

Information About Your New Redbud:

The Eastern Redbud tree, *Cercis canadensis*, is a small deciduous tree that displays an abundance of pink blossoms in the spring. It has large heart shaped leaves during the summer and long seedpods that attract wildlife in the fall. The Eastern Redbud is effective as a single specimen, in a grouping, or in a shrub border, and is particularly nice for small residences.

The Eastern Redbud has low water requirements and does well in many soil types. It does not, however, tolerate permanently wet soils. It may not bloom until its third year as it establishes its root system and initial growth.

The Eastern Redbud can be used in full to partial sun. It thrives in woodland plantings and will grow best if it is transplanted when young.



MATURE HEIGHT 20-30 Feet

MATURE SPREAD 15-30 Feet

MATURE FORM Round

GROWTH RATE Rapid

SUN EXPOSURE Full Sun to
Partial Shade

SOIL MOISTURE Moist

SOIL TYPE Widely Adaptable

FLOWER COLOR Pink

FOLIAGE COLOR Green

FALL COLOR Yellow-green



About IPL Trees for Tomorrow



The Trees for Tomorrow program, a partnership with IPL, Indy Parks and Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, has planted more than 13,000 trees in the Indianapolis area since 1990. IPL provides the funding for the trees, as well as program promotion. The program goals are to

1. Significantly increase plantings of public trees in Indianapolis (and surrounding IPL service areas).
2. Provide care to those trees to enhance their longevity.
3. Educate the public about the importance of trees to our quality of life; planting the "Right Tree in the Right Place."



About Indianapolis Tree Board

The Indianapolis/Marion County Tree Board is a twelve-person board that includes representatives of academia, utilities, community organizations, tree care businesses, the local development community and City departments. The mission of the Board is to increase overall tree canopy coverage and quality within Marion County. It provides recommendations to the Mayor of Indianapolis and local government agencies on tree-related policy. The Board also monitors the urban forest and provides tree-related educational opportunities.



About Plant A Million™

The Plant A Million project is sponsored by the Hoosier Heartland RC&D Council and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts of Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Monroe, Morgan and Shelby Counties in Central

Indiana. Initiated in 2004, the goals of Plant A Million are two-fold:

- 1) To educate the public on the proper planting and care of trees
- 2) To plant a million (or more) mostly native trees in the ten-county area by 2014.

You can help Plant A Million reach its goal and to significantly improve the health and quality of life for residents of Central Indiana.

