.

Aftercare

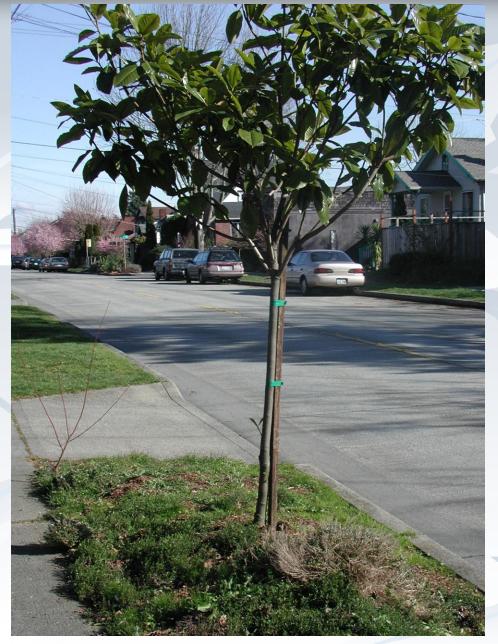
If necessary, stake trees and shrubs low and loose for no longer than one year

Evergreen trees often need staking, while deciduous trees may not





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High stakes:
Tightly staked
tree puts
resources into
height, not
girth

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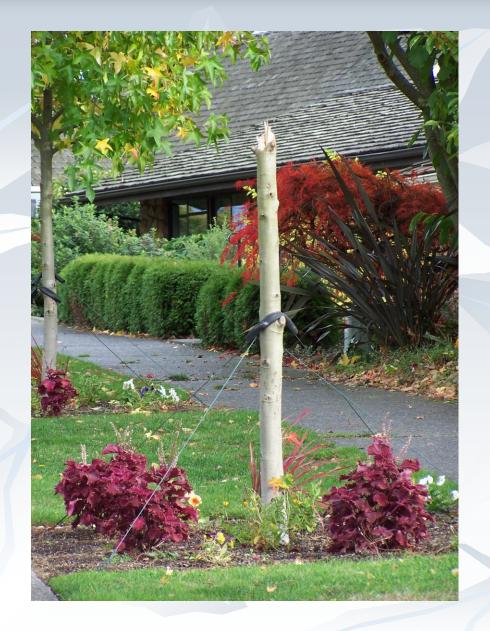


Staking materials left on too long will girdle and kill the tree

Trees without taper cannot stand without support







Or their crowns many just snap off

Aftercare

Water your tree well during the first year of establishment. You have removed a good portion of the root system and its ability to take up water and nutrients will be temporarily impaired.

Even drought tolerant species will die if not irrigated during root establishment



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Aftercare

Keep it simple and natural: do not crown prune or add expensive, but pointless, transplant supplements

Success Stories

Deeply buried B&B tree...



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...is establishing well





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Corrected roots...



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...allow for successful tree establishment in 3 months





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Same tree 2 years later

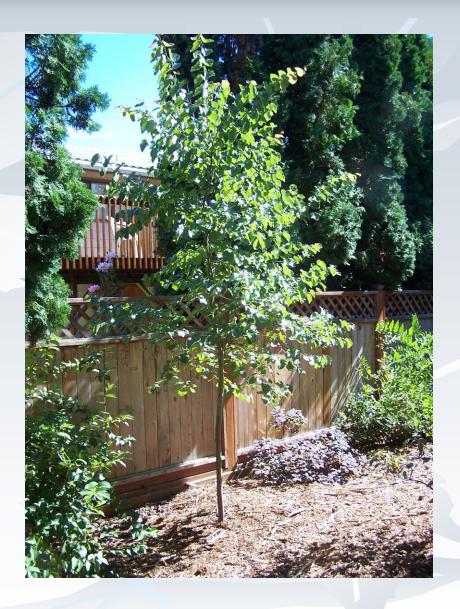




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Same tree 3 years later



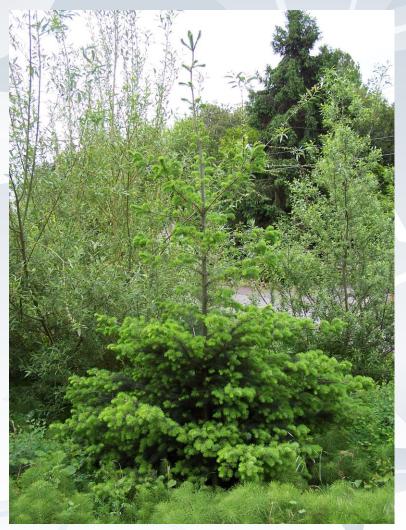


Bare root Douglas fir...



...has successfully established 4 years later





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