

WHAT DOES “FALL DIG HAZARD TREE” MEAN?

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The following is a list of Fall Dig Hazard Trees from Princeton Nurseries. These trees seem to do best if planted in the spring. They are highly intolerant and have a high risk of failure if dug in the fall.

Each species of tree has a different set of characteristics because they evolved to grow best in slightly different places. In regard to balled and burlapped trees, one common factor is that the larger the rootball dug at the nursery, the better the chance of survival for the tree once it is planted. Also, the longer a tree stays in the ground at a nursery, the bigger it gets and the more valuable. For this reason nurseries usually prefer to dig

trees just before they will be shipped.

Trees that are shipped in the fall are usually dug in the fall and trees that are shipped in the spring are usually dug in the spring. Therefore, whether transplanting or buying one of these trees it is best to do it in the spring.

If you absolutely must transplant one of the trees listed below during the fall season, be sure to dig an oversize rootball and give the tree plenty of water in its new hole. These steps will provide your tree with the best chance of surviving long-term in its new location.



Most oak trees (see acorns, below) and all stone fruit (see above) trees are fall dig hazards.



FALL DIG HAZARD TREES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple
<i>Betula</i> varieties	Birches
<i>Carpinus</i> varieties	Hornbeams
<i>Celtis</i> varieties	Hackberries
<i>Cercidiphyllum</i> varieties	Katsuras
<i>Crataegus</i> varieties	Hawthornes
<i>Fagus</i> varieties	Beeches
<i>Halesia</i> varieties	Silverbells
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Raintree
<i>Liquidambar</i> varieties	Sweet Gums
<i>Liriodendron</i> varieties	Tulip Trees
<i>Malus</i> —in leaf	Crabapples
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum Tupelo
<i>Ostrya</i>	Hophornbeams
<i>Prunus</i> —all stone fruits	Plum, almond, apricot, cherry,
<i>Pyrus</i> varieties	Pears
<i>Quercus</i> —all but <i>Q. palustris</i>	most Oaks
<i>Salix</i> —weeping varieties	Weeping Willows
<i>Sorbus</i> varieties	Mountain Ashes
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> varieties	Silver Lindens
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> varieties	Lacebark or Chinese Elms
<i>Zelkova</i> varieties	Zelkovas