

Planting Notes:

1. In good soil, dig a hole big enough for all the roots to spread out. In poor soil, dig a hole wider and deeper than needed for the roots, and partly refill adding a soil improver.
2. Break up compacted soil to improve drainage and aerate the roots.
3. Gently tease out the roots that have wound around the inside of the pot.
4. Keep the top of the root ball level with the soil surface.
5. Backfill and gently shake the plant up and down to ensure a good contact between root and soil. Once the roots are covered, continue treading more firmly until the hole is over-filled, leaving the soil slightly above the surrounding ground. 'Treading in' is most important when pit planting. Many failures are due to lack of firming. In heavy soils, do not firm so much that the soil becomes compacted.
6. Apply a layer of mulch.
7. Water the plants. Drench the soil with water.
8. Do not allow root balls to dry out. Keep planted areas weed free and topped up with mulch until established.
9. Stake trees until established

Lawn Prep:

De-compact soil if necessary. Add organic fertilizer to the soil (e.g. pelleted Chicken manure). Improve the soil where necessary, rake to a fine tilth and lay turfs. Gently roll or firm turfs with scaffold boards on completion. Water well and do not allow the turfs to dry out