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PERISHABLE! TREES AND PLANTS

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PLANTING DIRECTIONS FROM **Brier Crest Nursery and Fruit Farm** **MT. CARMEL, ILLINOIS, Route 3**

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STUART E. PIERSON, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

No. 527

Nurseryman's Certificate

Urbana, Illinois,

This is to certify that the nursery consisting of Raspberry plants (twice inspected) strawberry plants and poplar and the premises of Briar Crest Fruit Farm, Edward L. McJilton, R. F. D. No. 1, Mt. Carmel, Illinois, situated at Mt. Carmel, Illinois have been inspected by a duly appointed inspector of this office and that said nursery and premises are apparently free from dangerous insect pests and plant disease.

This certificate is valid until _____,
Phil S. Haner, Superintendent

unless sooner revoked.
P. A. Geum, Chief Plant Inspector

PROPER PLANTING

Trees, shrubs, and flowers require immediate and careful attention for successful results in planting. They must not be exposed to the wind or sun before planting, and should be cultivated and watered after planting to assure quick establishment.

HANDLING UPON ARRIVAL

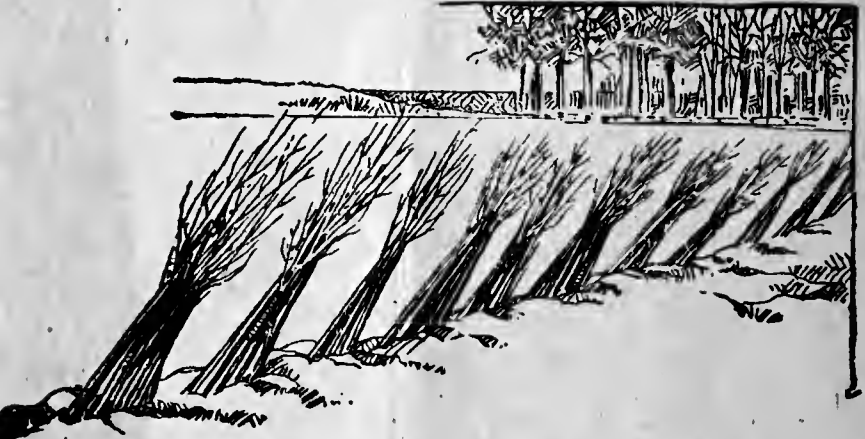
Receive your stock without delay and plant just as soon as possible. Plants received in freezing weather should not be opened until they have been put in a cool but frost proof cellar and gradually thawed out. The stock will not be injured if gradually thawed out in this way.

Stock which seems somewhat dry upon opening, should be buried in wet soil for a day or so. This will quickly liven the stems and make them ready for planting. Small bundles may be placed in tubs of water for the same results.

If possible plant at once. If weather conditions do not permit immediate planting, place bundles or boxes in a cool but frostproof cellar. Should planting be delayed more than one or two days, unpack stock and heel-in in a well-drained location.

HEELING-IN STOCK TEMPORARILY

Dig a trench sufficiently deep and wide to receive roots and at least a third of the top without crowding or breaking roots. Lean the stock bundles or trees at an angle, as shown in the cut, to save extra digging. Fine soil should be used so that the roots can be packed well to prevent air-pockets and drying out. Water when the ground is dry and heap the soil well about the stems of the stock. If trees or shrubs are to be heeled-in over winter, they should be well covered and all packing material removed to prevent mice from nesting and damaging stock.



Showing Method of Heeling-in Stock

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND

PREPARE BEDS BY
SPADING SOD UNDER.
PULVERIZE BY RAKING
AFTER BEDS ARE SPADED



SPADE DEEPLY

Spade and plow thoroughly and deeply, raking or harrowing the soil fine and leveling off to facilitate planting. Dig holes generously wide and deep to receive root system without crowding or cramping roots. Loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole so that the roots may grow "in" readily. Poor soil may be benefited by spading manure in sometimes in advance of planting.

PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING

Pruning stock at the time it is transplanted assures more rapid recovery, providing less heavy top to be supported by the roots which themselves are burdened with the task of re-establishing tiny feeding rootlets. Use a sharp knife or shears.

Trees. Remove about one-third of the top from average heavy tops, by clipping branch ends and removing small branches and interfering limbs. Cut off frayed or bruised roots just above the point affected. Leave one branch or stem to develop into a leader.

Shrubs. Thin out the tops of many branched shrubs, removing old wood, and cut back average plants about one-third. Hydrangeas should be cut back to the ground. Remove frayed or damaged roots as directed above for Trees.

Fruit Trees. Trim roots as advised for Trees above. Peach, Cherry, Apple, Pear and Plum stocks, in branched sizes, should be pruned so that three to five branches, well placed about the trees, should remain. Leave a leader for developing. One year grades usually whips, should be topped to the desired heading out, usually from 12 to 30 inches.

Raspberry, Blackberry, etc. Are usually supplied cut back. Tops should be removed to about 6 inches from ground when planted.

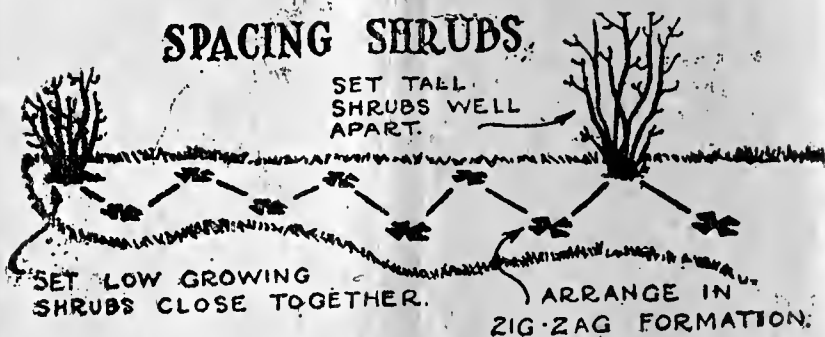
Grapes. Cut back roots proportionately to development. Tops should be removed, leaving one stem with three to four buds.

Roses. Cut roots as advised for trees and shrubs, removing bruised and broken parts. Cut tops back to three to four buds on each stem.

Privet Hedge. Cut tops back to four to six inches above the ground to insure dense base growth. Set slightly deeper than stocks stood in the nursery.

PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

SPACING SHRUBS



Set trees one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, as shown by the collar or bark at top of roots. Shrubs should be set at the same depth or slightly deeper than in the nursery. Spread roots out naturally and work in pulverized soil about the roots, tramping firmly with the feet. If soil is dry, water well before hole is filled with soil. Lastly, fill the hole level, but do not mound up, as this tends to shed water away from roots and holds back growth. Don't tramp down the top soil, but leave loose to prevent baking and cracking.

KEEP ROOTS COVERED TO PREVENT DRYING OUT

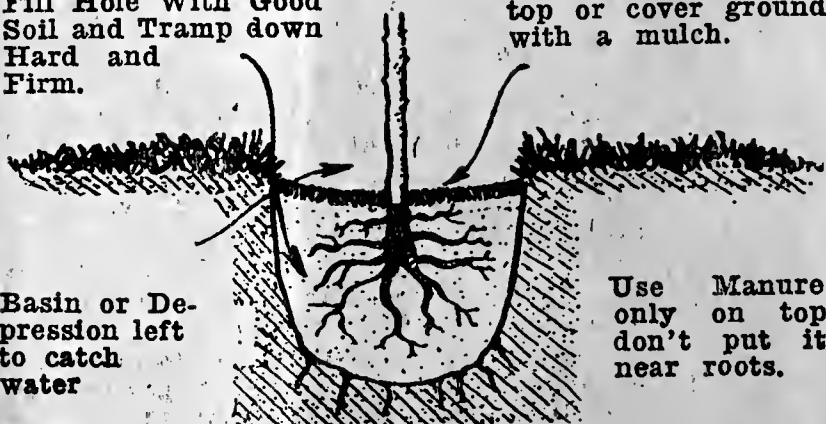


Fill Hole With Good Soil and Tramp down Hard and Firm.

