

LONG TERM CARE

PROTECTION FROM WIND AND SUN

Evergreen seedlings require protection from wind and sun, especially during winter months.

Shade and wind protection can be created from items existing in the landscape or by purchasing commercially manufactured protection products.

ANIMAL PROTECTION

Deer, Elk, rabbits and rodents can destroy seedlings in a short amount of time. Fencing is the most effective method to minimize damage.

SEEDLING STORAGE

IMPROPER CARE OF SEEDLINGS AFTER DELIVERY AND BEFORE PLANTING IS ONE OF THE GREATEST CAUSES OF SEEDLING MORTALITY.

Do not store seedlings in areas where they are exposed to warm air, sun or wind.



Container seedlings should be watered frequently if they are not planted immediately.



Bare root plants can be kept in bundles in a cool place for up to 48 hours.



During planting do not leave seedlings exposed to air while digging holes. Each seedling should be watered once it has been buried.



CONTACT INFORMATION

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Colorado State Forest Service Nursery Planting Guide



HOW TO PLANT: Container Seedlings



Step 1

Dig an ample sized hole for your seedling using guidelines in *Figure 1*.



Step 2

Make sure to remove seedling from container.



Step 3

Place seedling into the center of the hole, at the correct planting depth, follow the guidelines in *Figure 1*.



Step 4

Fill in dirt around the seedling, eliminate air pockets by gently tamping the soil around the seedling.

HOW TO PLANT: Bare Root Seedlings



Step 1

Dig an ample sized hole for your seedling using the guidelines in *Figure 1*.



Step 2

Before placing seedling into the hole, gently spread out the roots.



Step 3

Place seedling into the center of the hole, at the correct planting depth, follow the guidelines in *Figure 1*.



Step 4

Fill in dirt around the seedling halfway. Gently tamp soil around the roots. Fill in the rest of the hole and again gently tamp the soil around the seedling.

Recommendations

WATERING

Water each seedling after burying it with approximately one gallon of water.

Soil that can be formed into a ball or ribbon has perfect moisture for root growth.

Periodically check soil moisture by carefully probing the soil near the seedling.

Fabric mulch applied over the seedling retains moisture and minimizes competition from weeds.

FERTILIZING

Fertilizer is not recommended in the first growing season. After the first growing season a granular, slow release fertilizer can be applied.

MULCHING

Fabric, wood chips, pole peelings or straw retain moisture and minimize weeds.

WEED CONTROL

Eliminate weeds within 2 feet of seedlings.

FIGURE 1



Roots tangled and/or turned up



Planted too shallow



Planted too deep



Air pocket



Planted on a mound



Correctly planted

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT:

[HTTP://STATIC.COLOSTATE.EDU/CLIENT-FILES/CSFS/PDFS/TREES_FOR_CONV_SCR.PDF](http://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/pdfs/trees_for_conv_scr.pdf)