



Tree Staking

All newly planted trees should be staked no matter where the situation and site.

Staking is required to prevent root rock* in newly planted trees giving time for the roots to start forming thus slowing down establishment. All newly planted trees should be staked for at least three years. After three years your tree should have an established root system that can sustain the growth of the tree into the future.

There are many different opinions about how to stake a tree and much discussion on which is the correct method.

General Guidelines

- Tree stakes should have at least a third of their length below ground level in order to provide a solid hold and to be effective
- Stakes should be inserted on the side of the prevailing wind. This ensures the tree is blown away from the stake and prevents any damage from rubbing
- Insert a tree buckle/spacer between the tree and stake to prevent rubbing of bark which can cause disease to enter via the wound
- After 3 years the tree should be self-sufficient and above ground stakes can be removed
- The larger the tree, the more staking will be needed
- Some situations will call for an anchoring system that is used under the soil surface with no fixtures showing above ground. These are known as Tree Anchors

What tree, what stake?

Different trees will require different staking systems:

- Bare root tree - Single Stake
- Root ball tree - Single Stake/Double Stake/Tree Anchor (dependent on tree size/girth size)
- Container grown tree - Single Stake/Double Stake/Tree Anchor (dependent on tree size/girth size)

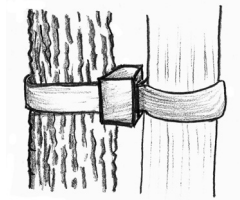
Methods

Single Stake: Insert stake to a third of its length below ground level. Secure to the trunk by tree strapping/tree tie. Normally for smaller trees. Good for standards and multi-stem trees.

Double Stake: 2 or 3 stakes on either side or equally spaced around the tree. Secure to the trunk by tree strapping/tree tie. Good for windy sites.

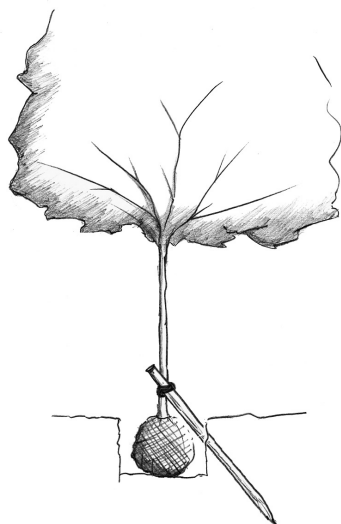
Angled Stake: Insert stake at 45° angle. Angle towards the prevailing wind. Secure with tree strapping/tree tie. Good for use on sloping sites.

Tree Anchors: See Platipus Plati-Mat Tree Anchor System Factsheet for installation. Used with very large trees. Used where stakes could be considered unsightly.

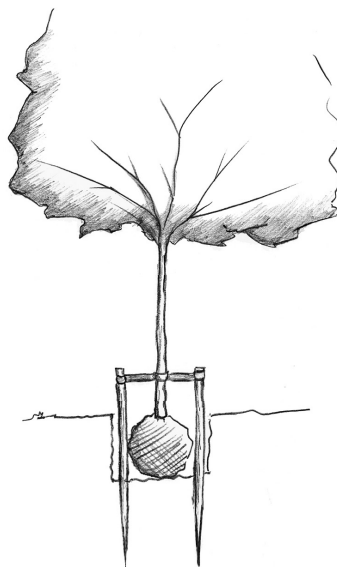


TREE TIE

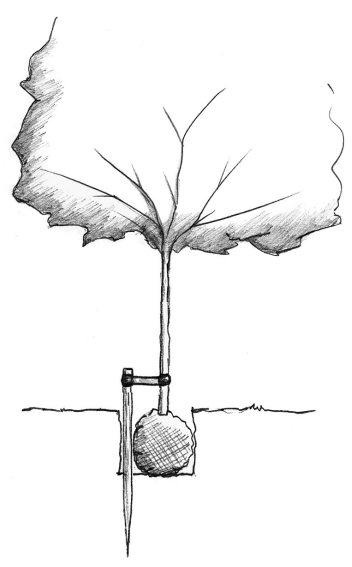
* Root rock is when a tree moves in the wind causing damage to newly formed roots.



ANGLED STAKE



DOUBLE STAKE



SINGLE STAKE