Leave Loose Soil on top or cover ground with a mulch.

Basin or Depression left to catch water

Use Manure only on top don't put it near roots.



EVERGREENS

Dig Hole a Foot Larger than ball of earth. Set tree a trifle lower than it stood in Nursery.

Fill Good Soil around ball. Pack firmly or settle by filling hole with water. Remove surplus soil.

Loosen Burlap at top of ball and roll back or cut off.



Leave loose soil or a mulch on top.

Evergreens should be set a trifle lower than they stood in the nursery. Dig the hole a foot larger than the ball of earth about the roots and fill in with good loamy soil, packing firmly by tramping or settling by filling hole with water. Loosen burlap at top of ball and roll back or cut off, but don't remove entire burlap covering.

Perennials are best planted with trowels, dibbles, or similar hand tools. Remove badly injured or dried up leaves. Trim long straggling roots back and cut out bruised or damaged parts. Plant so that roots spread out or extend down naturally. Don't crowd into small holes. Plants with crowns should have the crowns slightly below or at the surface of the ground.

Grapes should be planted along the same lines as shrubs. They require rich soil for best results and a few bones placed in the bottom of the hole will provide rich feeding later on. Trim roots slightly and cut back tops well.

Plant Rhubarb 3 feet apart with buds one inch below ground level; Asparagus one foot apart in furrows 6 inches deep. Fertilize Rhubarb with manure every year; also Asparagus when through cutting in June.

Currants and Gooseberries should be set about 4 feet apart and cut back about one half. Every year after fruit has been gathered trim off old wood and burn. Raspberries and Blackberries should be set 3 to 4 feet apart. After fruiting cut out old canes and burn, leaving a few vigorous new stems for the following year's crop.

BULBS

Spring blooming bulbs, such as tulips, narcissus, hyacinths, etc., should have good garden soil with natural drainage. Sand added to heavy ground will greatly benefit bulbs.

Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli and Lilies require good garden soil, a sandy loam being productive of best results. Place lily bulbs slightly on their sides so that water may drain away and prevent rotting in wet seasons.

PROPER PLANTING DISTANCES

SHADE TREES

Large trees, such as Elm, White Ash, etc. 30 to 50 ft.
Medium trees, such as Linden, Birch, etc. 25 to 40 ft.

SHRUBS

IN BORDERS AND FOUNDATION BEDS

Dwarf Kinds ----- 1½ to 2 feet
Medium Kinds ----- 2 to 3 feet
Tall Kinds ----- 3½ to 6 feet

PERENNIALS

Average Kinds ----- 1 foot
Tall and bushy kinds, such as Peonies, Mallows,
etc. ----- 3 feet

EVERGREENS

Pines and Norway Spruce are among the most rapid growers and should be spaced according to spread-growth. Other kinds, of slow growth, spread from two to eight inches a season. As a rule, plant for the purpose desired, immediate effect, close together ultimate development, rather well apart.

FRUIT TREES

Apples, Cherries ----- 30 to 40 feet apart
Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces 15 to 25 ft.
Grapes ----- 6 by 6 ft. to 8 by 10 ft. apart
Currants, Gooseberries 4 by 6 ft. to 6 by 8 ft. apart
Blackberries, Raspberries, etc. -----
----- 3 by 6 ft. to 6 by 9 ft. apart
Dwarf Fruits ----- Half the above general distance
Asparagus ----- 1 ft. apart; rows 3-4 ft.
Rhubarb ----- 3 ft. apart

ROSES

Roses require thorough cultivation of the soil and are gross feeders, necessitating rich ground or heavy fertilizing for best results. Plant all graft-joints so that they are at least three inches below ground level to prevent the strong root system of the rose stock from sending up shoots which will smother the budded top variety.



