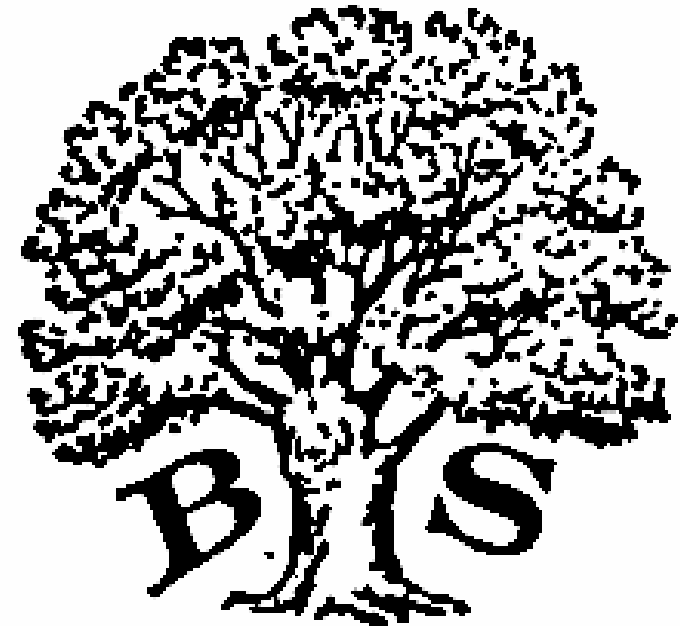


PLANTING GUIDE



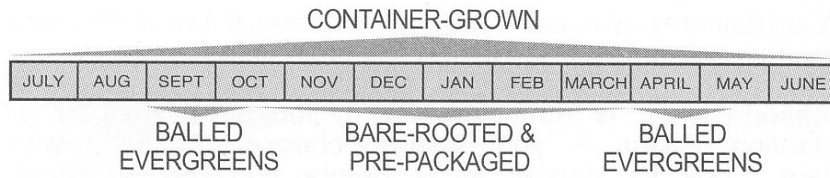
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BARLOWS
FORESTRY PRODUCTS

TIMING YOUR PLANTING



Container-grown

Planted all year, but it is advisable to avoid doing so during extremely cold and hot times, which in the UK is not guaranteed at any time.

Bare-root

These can be planted from October to March; again it is advisable to avoid planting during abnormally wet periods or if the soil is particularly heavy. If this is the case then it is best left to the later stages of the planting season. Ground should neither be waterlogged nor frozen during planting. The ideal condition of the soil should enable the following quick test – when squeezing a handful of soil, it should be wet enough to form a ball but dry enough to shatter when dropped on to a hard surface.

GENERAL INFORMATION

INITIAL AFTER PLANTING CARE

Once the new tree or shrub is in place it should be watered in thoroughly. Also bare-rooted plants will require the branches cutting back, approximately two-thirds of their length. Container-grown and balled plants need not be trimmed.

Evergreens may require additional care. Winter browning of the foliage can occur if planted in the autumn, therefore you may wish to consider protecting some with a plastic sheeting to avoid frost.

You may even wish to spray the leaves with water on warm days, as well as mulch around the plants stems.

Other factors to consider for planned plantings include:

- The site to be planted
- The soil type being planted (for plant suitability)
- Time of flowering (if applicable)
- Propagation requirements for the chosen plants
- Pruning requirements for the chosen plants

The information provided in this 'Planting Guide' is intended as a guide to assist you with your planting if necessary. With all horticultural and agricultural techniques there are many schools of thought and methods of best practice, the methods documented in this guide are therefore intended to act as a guide to you and are by no means definitive.

TREE PLANTING MIXTURE

“Treestart” A peat-free planting compost manufactured from a blend of Bark, Paper Pulp and Timber residues with added slow release fertiliser.

