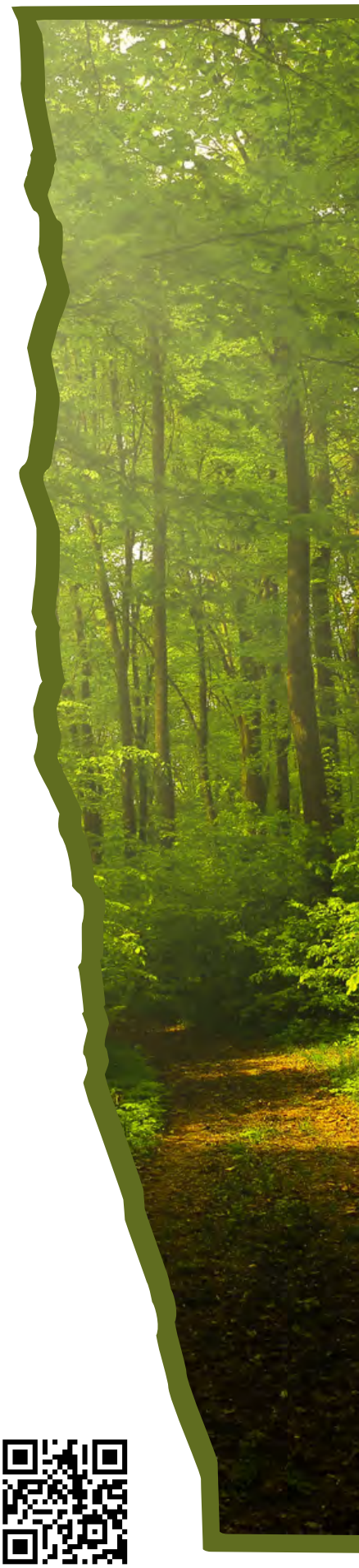
Discover the Future Stormwater Benefits of YOUR Trees!

Thanks for purchasing trees through our annual tree sale! Regardless of your reasons for buying them, did you know that by planting trees you will be keeping our water cleaner? Trees effectively decrease the impact of heavy rainfall, capture and filter pollutants, reduce the volume and velocity of runoff, retain sediments, store carbon, and greatly improve watershed health. Their ability to improve the quality of stormwater is one of the most overlooked and undervalued services that trees provide. Thanks for supporting our sale & happy planting!

See the chart below to find the potential gallons of rainfall and pounds of atmospheric carbon dioxide your tree species can intercept & reduce annually.

Tree Species	Trunk Diameter	Gallons of rainfall intercepted per year	Approximate annual atmospheric CO2 reduction
Eastern White Pine	12"	722 gallons	73 pounds
Canaan Fir	12"	732 gallons	51 pounds
American Basswood	12"	794 gallons	66 pounds
Scarlet Oak	12"	849 gallons	152 pounds
Sugar Maple	12"	639 gallons	91 pounds
Dawn Redwood	12"	1140 gallons	61 pounds
October Glory Maple	12"	601 gallons	160 pounds
White Flowering Dogwood	6"	365 gallons	44 pounds
Shadblow Serviceberry	6"	392 gallons	52 pounds
American Plum	6"	425 gallons	62 pounds
Silky Dogwood	6"	365 gallons	44 pounds
Elderberry	6"	233 gallons	33 pounds
Northern Bayberry	3"	215 gallons	22 pounds
Common Ninebark	3"	134 gallons	22 pounds
New Jersey Tea	3"	134 gallons	22 pounds
Blueberry Bush	1"	128 gallons	9 pounds

(mytree/itreetools.org)



Geauga Soil and Water Conservation District
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FORREST KEELING nursery

HOW TO PLANT YOUR RPM TREE

Trees add beauty and interest to any landscape. But, their value goes far beyond seasonal color and cooling summer shade. The correct tree will,

- **provide food and shelter** for birds, pollinators and other wildlife.
- **reduce costs** for your heating and cooling.
- **help clean the air.**
- **add value** to your home.

Tree planting can be a significant investment in money, resources and time. Proper selection is key to whether you achieve your planting goals. The right tree will provide years of enjoyment and increase the value of your property.

There are so many trees to choose from! But, you can't go wrong with a native produced with Forrest Keeling's RPM technology. **RPM yields twice the results in half the time.** Studies show our RPM-produced plants **grow, flower and fruit two times faster.** Faster growth comes in part from unsurpassed lateral root mass. Greater root mass improves transplant success and helps plants grow faster!