Firming Dirt Around Root.

Bush Roses ----- 2 to 2½ ft. apart
Hybrid Teas ----- 1½ to 2 ft. apart
Hybrid Perpetuals ----- 2 to 3 ft. apart
Climbing Roses (trellises, walls, fences, etc.) 8 to 16 ft.
Climbing Roses (Banks, ground covers, etc.) 2 to 4 ft.

CARE AFTER PLANTING

Cultivation: Keep soil loose on top to conserve moisture by hoeing shallowly until the first of August. After this time it is well to allow stock to harden and mature for wintering.

Mulching: Grass clippings, straw manure, or marsh hay will serve instead of a dust mulch to conserve moisture and keep down weeds where cultivation cannot be given.

Watering: Water thoroughly rather than sprinkle lightly. Give the soil all the water it will take at one time. No more need be applied for several days as a rule when this is done.

Fertilizing: Barnyard manure is one of the best mediums of enriching the soil. When this cannot be secured, a balanced commercial fertilizer may be used with good results.

Trimming, generally, should be done immediately after the bloom fades. In this way no blooming wood for the following year is cut off. Hydrangeas should be cut back severely each fall or spring to increase bloom size and general growth of the plant. Fruit trees should be kept open in the center and pruned yearly to eliminate excess wood. Remove all old wood on currants and gooseberries yearly after fruit is gathered. Raspberries and Blackberries should receive similar treatment, leaving a few vigorous stems for the succeeding crop. Grapes require severe cutting back each spring, early in March before the sap starts. Generally, it is well to pick first year blossoms on fruits to strengthen stocks.

STRAWBERRIES

Remove old leaves and treat as for perennials. Large quantities may be planted by opening a hole with a spade and inserting roots into opening, allowing them to spread out in fan shape. Press the soil tightly and leave the top mulch loose. Crowns should be at or slightly below the ground level.

PLANTING HEDGE



Dig one side of trench straight and place plants against this side to get a straight planting. Set Hedge a trifle lower than they were in nursery to get dense growth at the bottom.

AFTER CARE

Frequent cultivation after planting will maintain a dust mulch on top of the soil to conserve moisture and continue growth. Hoeing rather shallow gives best results in this respect and keeps beds free from weeds and orderly in appearance.

In dry spells, artificial watering is strongly advised. Don't sprinkle. Water thoroughly. If a hose is used, remove the nozzle and let the water soak into the ground until saturated down to the roots. No further water is needed for several days if this is followed. Watering in the evening or in early morning is best.

Fertilizing in the fall acts as a winter mulch and enriches the soil for the next season's showing. Manure should be applied on top of the soil. It may be spaded in when well-rotted, but should never be placed next to the roots of plants.

Shrub beds and circles cut about trees look much better when trimmed up with a spade occasionally during the summer. Ragged edges about shrub areas and weedy beds destroy much of the beauty of plantings.

Occasional trimming of rank shoots will keep stock in balanced, compact growth. Trees given early attention in the development of a good head and leader will repay the slight attention necessary.

Insect pests should have immediate attention. There are three classes of parasites to combat. First insects which eat the leaf and stem tissue; second, insects which suck the sap from the leaves and stems; and third, fungous, and scale conditions, which attack leaves, stems, and bark. The first should be combated by a stomach poison such as Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, etc. The second, by tobacco or nicotine solutions, Black Leaf 40, etc., when confined to the leaves or stems; and by more caustic or corrosive solutions, such as Lime-sulphur, Kerosine and Soap Emulsion, and Fish Oil Emulsion, when confined to branches and stems. Dormant spraying for scale and egg infestations is most successful, as spraying with corrosive solutions when in foliage will remove foliage if the solution is of full strength. Rust and Mildew are best combated by Bordeaux Mixture.