



Geauga Soil and Water Conservation District

Discover the Future Stormwater Benefits of YOUR Trees!

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.

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"	710 gallons	73 pounds
White Spruce	12"	592 gallons	57 pounds
Bur Oak	36"	5094 gallons	372 pounds
American Sycamore	36"	4738 gallons	379 pounds
Silver Maple	24"	990 gallons	280 pounds
Sweet Birch	12"	984 gallons	131 pounds
Kentucky Coffee Tree	12"	972 gallons	91 pounds
Eastern Red Cedar	12"	560 gallons	74 pounds
Quaking Aspen	12"	812 gallons	106 pounds
Sweetbay Magnolia	12"	807 gallons	102 pounds
Paw Paw	8"	714 gallons	95 pounds
Red Bud	8"	635 gallons	57 pounds
Elderberry	3"	134 gallons	15 pounds
Carolina Allspice	1"	126 gallons	9 pounds
Indigobush	1"	126 gallons	9 pounds
Blueberry Bush	1"	126 gallons	9 pounds

(mytree/itreetools.org)

Thanks for purchasing trees and supporting our annual tree sale. Proceeds from our sales support our school & community education initiatives, such as our "Planting the Seed to Read" program.

Be sure to visit geaugaswcd.com or scan the QR code for more information & upcoming events.



Happy Planting!



A GUIDE TO PLANTING BARE-ROOT AND POTTED TREES

PREP FOR PLANTING BARE-ROOT TREES

POTTED TREES

Lay the container on its side and tap to loosen the roots. Gently remove the tree and try to keep the soil around the roots intact.



If you can't plant potted trees right away, keep them in a cool, shaded place until you're ready. Remember to water the trees regularly to prevent the roots from drying out.

Remove packaging material and carefully untangle the roots. The roots are covered with hydrating gel to prevent drying. Soak roots in water for three to six hours. Store in a bucket or bag, keeping the roots damp, for up to five days.



If you can't plant your bare-root trees within five days, keep them in a bucket of soil or mulch placed in a shaded spot. Try to keep only roots, not the trunk, in the soil or mulch. Keep the roots damp (no standing water) until you're ready to plant.

SET YOUR TREE UP FOR SUCCESS

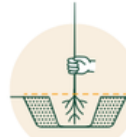
1 A few days before you dig, call 811 to avoid any underground lines.



2 Dig a hole about three to four times as wide as the container or as far as the roots spread out.



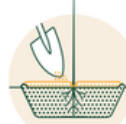
3 Center your tree in the hole and adjust the depth so the root collar (where the uppermost roots grow out of the trunk) sits even with the ground.



4 Fill and firmly pack the hole until the soil is at ground level. Form a circular ridge out of soil about 3 feet from the base of the tree to keep water from running away.



5 Remove grass within 3 feet around the tree and add natural mulch about 2 to 4 inches deep. Keep mulch from touching the trunk.



6 Water generously every seven to 10 days during the first year. Keep soil moist, but not soggy.



FERTILIZER

Do not use fertilizer, potting soil, or chemicals on your young trees, as this can harm them. Soil typically has all the nutrients they need.

PROTECTION

Consider a small fence using materials like chicken wire to protect trees from hungry wildlife like deer and rabbits.

SCAN FOR MORE PLANTING TIPS



BARE-ROOT TREES
arborday.org/bare-root



POTTED TREES
arborday.org/potted