Plant your tree any time that the soil is workable. For the Midwest, **fall planting, between October 20 and December 10, is best.** Fall's cooler air temperatures, still-warm soil and plentiful rain create ideal conditions. Your tree can develop a strong root system and be ready to take off in the spring. **Spring planting, between March 1 and April 30, is next best.**

discover the **RPM DIFFERENCE**

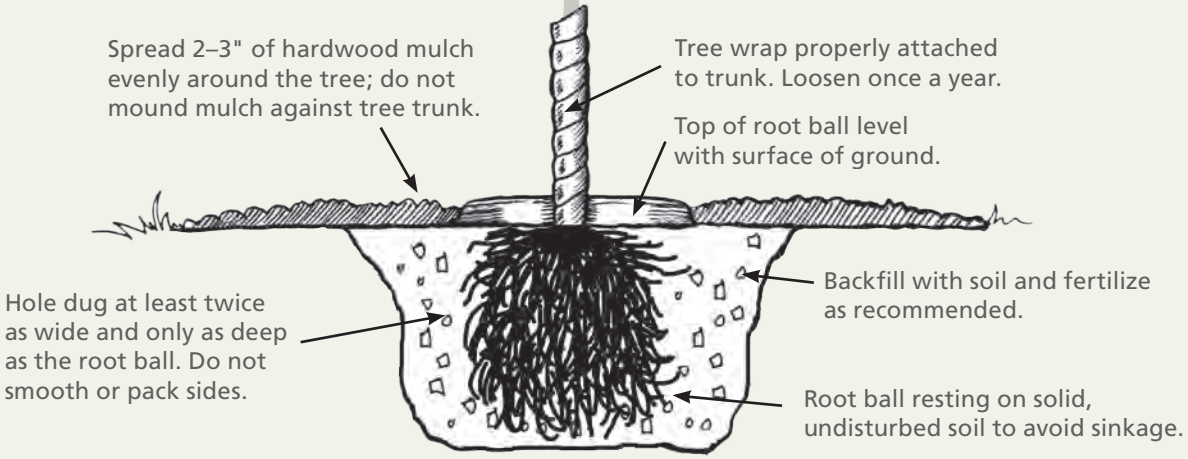
NATIVE IS OUR BRAND AT FKN

SIX STEPS TO PLANTING SUCCESS:

1. **Give 'em room –** Dig your planting hole twice as wide and a bit shallower than the root ball of your tree. Rough up the sides of the planting hole. The extra space on the sides provides room for new roots to grow and the uneven sides make it easier for root tips to penetrate soil.
2. **Ready your tree –** Lay the tree on its side and tap container sides to loosen root ball. Remove container. Gently separate roots and guide them outward. Cut off long or crooked roots.
3. **Prepare the soil –** Compacted soil will improve if mixed 50/50 with compost. The loosened soil provides a great environment for the new roots to grow.
4. **Stand up straight –** Position tree in the planting hole and make sure it is standing upright. Tilt the root ball and backfill under it to correct the tree's orientation as needed.
5. **Get a good start –** Backfill with loosened soil adding water as you go. Including root stimulator can speed development of new feeder roots. Firm the soil to stabilize the tree and eliminate air pockets.
6. **The grand finale –** Once planted, add three to four inches of hardwood mulch around the tree. This helps maintain proper soil moisture and temperature and keep weeds at bay. Tree wrap and staking benefits larger trees. Tree wrap can help protect the tree from wildlife damage and sunscald.

