

River Birch-*Betula nigra*

Family: Betulaceae

Size: Can grow 40-70' high and spread 30-40' wide.

Rate: Medium to fast growth; over a 20 year period can be expected to grow 30 to 40'.

Culture: Will survive in moist areas as well as drier soils. Extremely heat tolerant.

Landscape Value: Very handsome specimen tree for estates, parks, golf courses, campuses and other large areas.

Notes: The most widely distributed birch in the U.S.

Crape Myrtle - *Lagerstroemia indica*

Family: Lythraceae

Size: Can grow to 15' to 20' high and 8' to 10' wide.

Rate: Fast growth rate with up to 2' per year.

Culture: Full sun; prefers acid soils with pH 5.1 to 6.5.

Landscape Value: Excellent color tree to add to landscape. With beautiful deep purple-pink to white blooms occurring in the summer and autumn.

Notes: Cold hardy, excellent red-brown fluted bark, heat tolerant.

Other Trees Available:
Willow Oak
Southern Crabapple

White Oak – *Quercus alba*

Family: Fagaceae

Size: Can reach 80' high with a spread of 80' wide.

Rate: Moderate rate of 24-36" per year.

Culture: Can be transplanted at anytime except when ground is frozen. Can thrive in almost any soil type provided soil is well drained.

Landscape Value: Excellent shade tree to add to the landscape.

Notes: Can grow 20' tall in 10-15 years, but will probably take 100 years to get 80' tall.

Persimmon – *Diospyros virginiana*

Family: Ebenaceae

Size: Can grow 30'- 40' high and spread up to 30' wide.

Rate: Slow growing deciduous tree.

Culture: Prefers full sun, but can survive in part shade. Tolerates drought or wet soils.

Landscape Value: Plant for the fruit or wildlife.

Notes: Persimmon wood is prized for its beauty and extreme density.

Location:

Franklin County Farmers' Market
Shannon Village Shopping Center
Louisburg, NC

2015
Franklin County
Tree Give-Away
March 21, 2015

Franklin County Farmers' Market
9:00 AM



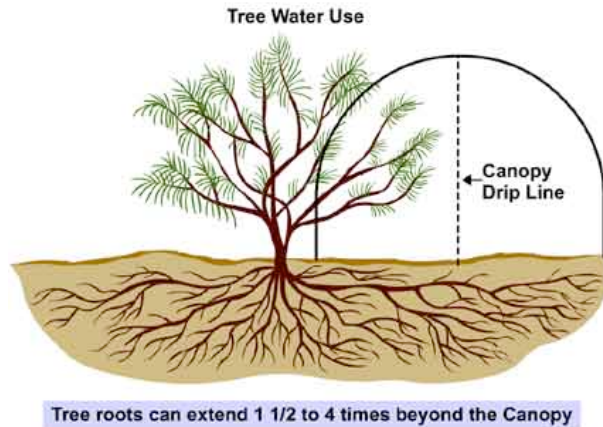
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Where Roots Really Grow

Roots need oxygen to grow, therefore compacted oxygen poor soils and soils under paved streets are not optimal for adequate growth. The framework of major roots lies less than 8 to 12 inches below the surface. When selecting your planting area, be aware that roots often grow outward to a diameter one to four times the height of the tree. Planting trees near wells and sewage systems could result in root systems tapping into these areas leading to costly repairs in the future.



It is recommended to apply fertilizer over the entire root zone of the plant. The amount applied depends on the area covered by the plants roots. The easiest and most effective method of supplying nutrients to the entire root system is through broadcasting. This method spreads granular fertilizer evenly over the entire root zone. Digging holes throughout the root zone is ineffective because feeder roots are in the upper layer of the soil and drilling puts fertilizer below feeder root level.

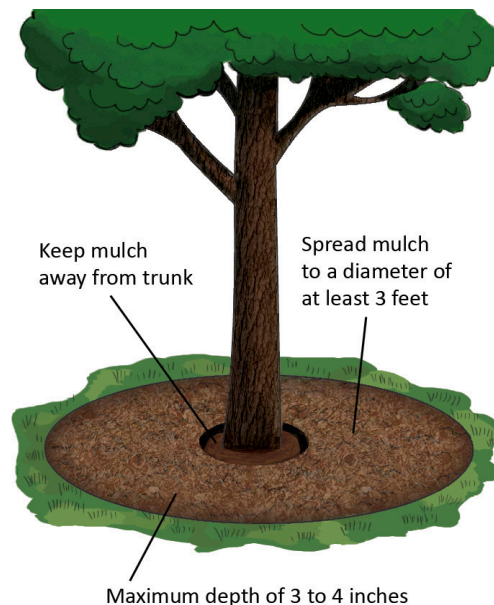
For more information on selection, planting, cultural practices, and environmental quality, contact the Franklin County Cooperative Extension Office at 919.496.3344 or visit our website at franklin.ces.ncsu.edu.

Fertilizing trees

In urban or suburban neighborhoods, trees and shrubs often need fertilizing because often good topsoil is completely removed and heavy machinery compacts fertile soil thus reducing its aeration and drainage ability. Plants are crowded by streets and sidewalks and must compete with grass for available nutrients.

Before you fertilize, take a soil sample to help determine what nutrients your plants need. If the soil test recommends lime, apply it. Lime balances the soil pH and helps plants absorb nutrients more efficiently. Fertilize young and newly transplanted trees annually for two years with slow release fertilizer to promote establishment in the landscape. Fertilize every two years until the plant matures if it is not already in fertilized turf. Fertilize mature trees and shrubs if growth seems inadequate.

Complete fertilizers contain the three nutrients plants need in the largest amount for optimum growth- nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). A fertilizer labeled "10-10-10" contains 10% nitrogen, 10% phosphorus, and 10% potassium, however a 50 pound bag of 10-10-10 contains only 5 pound of actual nitrogen. Try to find a fertilizer with a high percentage of water-insoluble nitrogen (WIN), as this is a slow release form of nitrogen that comes available when the plant needs it. It will also not wash away or leach through the soil into groundwater.



Planting Bare Root Trees

Successful trees begin with proper transport and planting techniques. Protect plant parts including roots, stems, and foliage from damage during transport.

Transplanting your new tree

Unpack your tree and soak in water for approximately 3-6 hours. Do not allow roots to dry out.

Dig a hole wider than seems necessary, approximately 2-3 times wider than the root ball, for roots to spread without crowding. Remove any surrounding grass and turn up soil within a three-foot circular area to aid in root development and nutrition.

All packing materials should be removed prior to planting. Plant the tree at the same depth it stood in the nursery, without crowding the roots.

Partially fill the hole firming the soil around the lower roots providing some stability. Shovel in the remaining soil firmly but not tightly packed with your heel. Construct a water holding basin around the tree and give it plenty of water.

After the water has soaked in, place a 2-inch deep protective mulch area 3 feet in diameter around the base of the tree but not touching the trunk.

Water the tree generously every week or 10 days during the first year.

Mulching Trees

Mulch is beneficial to trees by enhancing growth through various processes such as providing soil insulation, moisture retainment, weed control, prevention of soil compaction, and reduction in lawnmower damage. It also provides an aesthetically pleasing touch to a yard or street. To mulch around your tree, remove any grass within the mulch area approximately 3-10 feet in diameter, depending on the size of your tree. Pour wood chips or bark pieces 2-4 inches within the circle, but not touching the trunk.