

Pre-Planting Considerations

- **What are the Project Objectives:**
 - Buffer strip
 - Soil stabilization
 - Provide habitat/food for wildlife
- **Site Conditions:**
 - Sun Exposure: how much
 - Soil: type, moisture, drainage
 - Location: slope, riparian, upland
- **Competition:**
 - Weeds
 - Wildlife Browse
 - Other vegetation

With Project Objectives, Site Conditions and Competition established the correct plants can be chosen for the project. The native plant descriptions on the PMC webpage will give accurate descriptions and information to help choose the correct plants for any project.

What to do once your done planting...

Tips for Maintenance

- Water the plants for the first couple years (if possible) routinely to make sure they become established.
- Mowing weeds that compete with plants for light, nutrition and moisture.
- Cultivating weeds around plants is even a better solution to keep weeds at bay (making sure not to disrupt planted roots).
- Mulching 1 foot radius around plants helps keeps weeds at bay and with moisture retention.
- Wildlife browse prevention is important depending on site. There are multiple methods of browse control depending on the pest.

Stock Types

The following types of stock are grown at the WACD Plant Materials Center:

1-0 Hardwood

This is a plant that has grown for 1 year in a seedbed. They are almost always deciduous-hardwoods. They are usually the smallest and least expensive stock type and are the easiest to plant.

2-0 Seedling

This refers to a plant that has grown 2 years in a seedbed. It can either be a hardwood or conifer. 2-0's seedlings are larger, ranging in size from 18 to 60" tall, which can compete with surrounding vegetation and withstand light to moderate wildlife browsing. They cost more than a 1-0 and require a larger planting hole.

Plug-1 Transplant

This is a plant that was grown for one season in a greenhouse in a plug tray, then transplanted into a transplant bed for 1 season. A plug-1 has a larger root system, and is more survivable and vigorous. They are also more expensive.



Bareroot Planting Guide

Putting Conservation on the Ground

WACD Plant Material Center
16564 Bradley Road
Bow, WA 98232

Phone: 360-757-1094

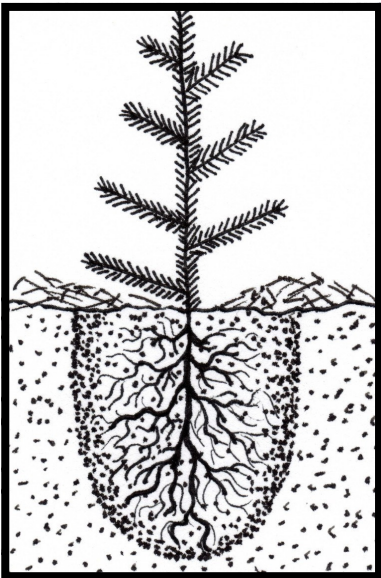
Fax: 360-757-3923

E-mail: pmcsales@clearwire.net

Web: www.wacd.org/PMC

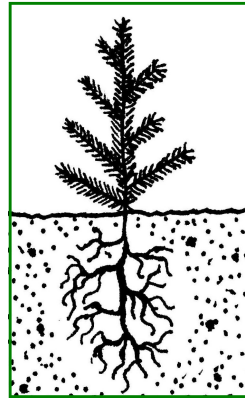
HOW TO PLANT

- Store plants in refrigerated location until ready to plant.
- Allow ventilation around stored packages.
- Protect seedling from freezing temperatures.
- Mend any tears to seedling bags with tape
- Protect seedling from wind and sun before and during planting.
- Plant seedlings within 5 days of receiving them.



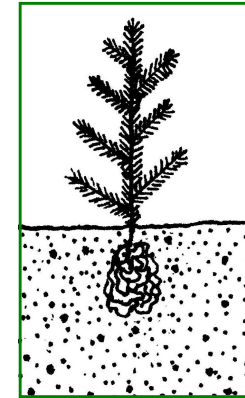
1. Dig large enough hole for roots to dangle making sure roots are not bent, twisted or bundled.
2. Slowly fill around roots with loose soil avoiding large soil clumps, rocks and air pockets.
3. Very lightly compact soil around tree checking to see that you haven't made any "planting mistakes."
4. Water deeply if possible to settle soil and moisture.
5. Mulching helps reduce weeds and water loss
6. Tree protectors help with wildlife browse.

PLANTING MISTAKES



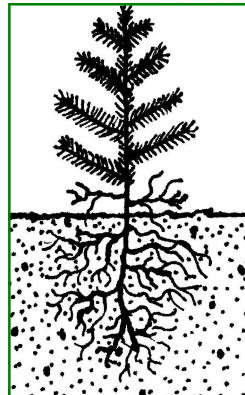
AIR POCKET

- Dries out
- Creates extreme moisture stress
- Less anchor



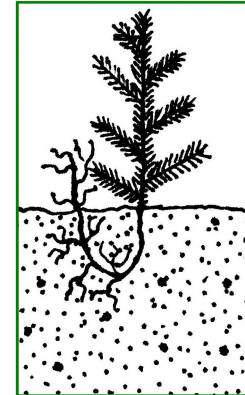
ROOT BOUND

- Decrease in proper rooting
- Limited moisture & nutrient uptake



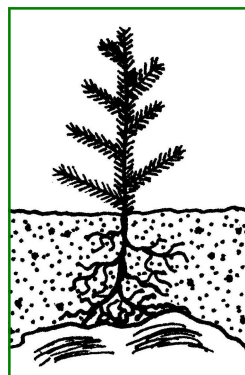
TOO SHALLOW

- Dries out
- Susceptible to frost heave
- Less anchor



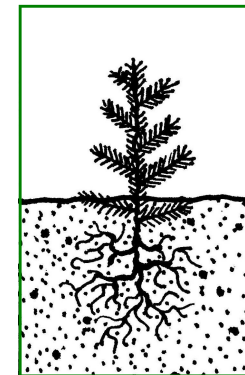
"J" ROOT

- Dries out
- Reduced moisture and nutrient uptake
- Less anchor



ON ROCK

- Decrease in proper rooting
- Limited moisture & nutrient uptake



TOO DEEP

- Suffocates plant
- Prone to collar rot