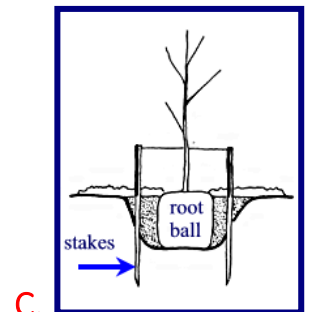
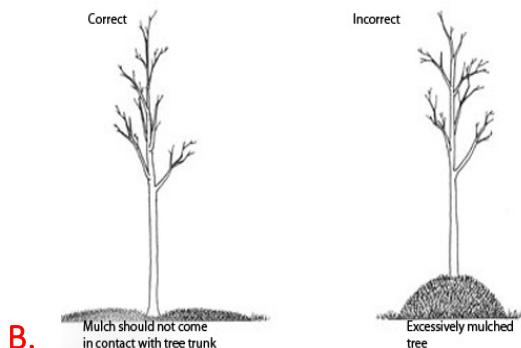


Steps for Proper Tree Planting

- The depth of the planting hole should be approximately 2" above ground level or 2" below the height of the root ball. The bottom of the hole should be undisturbed soil. This ensures stabilization of the tree and prevents sinking and tilting.
- Remove root ball wrapping materials (burlap, fabric, grow bags, twine, ties, wire basket, etc.) from the upper 12 inches or 2/3 of the root ball, whichever is greater, AFTER the tree is set into place.
- Dig hole slightly larger than root ball. Once the tree is placed, slice a shovel into the soil around the edge of the hole and push it toward the root ball (**See Illustration A**). Use soil amendment to finish filling in around the root ball. Slice the shovel into the backfill soil 20 to 30 times all around the tree as you add backfill soil. Attempt to break up the large clayey soil clumps as much as possible. Do not pulverize the soil because small soil clumps help add air space to the soil. When the planting hole is filled with soil the root ball should remain 1 (small trees) to 3 (larger trees) inches above the backfill soil.
- When backfilling do not stomp the dirt around the root ball. Stomping on the soil releases the oxygen that the roots need for healthy growth.
- Apply a 3-inch-thick layer of mulch to at least a 3-foot diameter circle around the plant, or maintain the area weed free with herbicides, to help discourage weeds and turf. This area should be maintained during the establishment period. Apply a thinner layer of mulch over the root ball, for aesthetic reasons if you wish, but keep it at least 10 inches from the trunk so the bark can remain dry. (**See Illustration B**).
- Staking: Research has shown that newly planted trees in general do not need to be staked. However, there are times when you should consider staking for protection, support, and to anchor in areas of high wind. Due to the high winds along the Front Range, Pine Lane Nursery will stake #25 container and smaller container deciduous trees as part of our planting service as these trees have a smaller root system and larger canopy that can become imbalanced in high wind and would benefit from extra support. All other plant material will not be staked unless requested by the customer and would require an additional purchase of the stakes. *Tree stakes should only be utilized for the first year of establishment and should be removed after one year.



Taking Care of Newly Planted Trees

- First and foremost, all trees suffer a certain amount of “transplant shock” during the planting and establishment period. In Colorado, with good planting and watering techniques it takes approximately 1 year per caliper (diameter) inch for establishment. Keep in mind that trees & shrubs are living organisms and living organisms need care in order to reach their full potential. Taking care of your tree in its first few years will affect its health, shape, and strength for its entire life span.
- **Steps for Success:**
- After the planting it's time to **Water in the Tree**. Using water, verses stomping down the soil, allows for good soil-root contact without pushing out the oxygen needed in the soil for root development.
- **Wood Mulch** is highly recommended for newly planted trees. Wood mulch decreases soil compaction, allows for weed control, consistent soil moisture, provides a buffer from fluctuating temperatures and decreases damage from lawn mowers. Spread mulch to a diameter of at least 3' and keep it at least 10" back from the trunk with a maximum depth of 1".
- **Watering Guidelines**: Newly planted trees need 10 gallons of water per caliper (diameter) inch per week. The weekly water amount should be divided into 2-3 watering periods per week during the establishment period. Consistent moisture is essential and will allow for better root water absorption. Drought stress or over-watered trees are vulnerable to disease and insect infestations as well as branch die back.
- **Fertilizing** is not recommended for initial establishment. In general, established trees should be fertilized in late winter or early spring before growth begins with a slow-release Tree & Shrub fertilizer.
- **Pruning** should be limited to removing broken, crossing branches, or in establishing a main leader.
- **Tree Wrap** should be applied in November (think Thanksgiving) and removed in April (think Easter). Tree wrap helps to prevent sunscald in young or thin barked trees. Damage from sun scald provides opportunity for insect damage or fungal diseases.
- **Winter Watering** is a must! See [Steps for Winter Success](#)
- **To Stake or Not To Stake, that is the question**: Research has shown that newly planted trees in general do not need to be staked. However, there are times when you should consider staking for protection, support, and to anchor in areas of high wind. Due to the high winds along the Front Range, Pine Lane Nursery will stake #25 container and smaller container deciduous trees as part of our planting service as these trees have a smaller root system and larger canopy that can become imbalanced in high wind and would benefit from extra support. All other plant material will not be staked unless requested by the customer and would require an additional purchase of the stakes. *Tree stakes should only be utilized for the first year of establishment and should be removed after one year.
- **Additional Information:**
- During the establishment phase in a tree's life cycle, primary growth occurs in the root system, with minimal growth in the canopy. Premature leaf change, leaf wilt, leaf drop, leaf burn and tip dieback are signs of watering problems. **When watering non-established trees, check the soil frequently, and water according to need.**

