

GREENMAX

Habitat Preparation



Application:

- Habitat preparation for trees in urban areas
- No adverse effects on cables and pipes
- Easy work procedure
- Long-term effect

Habitat preparation:

Planting trees requires a solid preparation. In a well-prepared planting hole trees will root much easier and produce a more direct growth. In many cases planting holes are prepared by replacing the existing soil with 'good' tree soil. However, this method has several drawbacks: for instance what should be done with the present soil, should it be sampled, removed or mixed and reused? And what should be done with the cables and pipes on site? In addition, more problems may occur after a number of years: a planting site may become a drainage site, because compaction is found to occur after all in the 'good' tree soil and interfering layers with a 'flower pot effect' are created by the transitions between the present soil and the one added later. These habitat problems cause stagnation in growth and reduce the vitality of trees. As a result of this reduced vitality the trees are attacked by pests like lice and leaf miners, which in turn reduces photosynthesis. This sends the trees into a downward spiral. In addition, compost is often used in traditional tree soil, in which the soil life has for the greater part died as a result of the high temperatures that occur during the composting process. Therefore the organic matter is not or poorly converted in the habitat and there is hardly any symbiosis of soil life with the root system.

The principle:

The principle of our habitat preparation system is both simple and effective. Low-pressure aeration is used to create numerous soil cracks in the current soil layers. These cracks are filled with organic matter, lava pellets and living biological preparations. To the roots of the new trees it seems as if they are taking the place of the dead and already decomposed roots of their predecessors. As a result they grow easily in the created cracks (forest situation) and absorb the injected substrate. Through the application of lava pallets the cutting could be recom-

pacted. Despite the compaction the lava pallets ensure that the cracks remain rootable for trees and that the active roots continue to have a good oxygen exchange. The living biological preparations consist of numerous tiny organisms that provide trees with nutrients in particular in the longer term. These preparations have been supplemented with soil fungi (mycorrhizae) that fuse with the roots (symbiosis).



A tree root has found the already decomposed root of its predecessor and is using the released nutrients for its growth.

The cracks created with the GDI method imitate a forest situation, as a result of which the roots develop easily and the 'flower pot effect' is avoided.



The applied cracks enable a good spread of the root system. The injected organic matter supplemented with active soil bacteria and soil fungi also converts the available soil environment into nutrients that can be absorbed by trees.

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Properties:

- Excellent watering/drainage
- Injection of the right mix of bacteria and mycorrhizae
- Soil is not (re)compacted
- Where necessary organic matter can be added to the underground habitat
- Only natural fertilizers and soil improvement agents are used

Application of units:

M ³ rootable	Injection points	Injection depth	Trees of 3d size	Trees of 2nd size	Trees of 1st size
6 m ³	8	-30-60 cm	x		
9 m ³	12	-30-60 cm	x	x	
12 m ³	14	-30-80 cm	x	x	x
15 m ³	17	-30-80 cm		x	x
20 m ³	22	-30-90 cm			x
25 m ³	28	-30-90 cm			x

Injection depth depends on groundwater level.

Soil profile	Stable worm compost	Lava pellets	Biovin®	ecto- and endo-Mycorrhizae
Sandy soil	80%	20%		x
Paving sand	80%	20%	x	x
Tree sand	70%	30%	x	x
Clay soil	60%	40%		x
Loam	60%	40%	x	x
Granules	80%	20%	x	x

Substrate can be adjusted to soil profile and composition on site.

Advice:

When creating a habitat the various activities should be well-coordinated. It is for instance advisable to carry out the improvement of the subsoil before the definitive paving takes place, so that after the treatment of the soil no repaving has to be done. When planting trees it is also advisable to improve the earth around the root ball and not exchange all of the earth. This may create interfering layers, causing stagnation in growth.

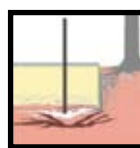
Specifications:

Specifications are available on our website or from our office.

Application of GDI (GREENMAX Dry Injectable):



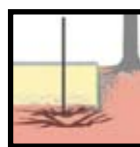
A lance is injected into the soil to a depth of approx. 80 cm.



Once the spaces have been filled the lance is inserted higher and more cracks are created.



High air pressure is used to create cracks in the soil.



These cracks are also filled with substrate.



Low air pressure is used to fill the resulting space with substrate.

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