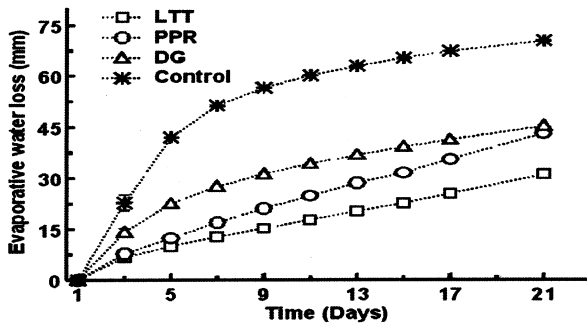
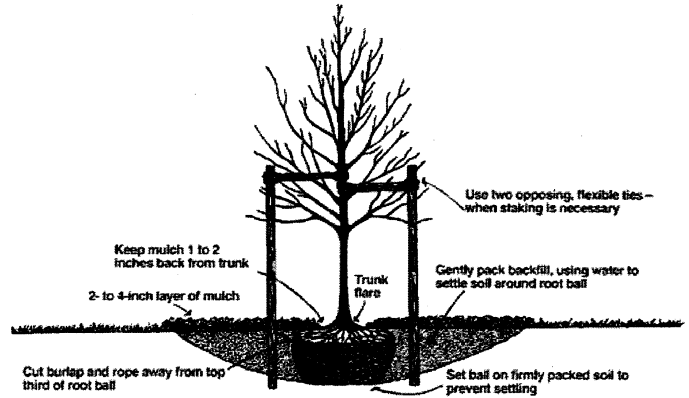


Tree Care

1. Planting:

- Dig planting hole twice the width of root ball
- Set the root ball on solid soil
- Backfill with original soil
- Apply & maintain 3-6" layer of organic mulch
- Stake only if necessary
- Remove tags & twine



*(Singer and Martin, 2008)

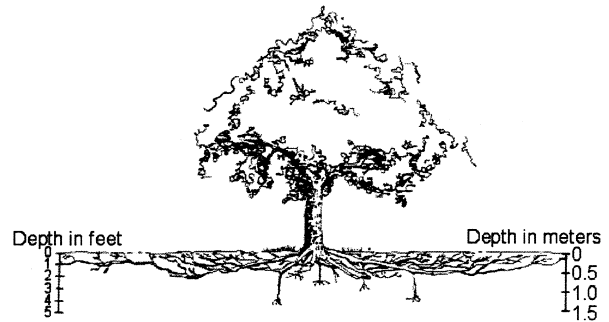
Cumulative evaporative water loss (mm) during June 2005 from soil in open field evaporation cylinders under landscape tree trimmings (LTT), ponderosa pine residue (PPR), decomposing granite (DG), or bare soil without a mulch cover (control) in Phoenix, Arizona. Values are treatment means (n=4); vertical lines represent ± SE of the means; where not visible, ± SE is smaller than symbol size.

1. Mulching:

Maintenance of 3-6" organic mulch over roots retains soil moisture (conserves 1" H₂O over 21 days), moderates soil temperature & decomposes to provide nutrients. Decomposition loosens compaction, increases soil O₂ & H₂O, & improves soil life.

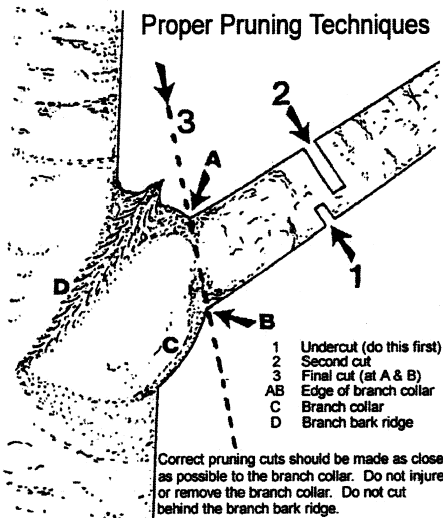
2. Irrigating:

To establish, apply approximately 10 gals. H₂O per inch of trunk diameter @ 7-14 day intervals. Apply over the most absorptive roots near the dripline. For mature trees, when soil feels dry to the touch in the top few inches, apply March through September & at least once monthly in fall & winter.



1. Fertilizing:

It should be based on soil analysis. It should be avoided during drought; will increase growth rate & water requirement.



2. Pruning:

Trees constantly transpire H₂O from the roots, along the bark & through the leaves. Losing H₂O faster than taking it up it will create a H₂O deficit. Excessive or improper pruning causes more H₂O water loss than proper cuts.

Some reasons to prune:

- Direct growth
- Train young trees
- Restore after damage
- Maintain form, size & health
- Remove girdling roots/rubbing branches
- Remove dead, diseased & dying branches