Product Specification

PH 6 – 7
Conductivity ADAS index 2 (500 m^s)
Particle size range of 0 – 15 mm
Bulk density 0.30 – 0.40 g/l

Element	Water Soluble (ppm)	Water Insoluble (ppm)
N	10	140
P	10	230
K	240	10
Mg	5	100

Plus other trace elements

SPACING YOUR PLANTING

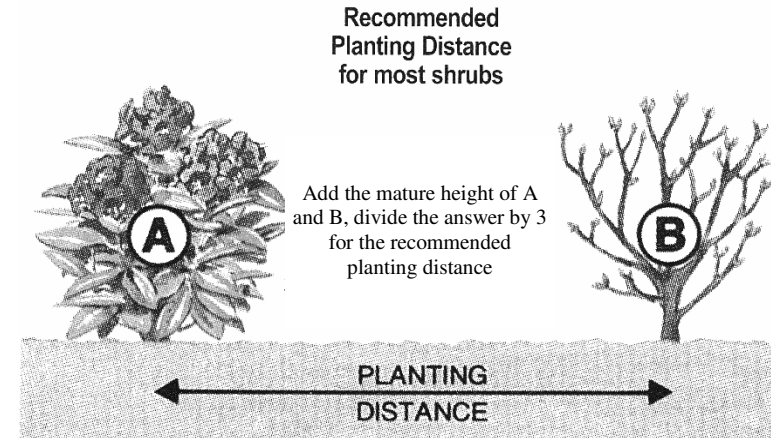


Figure 2

A common error is planting too closely. This is because the plants are small, so the tendency is to place them close to each other when initially planted. It is difficult to know what they look like when mature. The beds will look bare when planted at the recommended spacing, one suggestion is to use “fill-in” shrubs, which are to be removed as the main shrubs mature. This can be expensive so alternatives are to plant bulbs or bedding plants.

PLANTING

CONTAINER-GROWN PLANTS

Tree Planting Mixture

Mix the “treestart” and topsoil this is best in a wheel barrow and on a day when the soil is reasonably dry and friable. The mix is a 50:50 ratio, keep this mixture away from the elements until ready for

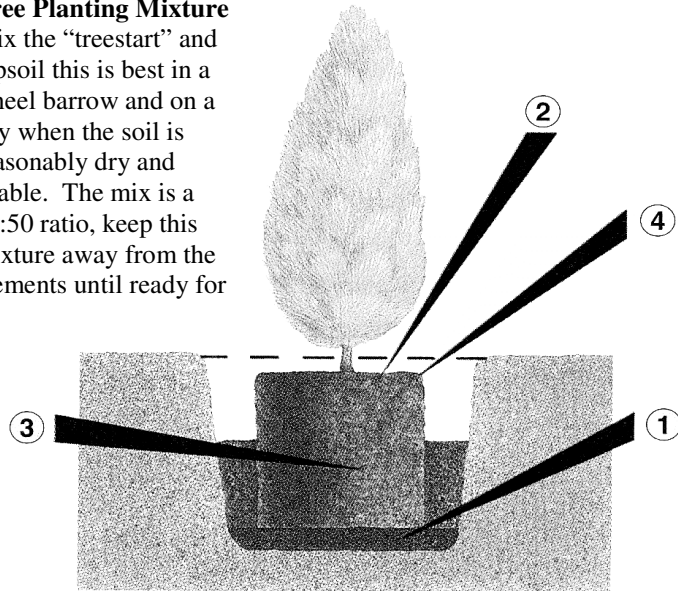


Figure 3

1. The hole should be deep enough to ensure the soil ball is 2.5cm (1”) below the soil surface when planted, the width of the hole should allow space for 7.5-10cm (3-4”) layer of planting mixture. There should also be a 2.5cm (1”) of planting mixture in the base of the hole.
2. The container should ideally be watered thoroughly at least an hour before planting. The plant should be removed carefully from its container and stand the root ball on a plastic sheet.
3. Examine the exposed surface ensuring to cut away circling roots and gently tease out some roots from the side of the ball, **DO NOT** break up the soil ball. Fill the spaces around the plant in the hole with the planting mixture and firm down.
4. After planting ensure there is a water holding basin around the plant, this only needs to be shallow. Ensure to water in after planting.

PLANT GUARDS

It is essential to ensure that the newly planted areas particularly hedges are provided with adequate protection from Rabbits and Deer.

there are a variety of methods available for providing the required protection whilst the plant(s) are at their most vulnerable, in other words young plants.

