

## Planting Shrubs Correctly

In the professional landscape industry, planting occurs year-round. Container-grown and balled-and-burlapped (B&B) plants with well-developed root systems can be planted throughout the year.

The very best time of year to plant, in terms of root growth and plant establishment, is during the fall. Unlike the tops of ornamental plants that go dormant and cease growth for the winter, roots of ornamental plants in the Southeast continue to grow throughout the winter months. Fall planting allows the carbohydrates produced during the previous growing season to be directed to root growth since there is little demand from the top. When spring arrives, a well-established root system will provide the necessary water and nutrients for optimum plant growth. On the other hand, spring and summer transplanting results in competition between roots and shoots for water, nutrients and food substances. Often there are not enough roots to satisfy the demand of the shoots, and wilting may occur.

### SOIL PREPARATION

While shaping the final grade of the planting beds, remember the importance of good drainage. Poorly drained soils are a leading cause of plant problems in the landscape. Therefore, before placing the first plant in the ground it is important to take steps to assure adequate drainage. Often a thorough tilling with a cultivator to a depth of 12 to 15 inches is sufficient to loosen hard, compact soils.

If a site is known to be poorly-drained, create raised beds. Often beds can be elevated 8 to 12 inches above the existing grade by using native soil on site, but sometimes it is necessary to bring

in additional well-drained soil. In extreme cases, you may have to install a drain tile to help carry water off the site.

In shaping the final grade, avoid leaving dips or pockets where water is likely to stand. Shape beds so that excess water will be carried off the site and away from buildings. Water also can be directed to unplanted areas. Few ornamental plants, with the exception of pond plants, can tolerate long periods of standing water. Good drainage is critical for most ornamental plants.

If you are planting around new construction, remove any debris left on the site that may cause plant growth problems. Chunks of concrete, roofing shingles, globs of tar, oil spills and sheetrock are a few of the hazards of new construction sites. These can result in long-term growth problems.

### SOIL TEST

In addition to examining the physical properties of the soil and taking corrective measures on poorly drained soils, a soil test will determine which nutrients need to be applied and whether you need to adjust the pH. A soil sample is best taken several weeks before planting so you will know how to treat the soil at planting time. However, if new soil is brought onto the site at planting time or if soil is moved around during the final grading, it is best to wait until all the soil is in place before sampling. You can adjust pH or surface-apply fertilizer at the recommended rate later, after plants are established. Soil testing is available at a nominal fee through county Extension offices. For further information on soil testing, refer to the fact sheet *Soil Testing*, HGIC 1652.

The majority of ornamental plants prefer a soil pH from 5.8 to 6.5. Above or below this pH range, nutrient deficiencies often result. To raise the pH level of an acid soil, dolomitic lime is usually added, while the pH level of alkaline soils can be lowered with amendments like sulfur or aluminum sulfate. Adjusting soil pH without the benefit of a soil test can result in nutrition problems that are difficult to counteract and correct. Follow soil test results.

## **ORGANIC AMENDMENTS**

Organic amendments such as peat moss, rotted animal manure or compost are applied to soils to improve the nutrient and water-holding capacity of soils, or, in general terms, to improve soil tilth. Research has shown that when adding organic matter to a soil, it is best to incorporate it throughout the rooting zone as opposed to placing it in the planting hole. By incorporating an amendment uniformly in the soil, the entire rooting area becomes a uniform growing environment for roots. On the other hand, when a planting hole alone is amended, the structure and texture of the soil in the hole differs from that of the surrounding native soil. This encourages the roots to stay within the confines of the hole and discourages them from entering the surrounding native soil. It also upsets the water equilibrium between the surrounding native soil and the soil in the hole. Fine-textured organic matter, for instance, placed in the planting hole can act like a sponge in a bathtub, holding too much moisture after rain or irrigation.

Organic matter should comprise at least 20 percent of the total soil volume. For example, preparing a bed 8 inches deep requires the addition of about 2 inches of organic matter such as compost or shredded leaves. Drainage can be improved in clay soils by subsoiling or deep tilling prior to adding organic matter.