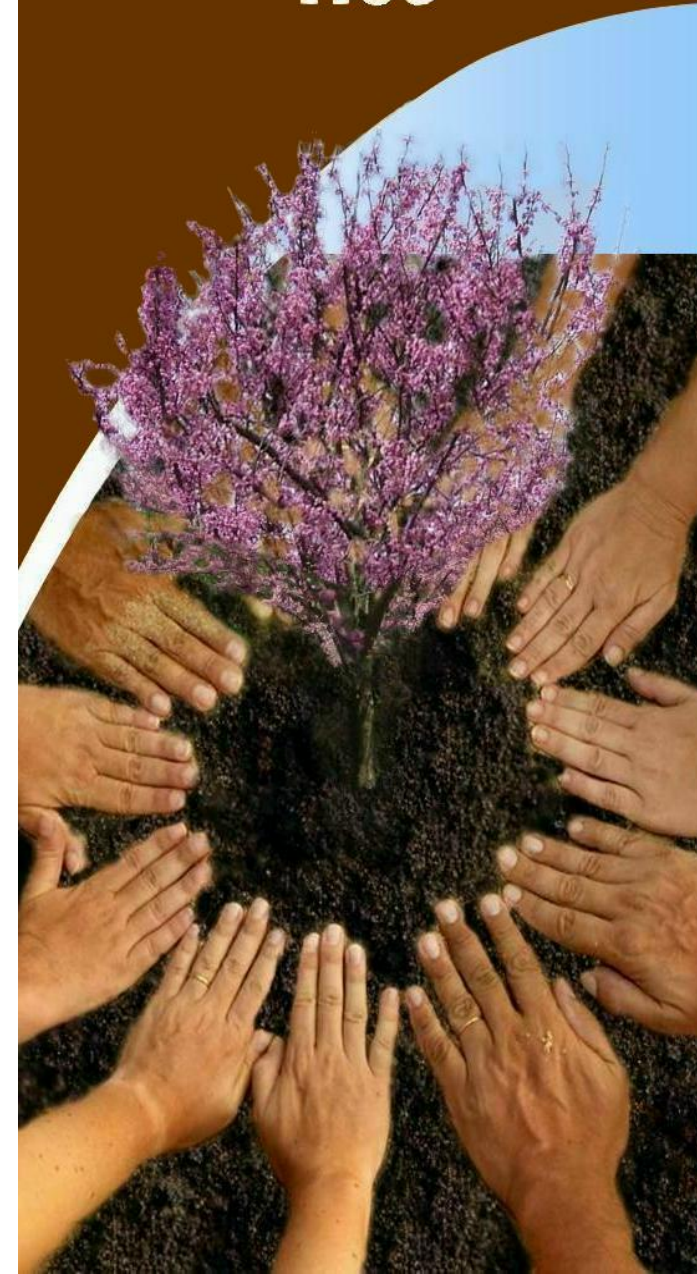


About Hoosier Heartland Resource Conservation & Development Council

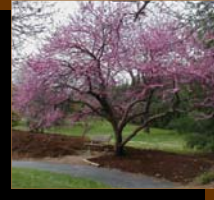
Since 1969, Hoosier Heartland has carried out over 600 projects to improve our natural resources and quality of life for residents in Central Indiana. We are a nonprofit 501(c)3 organization of volunteers who work to bridge community needs with resources, funding, and expert technical assistance to put into action projects that protect, conserve, and enhance the environment, quality of life, and economic base for residents. RC&D is a unique USDA program that blends public and private partnerships to accomplish local goals. Hoosier Heartland is sponsored by your Central Indiana County's Commissioners, Extension Service Board, and Soil and Water Conservation District Board.

The Hoosier Heartland RC&D Council and its partnering organizations are equal opportunity providers and employers.

How to Plant Your New Container Tree

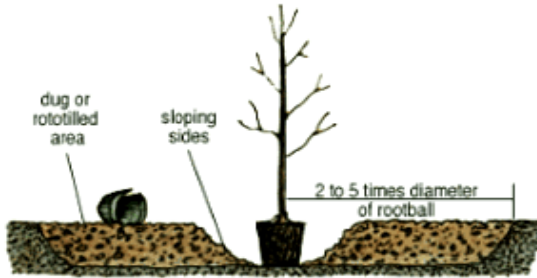


How to Plant A Container Tree...



Do not plant this tree within 20 feet of power lines!

Right Tree Right Place



1 MOISTURE

Grass and weeds rob young trees of needed moisture. So the first step in planting is to clear away all growth in the area 2 to 3 feet away from where the tree trunk will be. It is easy to check the cleared area by simply setting the container and tree in the middle.

2 PLANTING HOLE

Take time to properly prepare the hole. An old time true saying is that it is better to plant a "\$20 tree in a \$50 hole that to plant a \$50 tree in a \$20 hole!" Dig the hole at least two times the diameter of the container. Three times is better. If the hole is being dug in a clay soil, roughen the sides by picking chunks out of the slicked sides of the hole with a screwdriver, knife or other tool. If you are planting the tree in the yard of a newly constructed home

where trucks and other equipment have compacted the soil, spade or till an area 6 or 8 feet in diameter to allow the young roots to penetrate the soil. Determine the hole depth by placing the container and tree in the hole. The trunk flare (swollen or thickened part of the trunk just above the roots) should be at or slightly above ground level.

3 ROOTS

Remove the container and check for roots that may be circling around the root mass. If any are found, loosen them with your fingers or a dull instrument. If the circling is severe, prune the problem roots away. Circling roots can "girdle" the root mass and strangle the tree. Place the tree in the hole. It is important to use the soil that you dig out of the hole to backfill around the roots. Place the soil about half way up the root mass. Soil amendments such as peat moss are not a good idea because the roots will remain in that area and not move laterally into the original soil.

4 WATER

Unless the soil is very poor, do not add fertilizer. Pour three to five gallons of water in the hole and allow time for it to soak into the surrounding soil. This helps to form a bond between the soil in the hole and the backfilled soil as well as providing the tree roots a good soaking. It may take several minutes for the water to soak in but it is important to take the time and do the job right.

5 SOIL

Replace the remaining soil around the root mass. As you fill the hole, it is important to firm the soil to remove any air pockets. But do not tamp the soil with your feet or other method. This can compact the soil and make the necessary air and water circulation a problem. Leave a slight depression for rainwater to collect. You can also completely fill the hole (not above the trunk flare) and build a three to four inch ridge around the outside of the hole area for a water holding basin.

6 TREE WRAP

It is a good idea to protect the young tree with a vinyl or other wrap. The wrap should be removed in the spring but likely can be used again in the fall. This wrap reduces rodent, sunscald and winter freeze damage and the white color even alerts lawn mower operators to stay their distance.

7 MULCH

Finally, place a 2-inch deep layer of organic mulch over the entire cleared area. Mulching is one of the most important things you can do for a tree. It helps to imitate the natural forest conditions where trees grow best. Do not pile the mulch up around the tree and create a "mulch volcano". This only provides a place for diseases and rodents to damage the tree.

For more information on how to plant and care for your tree, go to www.plantamillion.org.