SPIRALS

The spirals we supply are manufactured from re-cycled PVC with added colourants and UV stabilisers. These guards should provide on average 4 years protection or upto 7 in sheltered growing areas, before they begin to breakdown.

It is recommended to allow the plant to protrude out of the top and to use ventilated spirals, unless they are to be used in areas where the site is to be heavily sprayed with weed killers.

SPIRAL LENGTH SUGGESTIONS	
ANIMAL	LENGTH (cm)
Voles	Not Recommended
Rabbits	45 - 60
Hares	75
Sheep	120
Roe Deer	120

HEDGING

Once the area to be planted has been decided, dig a 90 cm wide strip to house the plants. Remove the roots of perennial weeds and then mark out the position of the planting holes. Single rows can be planted if the costs need to be reduced and a quick cover is **not** needed.

Mark out the planting area with string and canes for the location of the plants in a hedge.

Set the canes at intervals of:

- 40 - 45 cm for shrubs (Privet)
- 60 - 75 cm for large shrubs and trees

Double row planting is ideal for spindly shrubs and where maximum cover is required as quickly as possible. Mark out the planting lines at 40 cm apart and put the canes in at 45 cm intervals along the two parallel planting lines.

Follow the planting guidelines given earlier depending on the type of plant being used. Figure 8 below illustrates the planting of a double row rural hedge mix, where 'X' indicates the position of plants.

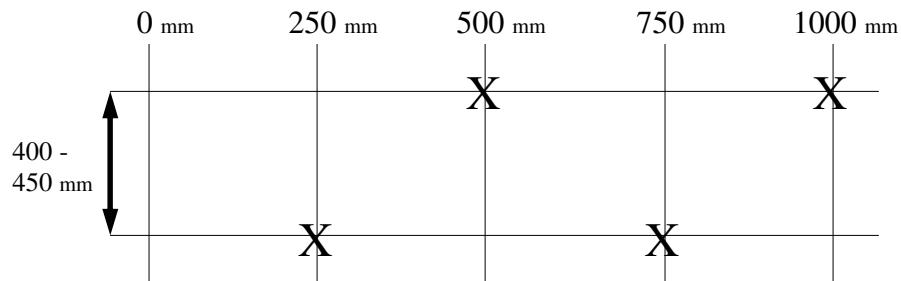


FIGURE 8

BARE-ROOTED PLANTS

1. Set a board across the top of the hole - hold the plant against the board and check the hole is the right size. The general rule of thumb is to ensure the hole is deep enough so that when the hole is filled the soil surface will be approximately in line with the original soil mark on the plant. It should be wide enough to allow the roots to be spread out evenly. The plant should be prepared for planting as shown in Figure 6.
2. Work some tree planting mixture around the roots. Shake the plant gently to enable the tree planting mixture to surround the roots, add further tree planting mixture and firm in the roots.
3. Half-fill the hole with more tree planting mixture and gently firm it

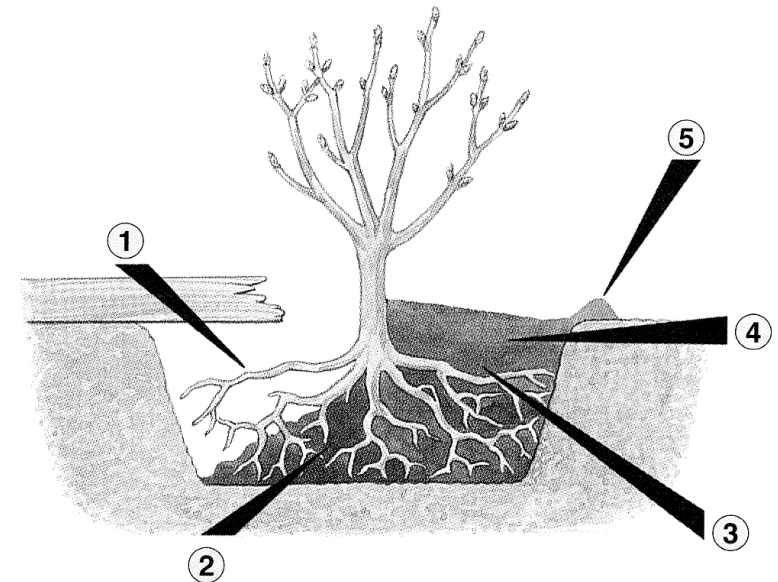


FIGURE 5

down, treading is ideal. **On no account should you stamp heavily.** Start the treading process from the outer edge of the hole and work gradually inwards.

