



1. Dig a hole wide and deep enough to cover the root system.
2. Remove seedling from the container taking care not to bruise the bark or remove soil around the roots.
3. Place the roots straight down in the hole in a natural arrangement.
4. Keep stones and twigs out of the hole (they create air pockets that dry out the roots).
5. Plant seedling slightly above the root collar swelling.
6. Cover with soil. Do not bury live branches or foliage, or leave any roots exposed to air.
7. Tamp soil firmly with your hands or toe to remove air pockets.
8. Create a mulched area around the seedling that is 50% larger than the spread of the branches and 2-4" deep. Wood or bark chips, oak leaves or pine needles are great mulch. Water regularly; do not allow seedling to dry out.
9. Place a small marker where your seedling is planted to protect it from lawn mowers, feet, and pets.

1. Dig a hole wide and deep enough to cover the root system.
2. Remove seedling from the container taking care not to bruise the bark or remove soil around the roots.
3. Place the roots straight down in the hole in a natural arrangement.
4. Keep stones and twigs out of the hole (they create air pockets that dry out the roots).
5. Plant seedling slightly above the root collar swelling.
6. Cover with soil. Do not bury live branches or foliage, or leave any roots exposed to air.
7. Tamp soil firmly with your hands or toe to remove air pockets.
8. Create a mulched area around the seedling that is 50% larger than the spread of the branches and 2-4" deep. Wood or bark chips, oak leaves or pine needles are great mulch. Water regularly; do not allow seedling to dry out.
9. Place a small marker where your seedling is planted to protect it from lawn mowers, feet, and pets.

1. Dig a hole wide and deep enough to cover the root system.
2. Remove seedling from the container taking care not to bruise the bark or remove soil around the roots.
3. Place the roots straight down in the hole in a natural arrangement.
4. Keep stones and twigs out of the hole (they create air pockets that dry out the roots).
5. Plant seedling slightly above the root collar swelling.
6. Cover with soil. Do not bury live branches or foliage, or leave any roots exposed to air.
7. Tamp soil firmly with your hands or toe to remove air pockets.
8. Create a mulched area around the seedling that is 50% larger than the spread of the branches and 2-4" deep. Wood or bark chips, oak leaves or pine needles are great mulch. Water regularly; do not allow seedling to dry out.
9. Place a small marker where your seedling is planted to protect it from lawn mowers, feet, and pets.

1. Dig a hole wide and deep enough to cover the root system.
2. Remove seedling from the container taking care not to bruise the bark or remove soil around the roots.
3. Place the roots straight down in the hole in a natural arrangement.
4. Keep stones and twigs out of the hole (they create air pockets that dry out the roots).
5. Plant seedling slightly above the root collar swelling.
6. Cover with soil. Do not bury live branches or foliage, or leave any roots exposed to air.
7. Tamp soil firmly with your hands or toe to remove air pockets.
8. Create a mulched area around the seedling that is 50% larger than the spread of the branches and 2-4" deep. Wood or bark chips, oak leaves or pine needles are great mulch. Water regularly; do not allow seedling to dry out.
9. Place a small marker where your seedling is planted to protect it from lawn mowers, feet, and pets.

HAPPY ARBOR DAY

Alpine Environmental Commission
www.alpinenj07620.org/ec

HAPPY ARBOR DAY

Alpine Environmental Commission
www.alpinenj07620.org/ec

HAPPY ARBOR DAY

Alpine Environmental Commission
www.alpinenj07620.org/ec

HAPPY ARBOR DAY

Alpine Environmental Commission
www.alpinenj07620.org/ec