TYPICAL CONTAINER TREE PLANTING PLAN

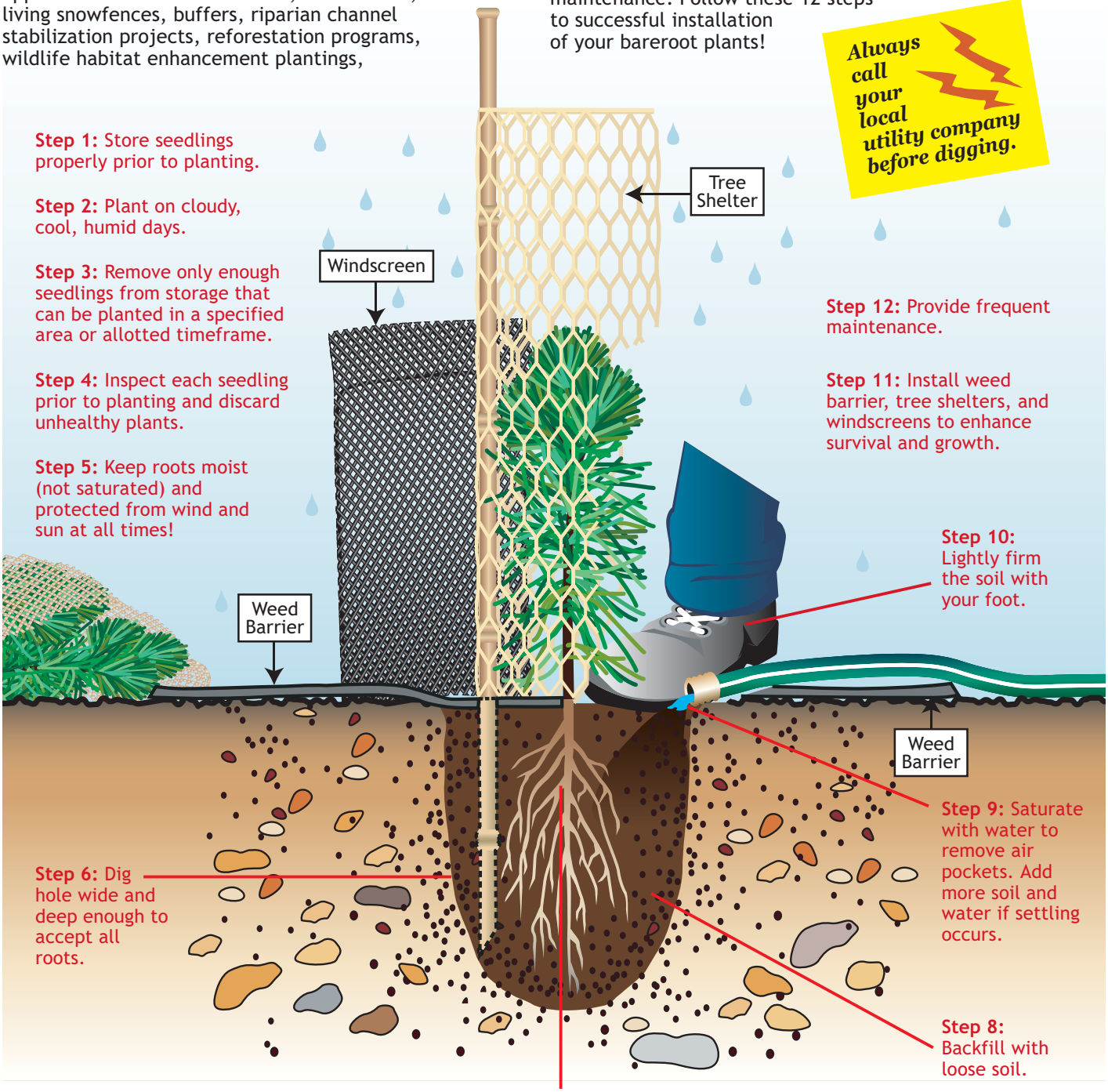
discover the **RPM DIFFERENCE**



Hand-Planting Guidelines for Bareroot Trees and Shrubs

Bareroot plants are one- to three-year-old nursery stock that are dug, stored, and shipped without soil or potting mix surrounding their roots. Bareroot plants are inexpensive, easy to plant, and offer field grown hardiness. They are an excellent choice for many hardwoods and some conifers used in conservation applications such as windbreaks, shelterbelts, living snowfences, buffers, riparian channel stabilization projects, reforestation programs, wildlife habitat enhancement plantings, xeriscapes, and more. Proper planting of bareroot seedlings is *one* critical step in a successful conservation planting that includes a good design, proper site selection and preparation, appropriate species selection, quality nursery stock, suitable temporary storage and handling, correct planting, and frequent, long term maintenance. Follow these 12 steps to successful installation of your bareroot plants!

Always call your local utility company before digging.



Step 1: Store seedlings properly prior to planting.

Step 2: Plant on cloudy, cool, humid days.

Step 3: Remove only enough seedlings from storage that can be planted in a specified area or allotted timeframe.

Step 4: Inspect each seedling prior to planting and discard unhealthy plants.

Step 5: Keep roots moist (not saturated) and protected from wind and sun at all times!

Step 6: Dig hole wide and deep enough to accept all roots.

Step 7: Properly place the seedling in the hole, roots vertical and fully extended, root collar at or slightly below grade.

Step 8: Backfill with loose soil.

Step 9: Saturate with water to remove air pockets. Add more soil and water if settling occurs.

Step 10: Lightly firm the soil with your foot.

Step 11: Install weed barrier, tree shelters, and windscreens to enhance survival and growth.

Step 12: Provide frequent maintenance.

United States Department of Agriculture
NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
MONTANA DNRC

Hand-Planting Guidelines for Bareroot Trees and Shrubs

Step 1

Store seedlings properly before planting. Ideal storage is 33 to 35˚F, 95+% relative humidity, in a wind-protected, shaded area with the roots moist. Keep roots wrapped in moist burlap, peat moss, shredded paper, etc., to prevent drying.

Step 2

If possible, plant on cloudy, cool, humid days. An old adage is, "The best days for planting are the worst for the planter." Avoid sunny, warm, dry, and windy conditions that desiccate seedling roots. Plant sensitive species like conifers in the early morning. Avoid planting when there is a risk of freezing the roots.

