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GENERAL WATERING PROCEDURES

Proper watering procedures are a must to ensure survival and continued growth of your newly transplanted material and to maintain your warranty.

TREES ON THE MOVE WILL NOT REPLACE TREES THAT ARE UNDER OR OVER WATERED.

The key to proper watering is to know how the soil in your yard drains water. A simple test of your soil drainage is to dig a hole 2' deep and fill the hole with water. A soil in which the water drains within ½ hour has good drainage, and if the water remains in the hole for over 6 to 7 hours, the soil drains poorly. It is necessary to alter your watering time based on your soil drainage.

HOW TO WATER

It is most important to water thoroughly when you water. This is best accomplished by setting your garden hose (nozzle removed) near the base of your tree, and letting the water slowly trickle (NO FORCE to the water). It is important to make sure the soil surrounding the tree is moist to encourage the roots to grow into the surrounding soil allowing the tree to further establish itself.

NEVER WATER YOUR TREE WITH A SPRINKLER, IRRIGATION SYSTEM OR SOAKER HOSE*

*Use of the above will void your warranty.

Your watering time may differ slightly based on your soil type. Use this as a general guide.

Evergreen	Deciduous	Watering
4-6'	2"	1 hour
7-8'	3"	1.5 hours
8-10'	4"	2 hours
Trees larger than 10' or 4" rotate hose half way through watering		
11-12'	5"	3 hours
12+'	6+"	3-4 hours

Use a rain gauge to determine the amount of rainfall each week. Each ¼" of rainfall will remove 15 minutes from the typical watering time. **1 inch of rain = 1 hour of watering**

HOW OFTEN TO WATER

- 1.) Water the day your tree is planted even if it is raining. This is VERY important.
- 2.) Water the tree THREE days AFTER your tree is planted, regardless of the weather.
- 3.) Water the tree FIVE days AFTER your tree is planted.
- 4.) From then on establish a ONCE A WEEK watering schedule.

Water your tree until the leaves drop in autumn or until the ground freezes.

EVERGREEN TREES NEED TO BE WATERED UNTIL THE GROUND IS FROZEN. (There are years this does not occur until December.) The moisture the tree has within the root ball for the final freeze is the moisture that must sustain the tree for the ENTIRE winter. If the tree goes into the winter without enough water, it will brown out and die.

Water your tree ONCE A WEEK for TWO YEARS. The third year, water EVERY OTHER WEEK.

In drought conditions or in extreme heat, water your tree TWICE PER WEEK.

During hot, windy or drought conditions, your tree's water needs can increase dramatically.

After your tree has been in for 3 weeks, before the watering on the 3rd week, carefully dig into the root zone to a depth of 6"-10". The soil should be the consistency of playdough. If water can be squeezed out of the soil or is not moldable, watering time should be decreased-the soil drains poorly. If it is dry to the touch, the tree should be watered more frequently or for a longer amount of time-the soil drains quickly and does not hold water.

In many metro Milwaukee areas, heavy clay soils are common. It is very easy to over-water and drown trees in this situation. Sandy and gravelly soils are just the opposite. They drain too quickly and dry out faster. In this case, more frequent watering would be needed. The factors previously stated may necessitate slight changes in your watering schedule. Remember, frequent, light watering, as well as over and under watering may be harmful to the tree. It is most important to thoroughly water when you water and at the scheduled times.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS

When the temperature is over 85 degrees for more than 4 consecutive days the tree's need for water increases. When these weather conditions are present, your tree will require extra care, including additional watering.

