



MORE DETAILS & REFERENCE MATERIALS

- **Wisconsin DNR: New Tree Planting**
<http://dnr.wi.gov/files/pdf/pubs/fr/FR0184.pdf>
- **Center for Urban Forest Research, Pacific Southwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service (2002): Fact Sheet #4: Control Stormwater Runoff with Trees**
www.forestsforwatersheds.org/storage/CUFR_182_UFfactsheet4.pdf
- **PATrees.org: Trees and Forests Reduce the Impacts of Stormwater**
www.patrees.org/trees-reduce-stormwater
- **Charles River Watershed Association: Stormwater Tree Pit**
www.crwa.org/projects/bmpfactsheets/crwa_treepit.pdf
- **USDA: Managing Stormwater for Urban Sustainability Using Trees and Structural Soils**
<http://urbanforestry.frec.vt.edu/stormwater/Resources/TreesAndStructuralSoilsManual.pdf>

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STORMWATER TREE CARE

Manage Water Where it Falls



Stormwater trees can hold rainwater on their leaves and branches, infiltrate it into the ground, absorb it through root systems, and evapotranspire it to the atmosphere. They can be planted in engineered soils and used with other types of green infrastructure.

INSTALLATION

The best time to plant a tree is in spring or early fall. This gives the tree time to root and adapt before being exposed to more extreme temperature and weather conditions during summer and winter seasons.

- 1 Choose the right tree for the right location—contact your local nursery for help.
- 2 Dig a hole 3 times the diameter of the container or root ball. The depth should be equal to the height of the root ball, never deeper.
- 3 Add ½ lb. of Milorganite per foot of the tree's height into the hole, then mix in with the existing soil.
- 4 Place the root ball into the hole and cover with the mixed soil. Do not bury over the crown (where the stem changes to root) or leave any roots exposed.
- 5 Add a 2-to-4 inch layer of mulch. Keep mulch a minimum of one inch away from the trunk to avoid pest and disease problems.

TIPS

- Before you dig, call **Digger's Hotline (811 OR 1-800-242-8511)**.
- For planting trees in clay soil: avoid "glazing" which occurs when the sides and bottom of a hole become smoothed, forming a barrier because water has difficulty passing through it. To avoid glazing, use a fork to work the bottom and drag the points along the sides of the completed hole.

MAINTENANCE

WATERING

- Water immediately after planting
 - 2 gallons of water per inch of trunk diameter (1 inch = 2 gallons, 2 inches = 4 gallons) daily for two weeks
 - Then every other day for 2 months
 - Then once a week until the tree is established
- Water as needed during extended hot and/or dry periods

FALL

- Rake and collect leaves
- Keep leaf piles clear of sewer/storm drains
- Dispose/recycle leaves per municipal code

ANYTIME

- Trim to provide clearance for street vehicles, utility lines and other physical objects
- Remove trash and debris, especially after severe storm events

CARE

- Prune to remove broken and dead twigs, sprouts that are growing out of the base of the tree, and rubbing or crossed branches
- Staking is only necessary if the tree is situated in a windy site. Stake for a minimum of one year *(NOTE: Evergreens rarely require staking)*
- Fertilize 3 months after planting the tree by applying ½ lb. of Milorganite per foot of tree height around the drip line *(the area directly located under the outer circumference of the tree branches. This is where the tiny rootlets are located that take up water for the tree)*