4. Add further planting mixture to fill the hole. Tread down once again and then loosen the surface. Spread a little soil around the stem so as to form a low dome.
5. Build a shallow ridge of soil around the hole when planting is finished. The reason for this is to create a water-retaining basin. Ensure to water in after planting.

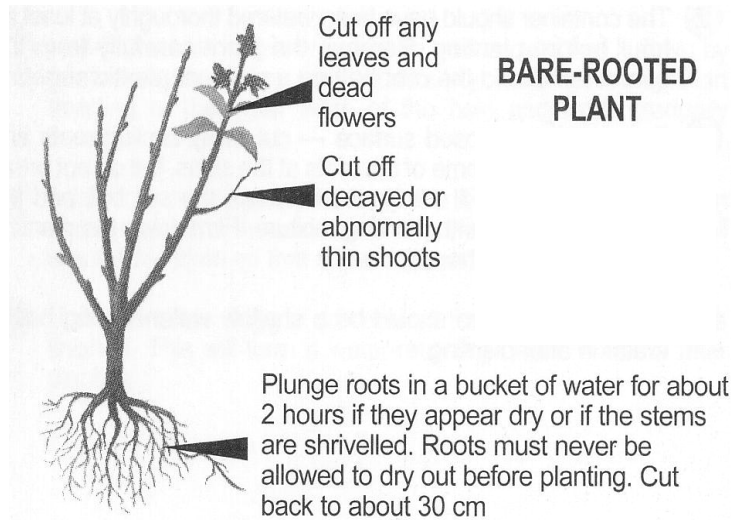


FIGURE 6

STAKING

All trees and tall shrubs should be staked when planted and not when it has been dislodged or blown over by strong winds.

Driving in a stake next to the stem is the traditional way to secure a tree but it is not recommended for container-grown plants as the soil ball would be disturbed. It is best to use the angled stake method illustrated below.

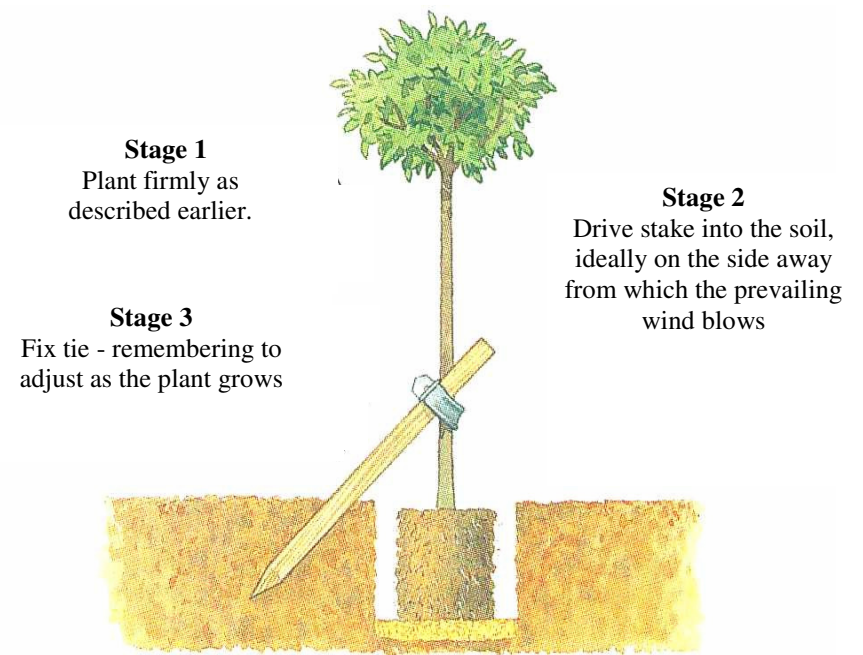


FIGURE 7