



MASTER GARDENER
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

CMG GardenNotes #634

Tree Staking and Underground Stabilization

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Staking became a routine procedure when trees were planted in deep holes and the trees sank and tilted as the soil settled. In the *Science of Planting Trees*, where trees are set on undisturbed soil and a ring of soil is firmed around the base before backfilling, staking is not needed in many landscape settings.

Consequences of Staking

The consequences of staking with traditional methods that wrap and hold the trunk include the following:

- The tree grows taller, faster.
- Staking (the lack of tree movement) slows root spread.
- The tree has less growth in trunk caliper near the ground but more near the top support ties. Staking often produces a reverse trunk taper that increases the potential for storm damage.
- Staked trees experience more wind damage than unstaked trees of equal height (the top of the tree is not free to bend in the wind).
- Bark is often damaged by the ties. In a survey of 10,000 street trees, 90% were damaged by the ties.
- If the stake is close to the trunk, it can develop uneven xylem growth where the stake shades the trunk, making the trunk tilt to the side. Keep stakes at least 6 inches away from the trunk.

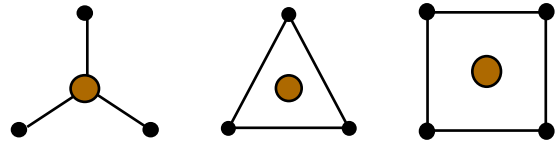
Purposes of Staking

No Staking – In most home landscape settings, no staking is necessary if the tree is set on undisturbed soil (where it cannot sink and tilt), with soil firmed around the base of the root ball before backfilling. Exceptions include the three types of staking below.

Protection Staking is used where the tree needs protection from human activities, such as the football game on the front lawn or from passersby along a street planting.

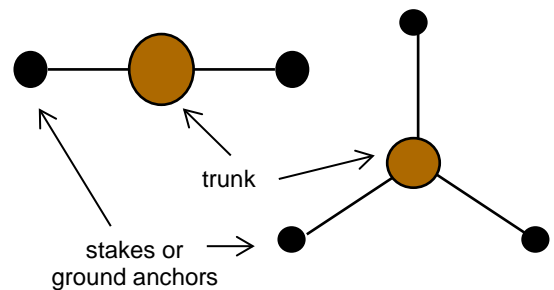
Protection staking may include standard staking techniques with three or four posts and straps or a structure surrounding the tree but not actually touching the tree trunk. [Figure 1]

Figure 1. Configurations for protection staking



Anchor Staking – In areas of high winds, anchor staking may be needed. When anchor staking small trees, use two or three straps along the trunk about 18 inches above the ground. [Figure 2]

Figure 2. Configurations for anchor staking. Anchor staking may be needed in areas of high winds.



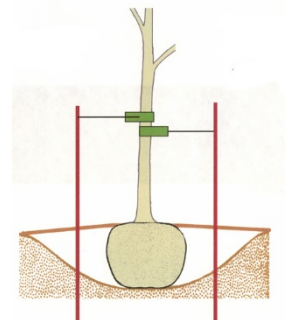
Support staking – If the tree has a floppy trunk that is not self-supporting, support staking will be needed. Straps would be located six inches above the point where the tree will stand upright, but at least three feet below the terminal leader.

Above Ground Staking Procedures

When staking, use flat, grommeted straps rather than ropes, wires or hose segments against the trunk. The straps spread the pressure over a wider area, reducing the potential for bark damage. Straps should lie flat against the trunk and should not be bunched up or twisted. Two or three straps are routinely used in tree staking.

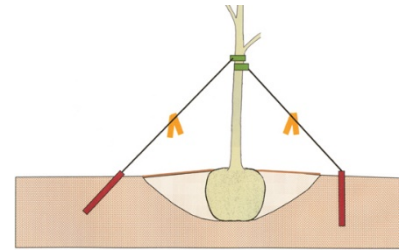
Straps may tie back to wood or metal posts or to anchors in the ground. Plastic caps are available as a safety measure for the tops of metal posts. Place posts at least 15 to 18 inches out from the trunk. Never tie a post to the trunk, as the shading will cause the trunk to curve. [Figure 3]

Figure 3. Routine staking includes two or three posts, at least 15-18 inches out from the trunk. Use flat straps to spread pressure over a wider area, reducing bark damage.



With guy-lines and ground anchors, place the guy-lines at a 45° angle. Flag the guy-lines to help people see them and prevent injury. In the illustration, the anchor on the left may be more secure than the anchor on the right. [Figure 4]

Figure 4. When staking with guy-lines, place guy-lines at a 45° angle. The ground anchor on the left is more secure than the anchor on the right.



In any staking system, it is best if the tree trunk has a little flexibility. Some wind movement encourages root growth and trunk taper development.

For 1-2 inch diameter trees, staking typically stays on for one to two seasons. On 3-4 inch diameter trees, staking may be needed for three to four seasons.

Underground Stabilization Methods

Several methods for underground stabilization are effective. They are applied prior to backfilling the planting hole. [Figure 5]

- **Two or three wood dowels** driven into the ground at the edge of the root ball. The dowels will decompose over time.
- **A 2×2 wood triangle over the top of the root ball is screwed into 2×2 wood stakes** driven into the ground at the edge of the root ball. The wood will decompose over time.
- **Two metal root “staples”** – Several brands are on the market. The long leg of the staple goes into the ground at the edge of the root ball. The short leg of the staple goes into the root ball. The metal staple may pose a problem if the tree stump needs to be ground out in the future.

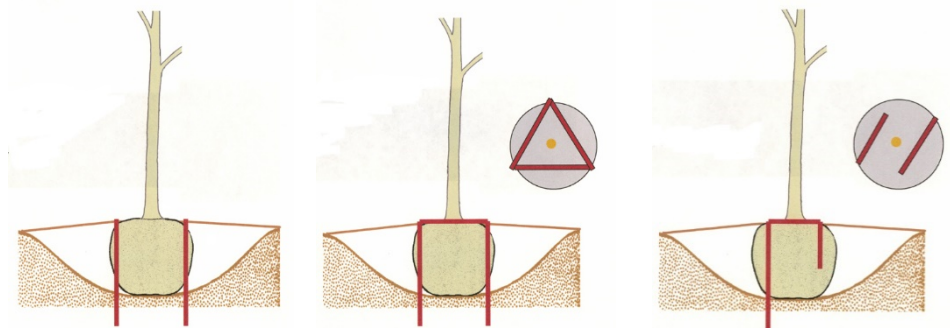


Figure 5. Methods for underground stabilization

Left: Two to three wood dowels are driven into the ground at the edge of the root ball. Center: 2×2 lumber makes a triangle plate over the top of the root ball. It is screwed into wood stakes driven into the ground at the corners.

Right: Metal root “staples” are driven into the ground at the edge of the root ball and hook into the root ball.

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