

Key Points when planting

- **Pick the correct place for your plant**
- **Dig an appropriate hole**
- **Stake plant if required**
- **Water in well**
- **Fertilize**
- **Water often and deep until established**
- **Check plant occasionally for signs of drought and other problems**
- **Prune lightly if necessary**

Please note this is a guide only as plants differ in requirements from species to species.

Please ask staff if additional help is required.

Planting Tips

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Coromandel Native Nursery

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How to plant your shrub, plant or grass

- After choosing an ideal position to plant your plant dig a hole 100mm deeper than the pot the plant is in and 100mm wider in diameter than pot.
- Before the plant is planted you may place a handful of slow release native fertilizer in the hole.
- Place a small amount of loose soil back in the hole, so the soil level in the pot will be level with the surrounding soil.
- Take the plant out of the pot and place in the hole. Stake if required. Fill in the hole so that plant is at the soil level it was in the pot.
- You may make a well around the plant. Mulching is highly recommended to maintain moisture, but try not to mulch right up to the trunk to avoid collar rot.



Watering

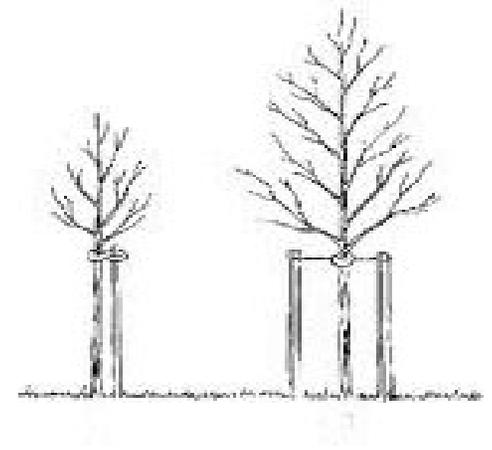
Water your plant in well and ensure root ball remains moist **until established**. Supplemental watering is very important for your plants first summer. Even though native plants are quite hardy and drought tolerant they must be established in the garden first. Plants and shrubs are most at risk when they are newly planted, because their roots systems need time to grow and spread and adequate water is crucial to this growth. This is particularly true when they are planted in an area such as the land around a newly built house. The soil in such an area has probably been packed down by heavy machinery during the construction process, and topsoil may have been removed and water tables and natural drainage patterns disturbed .



Water deeply and slowly so roots can absorb as much of the water as possible. The best time to water is early in the morning. If you water during the hot part of the day, as much as 50% of water evaporates. Spray is less effective than drip watering, because spray also tends to evaporate rather than sink into the soil. Water drops on leaves in sunlight can cause burning. Drought issues exist everywhere. Deep watering encourages plants and shrubs to sink their roots deeper, which will help them to survive future droughts.

Staking

Big plants and trees will require some staking until they are 'locked up' . Staking your new plant may include double staking if required until the plant is established.



As shown above two types of staking a tree

- Single staking for thin small trees
- Double staking for larger plants with narrow caliper

Ensure there is roughly one third of stake in the ground to keep the tree secure