

WHY PLANT TREES?

- Social Benefits
- Community Health Benefits
- Wildlife Benefits
- Economic Benefits
- Energy Conservation
- Carbon Storage
- Water Quality Improvement
- Air Quality Improvement
- Erosion Control

These are just a few of the benefits trees provide to our community, to learn more go to <http://www.arborday.org>



For additional tree care information or to view the city's tree inventory data scan the QR code below



http://www.ci.north-saint-paul.mn.us/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC=%7B1E80E5D7-81D0-4D12-8B80-33D4F7763DC7%7D

TREE PLANTING

City of North St. Paul



Public Works

Forestry Division

City of North St. Paul
2400 Margaret Street
651-747-2409



New Tree Planting

1. Keep roots of trees and shrubs moist and protected at all times prior to planting. Prepare planting hole for each plant before removing it from its protected, moist site.

2. Using a spade or other means of digging, prepare a hole that is large enough to spread the roots without crowding. Rough the sides of the hole to be sure they are not glazed from digging, which would form a barrier for water and roots. The depth of the hole should be the same as the soil in the container, and the width of the hole should be at least twice the width of the container. (CHECK FOR UNDERGROUND UTILITIES BEFORE YOU START DIGGING)

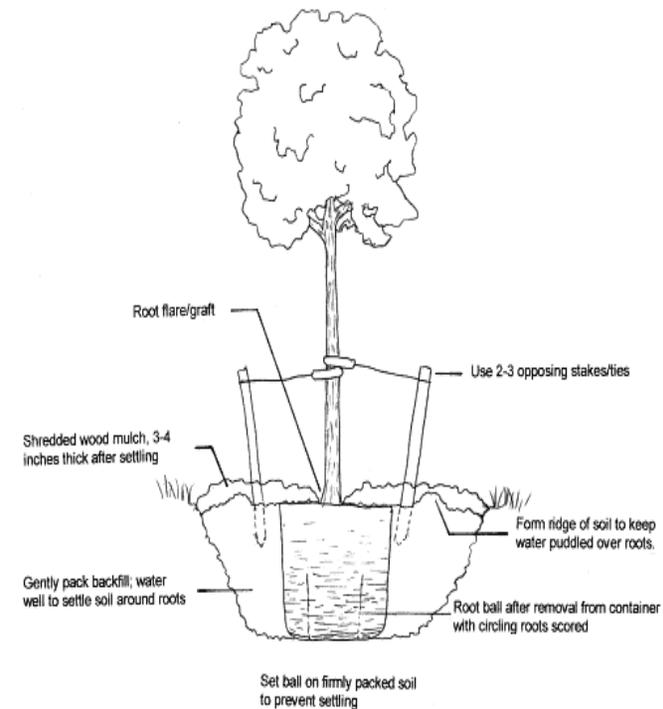
3. Once the planting hole is prepared, lay the containerized tree or shrub on its side and gently slide the plant out of the container. It may be necessary to push on the sides of the container to loosen the root ball. If the plant has become root-bound and roots have circled the container, carefully score the roots in 3-4 places with a knife or pruning shears.

4. Place the intact root ball in the hole. Trees should be planted so that the graft or trunk flare is 1-2" above the final soil surface. This is usually the same level at which the tree was growing in the container.

5. Backfill the soil into the hole a few inches at a time, firming the soil after each addition. While backfilling, be sure the tree remains vertical. After backfilling is complete, form a ridge of soil around the edge of the hole to puddle and hold water around the plant.

6. (if needed) Place 2 or 3 4-foot stakes around the tree approximately 12" from the trunk. Using a soft rope or tape made especially for tying trees, tie a piece of rope around the trunk to each stake. Be sure the rope being used will not injure the bark. Threading the rope through a short section of old garden hose can protect the tree bark. Stakes can be removed after the first growing season.

7. Thoroughly water the tree. Keep well watered until established. Mulching with wood chips or shredded bark helps retain moisture and keeps lawn equipment away from the stem. Keep mulch 1-2 inches away from the plant's trunk to prevent damage from moisture. Do not overwater. Allow the soil surface to dry to a depth of 1-2" between waterings.



Long-term care

Watering- The tree will need regular (weekly) watering for the first year, and periodic supplemental watering for the next several years, to develop an extensive root system.

Pruning- After planting a deciduous tree, limit pruning to removing broken or damaged branches. Once a good root system is established, living branches can be pruned.

Protection- Root, stem, and branch protection is important to ensure long-term health of the tree. Use caution when working or recreating around newly planted trees.