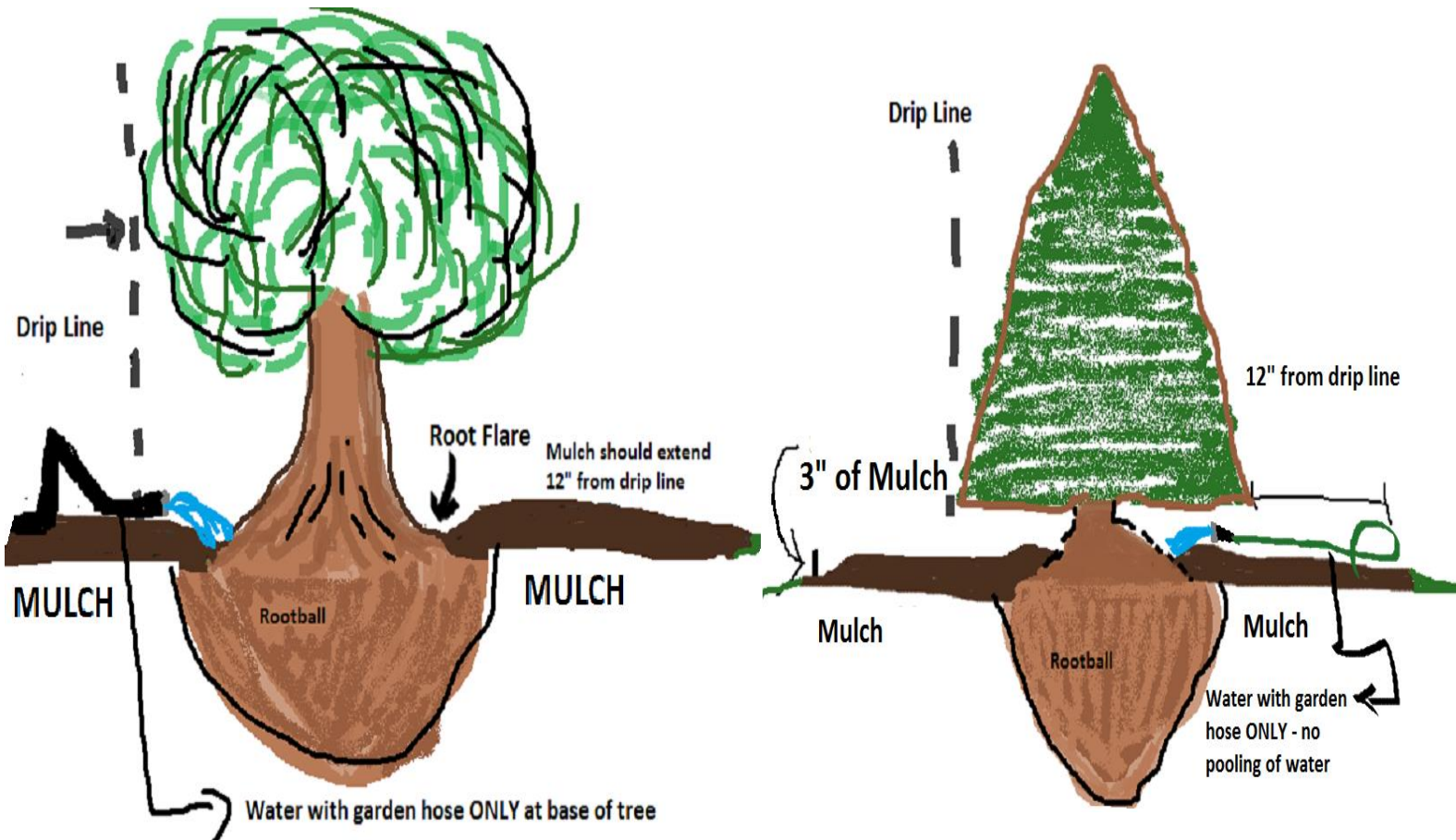
MULCHING

Properly mulching your trees with **3" of Shredded Hardwood Mulch** is critical to the health of your trees and it reduces maintenance. Mulching will help to conserve soil moisture, reduce soil temperature extremes, controls weeds, and gives your tree a fresh and clean appearance. Mulching also eliminates grass competition, which robs your trees of moisture and nutrients.

The area surrounding the tree should be weed and grass free before you spread mulch. Prior to your tree arriving, Round-Up or another product may be used to kill the grass that will be surrounding the tree. This will make mulching easier. Over time, bark mulch will slowly decompose and add organic matter to the soil. Every 2-3 years, add 1" of mulch to the top of the existing mulch. If your mulch has not decomposed and you intend to add fresh mulch, be sure that the amount of mulch does not exceed the recommended 3 inches.

Trees on the Move will not warranty trees that have landscape fabric or weed barrier under the tree mulch. The barrier prevents an adequate exchange of water and oxygen. The use of such barriers will void your warranty. If the area surrounding the tree has been properly weeded prior to mulching, the shredded hardwood bark mulch will deter weeds from growing.

Rock mulch should never be used. The rock heats in the sun and transfers the heat into the soil and to the tree.



PRUNING

The primary goals of pruning deciduous trees are to remove dead and diseased branches, crossing branches, and water spouts. A good structure should be maintained with a central leader and strong lateral branch attachments to the trunk. **Pruning must only be done after the leaves have fallen off the tree in autumn and before the buds have formed in the spring. Evergreens can be pruned from December 1st through the end of February.** Dead branches can be pruned off at any time except for Oak and Elm trees. Oak and Elm trees can only be pruned in the fall and winter months; this includes dead branches.

FERTILIZING – TREES ON THE MOVE FERTILIZER

The tree will need to be fertilized in the season following planting.

Trees should be fertilized every **SPRING (before July 1st)**. This is especially important during their initial establishment and growing period.

Trees – New Plantings – Use 1 lb. of Plant Establisher Fertilizer or tree fertilizer that best matches the below make up, per diameter inch of trunk. Broadcast/Sprinkle the fertilizer around the root ball and into the surrounding area. Water tree rotating hose around the base to make sure all fertilizer enters the ground.

Trees on the Move does not recommend the use of fertilizer stakes or 10-10-10 fertilizer

Established Trees – Existing plantings 3 years and older – Use 1 lb. of Plant Establisher Fertilizer per diameter inch of trunk. Broadcast this fertilizer under the tree and a few feet past the furthest branches, and then thoroughly water rotating the hose several times throughout the watering process to make sure all fertilizer enters the ground.

Shrubs – Mix 2 to 3 cups of Plant Establisher Fertilizer in the soil and place around root ball, or 3 to 5 lbs. of Plant Establisher Fertilizer per 100 sq. ft. in shrub beds.

Established Shrubs – Mix 1 to 2 cups in the soil around base of the shrub.

Trees on the Move Plant Establisher Fertilizer (6-12-9)

Product Information

Total Nitrogen (N).....	6.0%
3.0% Ammoniacal	
2.7% Water Insoluble	
0.3% Urea	
Available Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅).....	12.0%
Soluble Potash (K ₂ O).....	9.0%
Sulfur (S).....	3.0%
Iron (Fe).....	2.0%

INGREDIENTS: Activated Sewage Sludge, Sulfate of Potash,
Diammonium Phosphate, Triple Super Phosphate, and Bio-Kote.
Bag Size 50 lbs.

Plant fertilizer and tree fertilizer differ in the amount of nitrogen. Tree fertilizer is very low in nitrogen compared to plant and flower fertilizer. Too much nitrogen can damage the root system, so it is important to use a fertilizer for trees.

PLEASE NOTE:

3 CUPS OF PLANT ESTABLISHER FERTILIZER = 1 LB.
3 LB. COFFEE CAN = 5 LBS. OF PLANT ESTABLISHER FERTILIZER

50 lb. bags of fertilizer are available for purchase. Tree fertilizer can be used on shrubs, annuals, and indoor plants as well as your new and existing trees! It can even be used on your lawn!

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING TREES ON THE MOVE!