Step 3

Remove seedlings from storage only as needed. Plant seedlings as quickly as possible after removal from storage. Do not leave roots exposed to drying conditions even briefly. Do not leave roots exposed when taking breaks, repairing equipment, preparing a hole, etc.

Step 4

Cull unhealthy plants. Even quality bareroot stock deteriorates quickly without strict environmental control. Discard seedlings with dark molds, seriously damaged roots or shoots, or wrinkled, water-soaked bark.

Step 5

Keep roots covered and protected at all times. Root systems should never be exposed to drying conditions, even briefly. Conifers are particularly sensitive. Dip roots in water for a few seconds after removal from storage. Keep roots covered with moist (not saturated) peat moss or burlap until directly before placement in the planting hole. Conversely, never leave seedlings in standing water.

Step 6

Prepare an adequate planting hole. The hole should be two times wider and slightly deeper than the seedling root system. Holes too narrow or too shallow result in the problems depicted in Figure 1. Break through hard or plow pans if present.

Step 7

Place seedling in hole. Hold the seedling vertically in the hole with roots hanging straight down and the root collar (stem:root system interface) at or just below grade. Adjust the size of the hole if any conditions depicted in Figure 1 exist.

Step 8

Backfill the hole. Holding the seedling in place, gently backfill the hole with loose (not clumpy) soil. The final planting depth should place the root collar at or slightly below grade. Soil amendments are generally unnecessary although additions of peat moss to sandy soils improve water-holding capacity.

Step 9

Saturate the hole. Use 3 to 5 gallons of water (more if necessary) to saturate the backfill and remove air pockets. Add water until a soupy consistency. If settling occurs, add more soil and water. If supplemental water is unavailable, firm the soil as described in Step 10.

Step 10

Lightly firm the soil. After draining, lightly firm soil with your foot or hand to assure good root:soil contact and to secure the seedling in place. Never heel or stomp the backfill; it damages roots and soil structure.

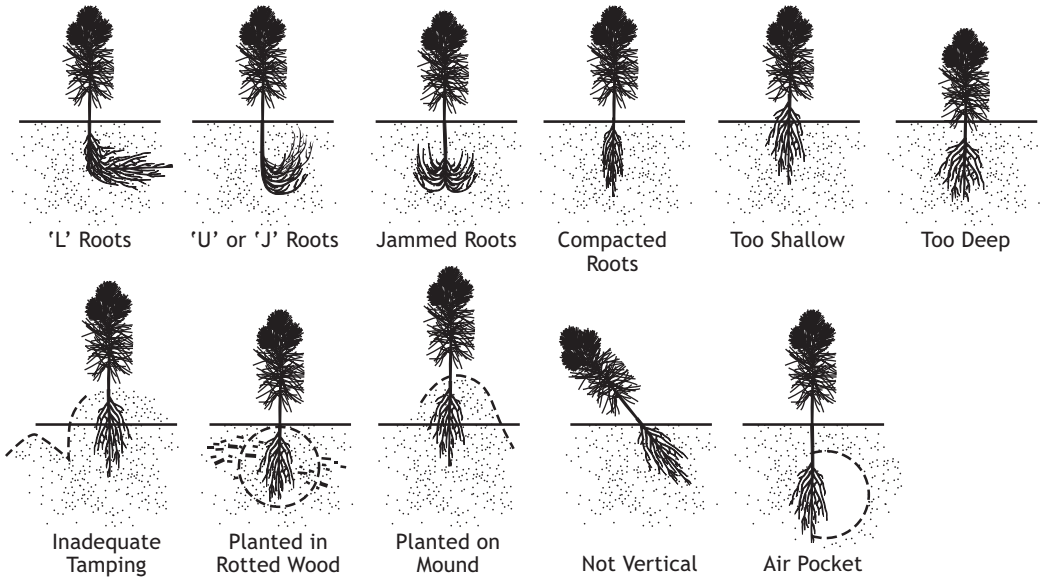
Step 11

Provide tree protection. Tree shelters, windscreens, and weed barriers enhance seedling survival and growth. Use ventilated tubes to provide animal protection. Screens or shingles on the southerly and windward sides of seedlings provide sun and wind protection during early establishment. Woven fabric controls weeds that compete for moisture, nutrients, and sunlight.

Step 12

Monitor and maintain. Monitor weeds, soil moisture, and general plant health. Provide weed maintenance, supplemental irrigation, and plant care as needed over the growing season.

Figure 1. How NOT to Plant A Bareroot Seedling



- Before digging, always contact your local utility company to locate underground utilities!
- Always make sure that a plant's mature size will be appropriate for the site.
- Do not locate plants where they may eventually interfere with overhead power lines, pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or buildings.

For additional information, contact your local nursery, county Extension Agent, or USDA Service Center.

Information for these planting guidelines provided by:

USDA-NRCS Plant Materials Program

Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Illustration by:
Mary Myers, USDA-NRCS

08/03 MT