

## **Lake De Turk Wildlife Package Plantings 220 Total bareroots**

### **Wildflower Meadow (120 trees/shrubs) See map below**

**Wintercreeper Replacement** - Gray Dogwood (3), Hazelnut (4)

**East Edge of Old Willow Stand** - Elderberry (5), Chokecherry (5)

### **Five Blocks Along Riparian Corridor, move from east to west -**

Block 1 - Paw Paw (12)

Block 2 - Gray Dogwood (4), Am. Plum (3)

Block 3 - Black Cherry (5), Hazelnut (5), Shagbark (4)

Block 4 - Hazelnut (5), Black Chokeberry (10)

Block 5 - Paw Paw (8)

### **West Edge of Former Tennis Court (along Arbovitae) - Wash. Hawthorn (10), Am. Plum (10)**

### **Slope Along Goodnight Rd. - Black Cherry (7), Persimmon (10), Wash. Hawthorn (5)**

Note: This slope planting is only a suggested planting. Good sized mulch rings and mowing would be required around them. If this area is deemed to need too much maintenance, then these species could be used with other groupings.

### **Old Parking Spot (23 Trees/shrubs)**

American Plum (7), Shagbark Hickory (10), Gray Dogwood (6)

### **Ferguson Clearing (12 Shrubs)**

Gray Dogwood (7), Hazelnut (5)

### **Lake Inlet (36 shrubs)**

Elderberry (15), chokecherry (5), Black Chokeberry (10), Hazelnut (6)

### **Dam Area (29 Trees)**

Persimmon (10), Black Cherry (8), Shagbark Hickory (6), Washington Hawthorn (5)

## **Planting Instructions**

Shrubs should have 6' spacing. Trees should have 10' spacing.

Keep bareroots moist until planting. Keeping them in buckets of water on the day of planting while moving around is ideal.

Flagging each plant with bright marking tape will help in locating trees and shrubs through the growing season and for maintenance purposes.

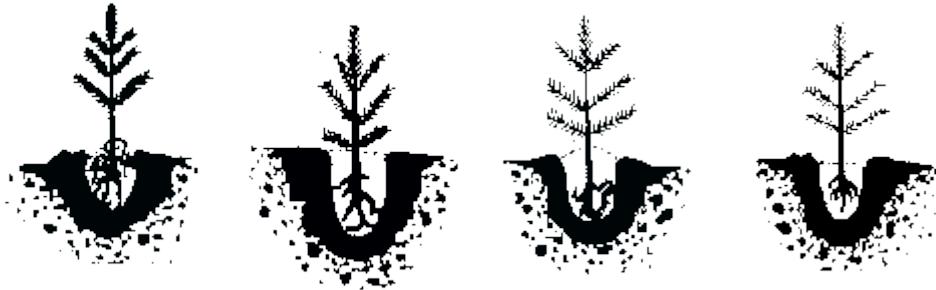
Planting areas are figured with a zig-zag line and/or triangular pattern.

Upon planting, a deer repellent such as Liquid Fence should be applied to each tree.

### **Planting Depth** (from <http://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/3619.htm>)

A properly planted seedling should have the root collar (zone between root and stem) even with ground level. Seedlings planted too deep, too shallow or J-rooted (tap root facing up) will not take full advantage of the seedling's capacity to produce roots and foliage. An improperly planted tree is much less likely to survive.

<b>too shallow</b>	<b>too deep</b>	<b>j-root</b>	<b>just right</b>
Some roots are exposed above ground level.	Much of the stem is underground level.	Roots are forced into the hole, causing root ends to be facing up.	Root collar is even with ground level; roots running down.



## **First Year Maintenance**

Re-applying repellent three to four times during the year will help reduce deer browse. More applications may be needed if browse is noticed.

Reducing competition from weeds is ideal, either through mowing or weedeating. In some circumstances, tall vegetation often helps hide small trees and shrubs from browse. With that said, vegetation should not be allowed to grow up so much that the new plants are smothered.

Usually, watering bareroots through the growing season is not done. However, in situations of drought or in drier areas (such as the former tennis court and upland slopes), watering through the summer will give the new plantings a higher chance of survival.

# LDCD Wildflower Field - Wildlife Packet Plantings, Spring 2016

