

# BURLAPPING IN LANDSCAPING

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# INTRODUCTION

Burlapping refers to the process of moving an established tree from one site to another. It is a substantial treatment, and trees require time to recuperate. Because of the wide structure and form of the tree root system, tree transplantation frequently requires the removal of a large number of roots. Tree transplanting is an old procedure used to conserve, maintain, or salvage individual trees that are at risk of being cut down, destroyed, or damaged for a number of reasons. Transplanting older trees in an upright posture, where the full canopy may be preserved without trimming or bending branches, is becoming more prevalent in upmarket construction projects with adequate commercial or green heritage significance. Trees weighing from 50 kg to 50 tonnes have been transported.

Metropolitan cities like Delhi, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, and Noida are using this approach to develop fast vegetation. The Karnataka government has initiated a tree transplantation campaign in Gadag, Hubballi, Bangalore, and Mysore. Tamil Nadu State began the same around Salem roads. Ramachandra Appari in Hyderabad successfully transplanted over 35000 trees beside roads and construction sites (Green Morning Horticulture Private Limited). In Andhra Pradesh, Kadiyam nurseries also focus on tree transplants (Satyadeva nurseries). Tree transplantation is far more expensive than sapling plantation, but the plant's age, aesthetic value, and size are all important considerations. There are certain extraordinary trees that cannot be transplanted.



## TYPES OF TREE TRANSPLANTATION

- 1. Bare root:** Bare root plants are dug out from nursery fields in the spring or autumn. After the dirt is removed from the roots, plants are stored in humidity and temperature-controlled conditions for the winter. Plant them in the early spring, before they begin to

grow. Bare-root trees are less expensive to produce than trees grown in other systems because they are easier to excavate, store, and export. (Vandergriff, Clatterbuck, 2012)

2. **Packed stock:** Packaged trees and shrubs are bare root plants whose roots have been packed with peat moss, shingle tow, or similar moist substance. Plant them in the early spring, before they start to grow. Before planting, keep the packing cool, dark, and damp. As bare root plants, handle these plants.
3. **Containerized:** Containerized trees and shrubs are harvested as bare root material from the nursery in the spring or autumn. They are then placed in a container with a special growing medium before being sold.
4. **Container grown:** The bulk of the life of container-grown stock has been spent growing in a container. Container-grown plants have less transplant shock since their roots are not disturbed during the planting process. Plant them at any time during the growing season. Plant root systems that have outgrown their containers may be deformed, resulting in girdling roots. Large plants in a container may get root rot. These plants' root balls must be split open or pushed apart to

remove any girdling or circular roots that may develop later.

5. **Field-Potted :** Nursery stock that was grown in the field and then potted refers to plants that were pulled out with the ball of soil still attached. Field dirt will not promote good plant development in a container, so sell and plant them in the spring. Planting and excavation should cause as little disturbance as feasible.
6. **Tree spade:** A tree spade, a tool that digs up a mound of earth including the plant and portions of its roots, is commonly used to transfer bigger plants. The sizes of tree spades for evergreen and deciduous trees vary. There are two varieties of tree spades available: 90D and 100D.
7. **Balled and Burlapped (B&B):** Balled and burlapped trees and shrubs are planted with a hard ball of dirt around their roots, which is then securely fastened with burlap, twine, and, on occasion, a wire basket. A cracked, damaged, or dry soil ball can cause serious injury to the roots. In the soil ball, the stem should not bob up and down. In the spring, summer and autumn, plant B&B stock. The fundamental drawback of B&B trees is that around 95 percent of the tree's original root system remains in the field.



# TECHNIQUES FOR PROPER PLANTING

1. Look up to see wiring or lights
2. Make a deep or broad hole
3. Locate the main root and correct any root flaws.
4. Insert tree into hole
5. Set tree straight
6. Raise top root 1-2 inches above landscaping dirt
7. Eliminate artificial materials
8. Refill the hole with dirt and firm the root ball.
9. Add mulch.
10. If necessary, stake and trim.



# EXAMPLES OF TREES SUITABLE FOR TRANSPLANT

Ashoka tree, Jujube tree, Dalberjia sissoo, Pletophorum , Arjun, Pipal, Banyan, Fig tree, Mahua, Amla, Semal, Teak, Pendula, Gulmohar, Mango, Pongamia tree, Oredoxa regia, Phoneixv sylvestris, Tamarind tree, Java plum tree, Oak trees, Woodeyia bifurcate, Jack fruit tree, Mulberry, Pine trees, Hack berry.

# EXAMPLES OF TREES UNSUITABLE FOR TRANSPLANT

Poplar, Eucalyptus, Prosopis juliflora, Leucaena leucocephala, Acacia tortilis, Casuarina.