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PLANTING AND CARING FOR YOUR HEMLOCK SAPLING



www.SaveGeorgiasHemlocks.org
Hemlock Help LineSM 706-429-8010
Save Georgia's Hemlocks
#SaveGeorgiasHemlocks

Save Georgia's Hemlocks
37 Woody Bend
Dahlonega, GA 30533

Save Georgia's Hemlocks needs volunteers to work on hemlock projects (treatment, sapling rescue, planting, and more), staff our booth at fairs and festivals, and help with special programs. If you would like to be a SGH volunteer, email info@savegeorgiashemlocks.org. Memberships and charitable donations are also vital for us to continue our good works. Your contribution will help us continue to raise awareness about the threat to our hemlocks and the practical solutions that are available to save these valuable trees on public and private property. If you would like to make a tax-deductible contribution [Save Georgia's Hemlocks is a registered 501(C)(3) non-profit organization], please make your check payable to Save Georgia's Hemlocks and mail it to:

The Hemlocks Need Your Support

You Are Making a Difference

Thank you for adopting this little hemlock. It is an Eastern Hemlock, also called Canadian Hemlock.

By planting it and caring for it as it grows up, you will be helping to preserve these beautiful trees that are in danger of being wiped out by the invasive insect, hemlock woolly adelgid.

Hemlock stands are of vital importance to wildlife, water and air quality, local economy, and basic quality of life, and their loss would create problems of enormous scope and dire consequences.

If you would like more seedlings for planting or want to learn more about what you can do to help save the hemlocks, please call the Hemlock Help LineSM 706-429-8010, email info@SaveGeorgiasHemlocks.org, or visit www.savegeorgiashemlocks.org.



Eastern or Canadian hemlocks (*Tsuga Canadensis*) are not poisonous; see <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=TSCA>.

The poisonous hemlock (*Conium Maculatum*) is a completely different plant; see <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=COMA2>.

Planting and Care Instructions

1. As soon as you get your little potted tree home, place it in a shady spot, keep it watered, and plan to plant it as soon as possible..
2. Choose a semi-shady, well-drained site to plant your Hemlock. Dig the planting hole 2-3 inches deeper than the soil in the pot and 3 times as wide.
3. Mix the soil removed from the hole with a good soil amendment in a ratio of 2/3 original soil to 1/3 soil amendment. If available, also add 2 cups of worm casting, composted hen manure, or mushroom compost per gallon of soil mix. Put 2-3 inches of this soil mix back into the hole.
4. Carefully remove the little tree from the pot by turning it upside down in your hand over the planting hole. Do not disturb the root ball.
5. Place the root ball in the hole and refill the hole half way. Sprinkle 1 teaspoon of a water retention product around the roots, and then fill the hole the rest of the way up with your soil mix. Firm the dirt with your foot to eliminate air pockets. Don't make a "watering saucer." The planted tree should now be sitting at grade.
6. Apply 3 inches of shredded hardwood mulch from the trunk to the drip line. Then pull it back a couple inches so it's not touching the trunk.
7. Immediately after planting, water thoroughly and slowly. For each gallon of pot size, give 1 gallon of water, 1 capful of Miracle Gro Root Stimulator, and 2 ounces of Bayer Advanced Tree & Shrub for 1 year of protection against the hemlock woolly adelgid.
8. During first year, give a gallon of plain water weekly if you don't have rain. Check your tree frequently for signs of adelgids (white cottony egg sacs on underside of branches),

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