



Planting Guide

BEFORE YOU PLANT: PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

When you are planning a planting site ask yourself:

- ◆ Are you trying to create shade?
- ◆ Is your planting area bordering a stream?
- ◆ What type of natural area are you trying to restore?
- ◆ Is it a wetland, a riparian area or lowland forest?
- ◆ Consider nearby structures: Are there utility lines nearby?
- ◆ Consider height, width, branching and roots of a mature plant. Do they potentially interfere with structures including sidewalks, septic tanks, and buildings?
- ◆ Consider growth rate and type: Can the plant be aggressive? How big will it be within 5 years? Is it only one stem, or a patch?
- ◆ Final product: How do you want a mature landscape to look like?

To learn more about different types of ecosystems and their functions, please visit: <https://nr.tulaliptribes.com/Topics/Wetlands>

Bare root plants are first year seedlings, sold in bundles, excellent for reforesting large areas at low costs.



Pros: Cheap, easy to plant, great value.

Cons: Longer time to grow and provide erosion to grow, may not be available everywhere.

Potted plants are the most common to find and they come in one, two and five gallon pots, as well as in burlap bags.

Pros: Instant landscaping; fast growth and establishment.

Cons: More expensive and more labor intensive to plant.

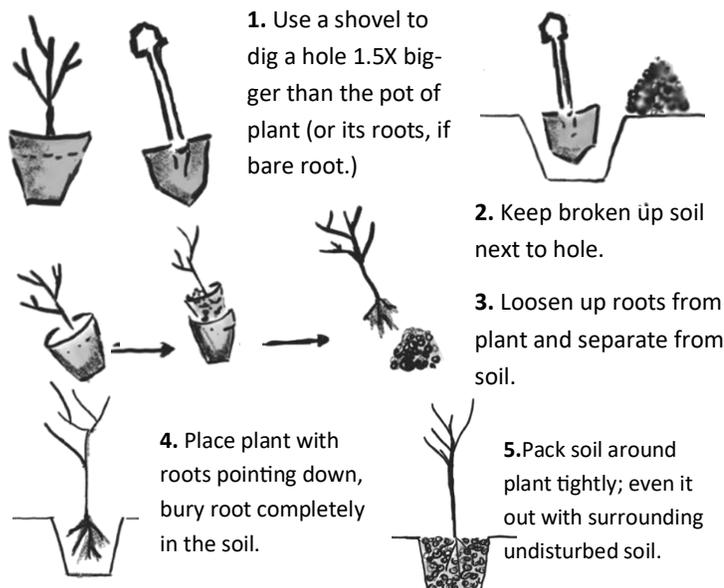


Live stakes are cuttings from a fast growing shrub or tree and can be planted to sprout a new tree. Cuttings can be collected from a tree on your property in late fall or winter when the plants are dormant.



Left: *dibbler tool for planting stakes.*

PLANTING POTTED AND BARE ROOT PLANTS



PLANTING TIPS

- ◆ To test if you've packed the soil well, do a tug test, pulling gently on the new plant at the top. The plant shouldn't pull out.
- ◆ Water generously after planting, and mulch the area to ensure the plant retains water for longer and prevent weeds.
- ◆ If you can, plant in fall. Plants develop roots in winter efficiently.

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Flat top →

*When collecting cuttings from a tree or shrub, make sure the bottom of the stake is angled and top is flat.

Angled Cut →

How to plant: The buds should point up. Push in the stake 2/3 of its length in the ground in late fall or early spring.

Pros: Inexpensive, easy planting, good survivorship, and coverage.

Cons: Only some species can be staked: willows, cottonwoods, dogwoods and some berries.

Types of plants

- ◆ **Trees**—they usually grow slower than other vegetation, much taller (over 15 ft tall); with large trunks, and can provide great shade in the summer (deciduous) and year round (evergreen).
- ◆ **Shrubs**—can be woody, leafy, deciduous or evergreen. They usually fill spaces in the understory, and many native shrubs can do well in partially shaded conditions. Shrubs are usually medium height (6-16 ft at maturity) and width. They grow fast and grow in dense patches.
- ◆ **Ground Cover and grasses**— Different type of grasses, sedges, rushes and forbs can be used as a ground cover. They serve as a low maintenance alternative to lawn grass, provide habitat, improve water retention properties of the soil, and improve erosion control.



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Newly planted bank with dogwood stakes

Images source

<https://lizzieharper.co.uk/2019/05/invasive-japanese-knotweeds-telling-species-apart/>

<http://iscmv.ca/invasives/detail/108>

<https://www.knotweed.ie/the-plants/himalayan-knotweed/>

How to plant: The buds should point up. Push in the stake 2/3 of its length in the ground in late fall or early spring.

Pros: Cheap, Easy Planting, Great survivorship. And coverage.

Cons: Limited species can be staked, willows, cottonwoods, dogwoods and some berries.