Warranty Policy

Pine Lane Nursery strives to source the highest quality nursery stock from trusted growers in order to carry healthy, viable, & lush plant material. We comply with Federal & State Agriculture Department regulations to ensure our plants are insect and disease free. Upon delivery, our staff works tirelessly to ensure the continued success of all plant life. While we make every effort to ensure the plants' success, we have no control over plant care once plants leave our nursery. It is imperative that you read through the plant care information supplied at time of purchase to ensure your plant's health and future success. Pine Lane Nursery is eager to support our customers, and we are always happy to answer any questions you may have regarding the care of your new living things.

WARRANTY:

Trees, shrubs, and junipers **PLANTED by Pine Lane Nursery** will be warrantied for 1 year from the purchase date. Our planting services include all necessary materials to help ensure healthy establishment of your plant for the first year. If the plant fails within 1 year, a store credit in the amount of the purchase price of the plant material will be issued.

Trees and upright junipers purchased but **NOT PLANTED by Pine Lane Nursery** will NOT be warrantied. A warranty can be purchased for an additional cost and will include a Planting Success Kit to ensure best practices for the first year of establishment. The purchased warranty will be valid for 1 year from the purchase date of the plant material. If the plant fails within that 1 year, a store credit in the amount of the purchase price of the plant will be issued.

Any trees or upright junipers larger than a #25 gallon pot, including all B&B, are required to be planted by Pine Lane Nursery if a warranty is desired. Warranties cannot be purchased for these.

Shrubs, including deciduous and conifer that are purchased at full price but NOT PLANTED by Pine Lane Nursery will be warrantied for 1 year from the purchase date for 50% of the purchase price.

Absolutely no cash refunds for plant warranties. Any plants purchased with credit are not warrantied. All plant warranty credits are valid until December 23rd of the year issued.

NOT COVERED BY WARRANTY:

Perennials, grasses, vines, annuals, sod, houseplants, seeds, bulbs, cut Christmas Trees.

Any plant planted in a container/planter or is kept in the nursery container.

Any plant planted in a rock bed or in artificial turf.

Services or Labor Fees.

Owner neglect, vandalism, insect or animal damage, transplanting or acts of God.

Any trees or junipers not planted by PLN or without a purchased warranty.

Any shrubs purchased at a discount over 10% but not planted by PLN.

Items purchased at wholesale pricing.

Plants are living organisms and occasionally may show variation in appearance (dieback, leaf drop, and/or early fall coloring) due to planting shock, drought, or other factors. In circumstances where the plant is capable of recovering, the plant will not be covered under the warranty policy.

Return Policy:

Sale items are NOT eligible for return.

Perennials, Annuals, Vegetables & Houseplants: NOT eligible for returns.

Tools, Home Decor & Gifts: Return eligible items within 48 hours with receipt.

Shrubs, Grasses (having left the nursery): Return eligible items to the nursery within 48 hours with receipt.

Trees (having left the nursery): NOT eligible for return.

Trees, Shrubs & Grasses (never having left the nursery): Return eligible items within 7 days of purchase and are subject to management approval and a 20% return fee.

Steps for Winter Success

- Winter in Colorado is challenging for our landscape plants; with little precipitation, moisture stealing winds, and fluctuating temperatures plants can suffer root injuries resulting in die back and weakening of the plant. These injuries open up opportunities for insect and disease problems. Plants that are most susceptible to winter drought damage are new planted and non-established trees & shrubs. Following a good winter watering program will go a long way to maintaining healthy plants and turf through the spring and summer growing seasons!
- **Winter Mulching**
 - Apply mulch on exposed soil to help keep available moisture in and avoid evaporation
 - Applying mulch will help prevent freezing and thawing of the soil surface that causes plants to heave above ground and dry out.
- **Winter Watering**
 - Water at least once a month-- twice if temperature & exposure require it.
 - Water when there is no snow cover
 - Water when soil and air temperatures are approximately 40F
 - Apply water in the warmest part of the day between 10-2 PM
 - Water enough to reach 6-12 inches down in clay soils.
 - Water slowly and closer to the surface with a soaking type hose or slow trickle from the hose.
 - If surface of the soil is cracked, water twice to help cracks swell and close for higher water retention.
 - A good watering before you turn off your irrigation in the fall will be beneficial.
 - Apply water more frequently to southern and western exposures