Do not use uncomposted bark products as amendments. Freshly milled bark that has not been composted robs plants of nitrogen when used as an amendment. As microorganisms in the soil feed on bark and decompose it, they use nitrogen in the soil. Also, the pH of the soil often drops dramatically below the desirable range when uncomposted materials are used as amendments.

Well-composted organic products have a rich, earthy smell, a crumbly appearance, and the original organic materials are no longer recognizable.

## **HOW DEEP TO PLANT**

Trees and shrubs must be planted at the right depth and receive the right amount of water if they are to establish themselves and flourish. Planting too deeply and under- or overwatering are among the most common and serious planting errors.

In well-drained soil, the planting hole should never be dug any deeper than the height of the root ball. This means that the soil at the bottom of the hole is left undisturbed. Setting the root ball on loosened soil will cause the tree to settle and sink too deeply into the soil. Locate the topmost root in the root ball so that it will be level with the soil surface.

In well-drained soil, the planting hole should be between two and preferably five times wider than the root ball. Roots will grow more quickly into loosened soil, thus speeding up the tree's establishment time.

In poorly drained or compacted soil, place the plant higher than its original planting depth, about 2 to 4 inches higher than the surrounding soil. This will allow oxygen to reach the roots in the upper surface of soil. It will also cause excess water to drain away from the plant rather than collecting beneath it. Do not disturb the soil under the root ball to prevent any later settling, which will move the plant roots deeper into the soil. The top of the root ball may dry out quickly in the summer on some sites, so be prepared to irrigate accordingly.

## **PREPARING AND SETTING THE ROOT BALL**

Shrubs grown in plastic or other hard-sided containers can be removed from their containers and placed directly in the holes prepared for them. Cut any circling roots so they will not strangle the plant later on. If a shrub is pot-bound, use pruning shears or a serrated knife to make slices 1 to 2 inches deep going from the top of the root ball to the bottom. Make these slices in three or four places around the root ball. Pull the roots growing along the outside of the root ball away from the root ball. Research has shown that although this kind of pruning does not increase root growth after planting, slicing root balls

enhances the distribution of new roots in the surrounding landscape soil. New roots grow from behind the cut ends.

## **FILLING THE PLANTING HOLE**

The soil used to fill in around the root ball of the newly planted tree or shrub is called backfill. Your best backfill will be the loosened original soil from the planting hole.

Loosen and break up any clods of soil before backfilling. Clods in the backfill create undesirable air pockets around the root ball and could hinder root growth and establishment. Next, backfill the bottom half of the space around the root ball. Tamp the soil lightly with your foot, but do not tamp so heavily as to compact the soil. Finish filling the hole with loose, unamended soil, and gently tamp again. Settle the soil by pushing a hose with running water in and out of the backfill soil all around the hole.

Construct a 3-inch-high water ring around the edge of the root ball to hold irrigation water. Initially the root ball will need to be watered directly because roots have not yet spread into the surrounding soil. Water rings should be removed by the end of the second growing season.

## **MULCHING**

Apply 2 to 3 inches of organic mulch over the planted area. Mulching helps to eliminate weeds, retain moisture in the soil and moderate soil temperatures. It also helps decrease erosion of

raised soil around plants that are planted above the soil level. Some commonly used mulches include pine needles, pine bark and wood chips.

## **WATERING**

Many plants die from too little or too much water during the first few months after planting. Plants in well-drained soil often get too little water, and those in poorly drained soil get too much water.

Become familiar with the planting site, and try to maintain constant moisture (not saturation) in the root ball for the first few months after transplanting. Some sites dry out more quickly than others and will require more watering. Good watering practices result in plants that establish more rapidly and thus become more quickly resistant to drought, pests and disease.

For further information on watering newly planted shrubs and trees, refer to the fact sheet *Watering Shrubs and Trees*, HGIC 1056.

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