

INSTALLING BARE ROOT PLANTS



PRAIRIE MOON NURSERY®

STORAGE & PLANTING OF BARE ROOTS

ARRIVAL OF SHIPMENT: Bare root plants come to you dormant, packed in slightly moist peat moss. They should be planted in the ground as soon as they are received, even if there is a chance of snow or frost.

BARE ROOT PLANTS CAN BE PLANTED DURING COLD WEATHER OR ANY TIME THE SOIL IS NOT FROZEN.

STORAGE UNTIL PLANTING: If you are unable to plant right away, it is important to keep your plants cool and slightly moist (not wet), spritzing with only enough water to maintain the moisture within the peat moss.

Spring and Fall plants can be stored in a refrigerator (34-38° F) or in a cool, shady spot for a short time.

Summer dormant roots can be kept at room temperature or refrigerated before planting.

***Our guarantee does not cover roots that were not stored properly, or installed promptly (within 7 days of arrival).**

GROWTH IN THE BAG: If you are receiving your plants later in the spring, they may have some new growth which will straighten out as the plant matures. Follow the recommended planting depths.

SITE PREPARATION & PLANNING: Remove all unwanted weeds and vegetation. Existing weeds will compete with new plants for water, sun, and nutrients. A more natural appearance will be achieved if plants are grouped by species or scattered randomly. We have plant spacing recommendations in our catalog and on our website. Trees/shrubs: soak roots in a bucket of water for up to 12 hours to rehydrate before planting.

ROOT PHOTOS: Our bare root plants will arrive with a root photo printed on the bag label. These photos illustrate the optimal depth and orientation for planting. Photos can also be found at [prairiemoon.com](https://www.prairiemoon.com) on each species page. If a photo is not available, then choose from the five categories specified in the "ROOT EXAMPLES" section of this instruction sheet.

PLANTING: Prepare the soil by loosening it with a fork, spade, or rototiller. Make a planting hole wider and deeper than the largest root. Hold the transplant at the proper depth (see ROOT EXAMPLES or root photos included with your order) and backfill the hole with dirt, being sure to firm the soil when finished. ***Our guarantee does not cover any roots transplanted into pots or other containers.**

MARK YOUR PLANTS: We suggest marking the location of any new plant in a garden with a garden tag on a sturdy stake that will stay in place through the establishment phase. This will help to ensure that the plant receives the early care that it might require. It can also ensure that a garden plant is not mistaken for a weed. For recommended products, search "Marker" at [prairiemoon.com](https://www.prairiemoon.com).

WATERING: Water your transplants thoroughly as soon as possible after planting. If you are planting into a large area, stop periodically to water what you have already planted. This is especially important on warm, sunny, or windy days. If planting into moist soil in the fall or early spring, continued watering may not be necessary unless drought conditions follow. Late spring plantings may need to be watered throughout the first summer. Consider setting up an irrigation system or drip hose. Mulching can enhance retention of soil moisture. Be sure to leave an opening in the mulch for the plant's crown to emerge. Your plants will overcome transplant shock more readily if they are watered thoroughly at frequent intervals for the first few weeks.

FURTHER CARE: Keep your plants well weeded. Shade or partially shade any plants that continue to wilt after being watered. Providing shade or partial shade for a couple weeks after planting is helpful for early-growing species, especially if they have new leaves when you receive them. Once established, and barring any unusual weather patterns, your plants will need no further care if you have chosen the proper plants for your habitat. Some plants may benefit from being divided after 3-4 years.

***These are perennial plants. We do not guarantee they will bloom the first growing season.**

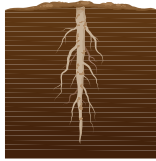


The root photo on each package label illustrates optimal depth and orientation for planting.

ROOT EXAMPLES

DIFFERENT ROOT TYPES HAVE DIFFERENT PLANTING NEEDS

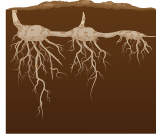
TAP ROOT - Plants with tap roots have a long, tapering central root system with few branches. The growing top or “crown” on tap-rooted plants should be planted at least 1” below the soil surface. It is better to plant a little too deep than too shallow.



FIBROUS ROOT - Most of our plants that do not keep top growth should be planted with their growing buds about 1/2 to 1” below the soil surface. Again, it is better to plant too deep than too shallow.



RHIZOMATOUS ROOT - Plants that are propagated by rhizomes. These “runners” spread horizontally. Plant approximately 1” below the soil surface.



BULB/CORM - These plants produce fleshy, underground storage organs, much like a potato or tulip, and should be planted at a depth of about 3x the diameter of the bulb. Some exceptions are:

Wild Hyacinth - bottom of bulb 4” deep

Blazing Stars – depth of 2x the diameter

*Search “bulb” at prairiemoon.com for more planting specifics.



FERNS - All ferns should be planted shallowly, approximately 1/2” below soil surface, except for the Ostrich Fern, which keeps its scaly growing top above the soil surface. Keep ferns well-watered the first year.

CACTI - We sell unrooted pads, which should be planted with the cut end inserted into the soil and buried up to about 1/2 of the length of the pad. Dormant pads dry up and appear dead. This appearance is normal. The cacti will “revive” as the growing season progresses.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND WOODY VINES - These should be planted at the same depth as they were grown in the nursery. The soil level is usually indicated on the stem where the color changes from a lighter brown to a darker brown.

GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES - Most are fibrous or rhizomatous. Plant with the crown just below the soil surface.

SEASONAL SPECIFICS:

SPRING: Follow ‘Planting’ and ‘Watering’ advice on reverse side. Try to plant on a cool, overcast day, if possible. While planting, keep the plants shaded and in a bucket with some water. This is especially important for fibrous roots and for all roots when installing on sunny days.

SUMMER: The dormant state of these early spring-bloomers/ephemerals makes them easy to plant in summer. Next spring they will resume growth at their usual time.

FALL: Moderate weather conditions make fall a good time for transplanting. Most transplants will start new root growth even into October. Follow ‘Planting’ and ‘Watering’ advice on reverse side.

The onset of winter weather creates alternate cycles of freezing and thawing; this can cause frost-heaving and root damage during the long winter and spring extremes. To discourage this temperature change in the top layer of soil, cover the planting area to hold in winter cold and moisture.

To do this, wait for the ground to freeze, with night temperatures of 32° F or lower. Our roots arrive to you in October, so this will likely be many weeks after your initial fall transplanting. *Covering too early, on unfrozen ground, may allow rodents to dig down and consume roots.*

Apply a 2-6” layer of what you have available: leaf litter, straw, wood mulch, etc. Cover close to the plant base.

In early-spring, after freeze-thaw cycles have passed, remove the winter cover. Spring growth may be inhibited if your plant is not uncovered.





ABOUT OUR BARE ROOTS & PRODUCTION:

Native plants transplant most successfully when they are dormant. Accordingly, we dig our plants from outdoor beds and ship during optimal transplanting seasons: spring (April/May), fall (October), and summer (August) for some ephemeral species.

Most of our plants are at least one growing season old. Many are two years or older. We are among the few nurseries still employing this production method, which is labor-intensive but plant-friendly.

All our plants are grown for sale, never wild dug. Since digging of wild plants can deplete and destroy local native plant populations, it is important to be aware of the origin of commercially sold plants.

PRAIRIE MOON NURSERY[®]

NATIVE PLANTS FOR GARDENING AND RESTORATION

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