



## AFTERCARE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

Below are a series of maintenance guidance to aid successful establishment of your new tree(s). If there are any concerns over the maintenance requirements please do not hesitate to contact Hillier Landscapes.

### Watering

The size of the tree on planting is an important factor in deciding how much irrigation is required. Below is a guide estimation as to how much water is required in the first year of planting.

Size of Tree	Volume of Water per week
12 – 14 CMG	25 Litres : 6 Gallons
14 – 16 CMG	35 Litres : 9 Gallons
16 – 18 CMG	80 Litres : 20 Gallons
18 – 20 CMG	80 Litres : 20 Gallons
20 – 25 CMG	100 Litres : 25 Gallons
25 + CMG	120 Litres : 30 Gallons

\*The quantities of water depend of factors such as soil type; tree type; weather conditions and time of year. Over watering of trees can be harmful.

- The initial irrigation should take place immediately after planting.
- The larger the canopy of your tree the greater the water loss through transpiration.
- Irrigation should be directed on top of the root-ball and *not* around it.

### Tree Ties

Tree ties are vital in assisting tree establishment as they prevent any wind rock. However, it is vitally important that in the growing season the ties are checked monthly to ensure that the ties are not cutting in to the cambium (Bark) of the tree. If left the ties will effectively cause death to the tree through 'strangulation'.

### Underground Guying

In the unlikely event that you need to tighten the guying then excavation down to the ratchet will be required.

### Fertiliser

Compost and fertilisers will be applied at time of planting and therefore there should be no reason to feed the tree in the first season. However, if the tree is showing signs of nutrient deficiencies within the leaves, appropriate fertilisers are recommended at the manufacturer's directions either through granular fertiliser at the tree base or liquid feeds directly onto the canopy. Generally the larger the tree the less likely it will require annual feeding.

In subsequent seasons feeding will depend on what the tree is grown for. For example, if the tree is grown for its leaves a nitrogen based fertiliser could be used but, if showy flowers are required then a fertiliser high in potash and phosphate is advisable.

### Pest and Disease

Pest and Disease usually occurs within the tree if the tree is under stress or lacking vigour. Therefore if the watering and feeding regimes are adhered to then you will limit the potential for infection. Also, if in the unlikely event that you need to prune the framework then it is advisable to limit the area of possible infection via smaller pruning cuts and abide to good husbandry techniques. If unsure then please contact us.

If your tree(s) are infected by pest or disease then you should consult with us to an appropriate course of action.

### Mulching and Weeding

It is important that competition for water and nutrients for the fibrous feeding roots is kept to a minimum and therefore it is advised keeping the area around the tree base weed free. Mulching should be undertaken to prevent weed growth, aid water retention, regulate temperatures around the roots and cuts down moisture loss from the soil surface where many fibrous roots are located. It can also draw nutrients out of the ground. Mulch should be applied to a depth of 3-4 inches and 12-18 inches larger than the root ball when planted.

Keep a diary of events if required.