

"Revive Time" KAKI TREE PROJECT Raising Manual



we are giving this kaki plant for the children, and to all the people in the area.

This plant was raised carefully by Dr. Ebinuma from a kaki tree that suffered from bombing in Nagasaki, 1945.

This Kaki is called "Tongo" a local brand, but born from a bombed tree, it is not a regular Kaki tree. The seeds are very thin, and it is weak until it takes roots. The plant needs regular care of gardeners and experts. Please take good care of it.

■ Getting ready for the Planting Ceremony

What you need to prepare:

- shovels
- natural compost in good quality (developed for more than 3 years)
- soil :mixture of gardening soil (mid-grain)80% and natural compost in good quality.



make sure there is soil enough to make a mound of 8inches in hieght, when you re-bury the hole.

Please dig a hole for the planting place in advance, more than a month earlier the planting. The size should be approximately 40inches wide, 32inches deep. Also, remove the big stones.

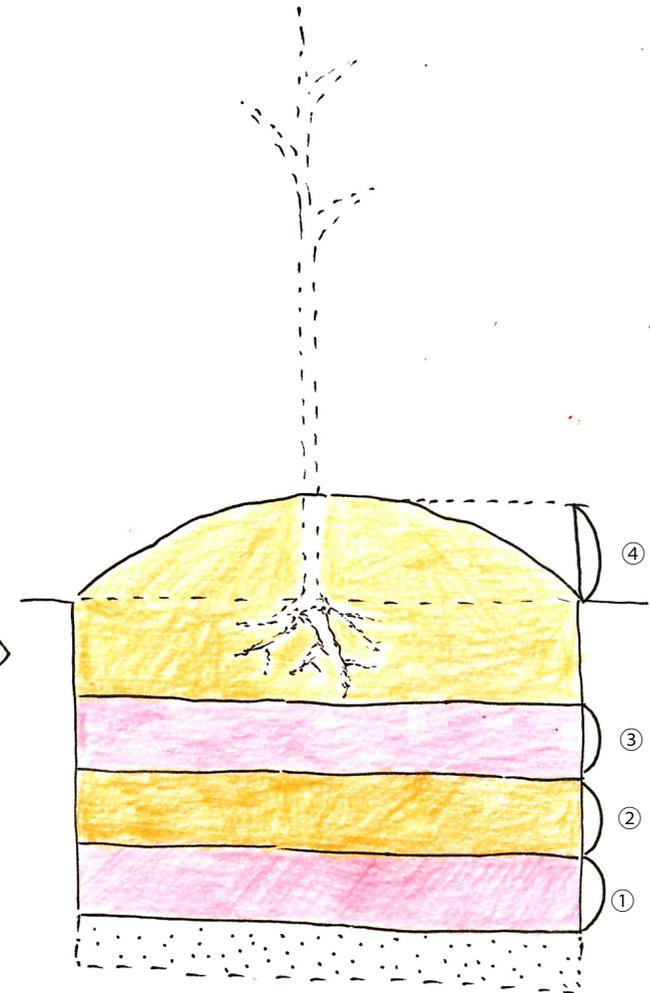


soil 
natural compost 

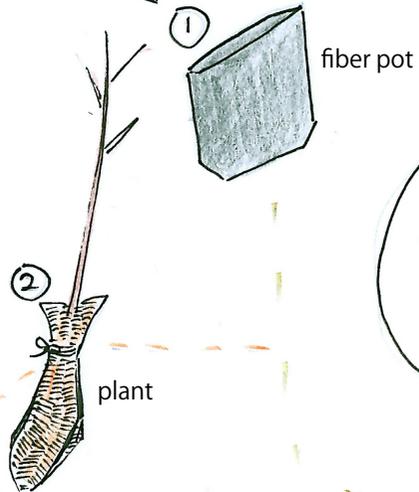
To improve the water drainage, dig the bottom of soil 8inches deeper and cultivate and soften the soil. Water it, making sure the water will be absorbed in 30 minutes.

- ① Place compost in layer depth of 8inches over it.
- ② Place soil over it in a layer depth of 8inches.
- ③ Place compost again in a layer depth of 5 to 6 inches. Adjust the depth, making sure the compost does not touch the Kaki root directly.
- ④ Lastly, cover the hole with remaining soil. Heap soil so that it raises the ground level 8 inches higher.

■ Please do not give chemical fertilizer from the beginning, as the Kaki will loose it's ability to absorb nutrient by itself. Chemical fertilizer can be give after the first autumn for the Kaki, when the leaves have completely fallen.



■ When you receive the plant and fiber pot



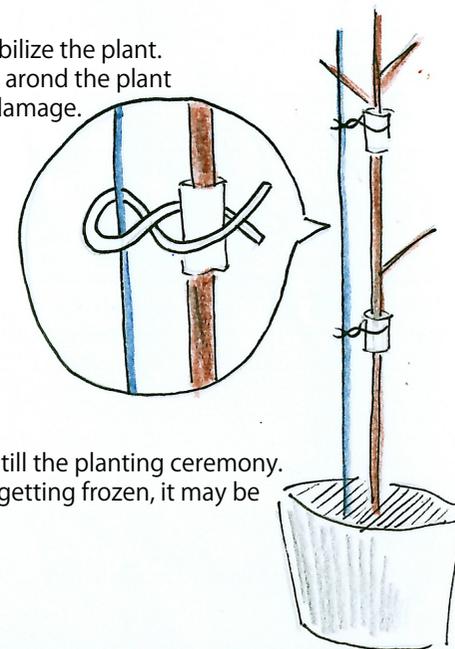
put soil in the pot, till almost to the rim.



make sure the plant is fixed



you may need to put a pole to stabilize the plant. When so, make sure to put cushion around the plant to avoid damage.

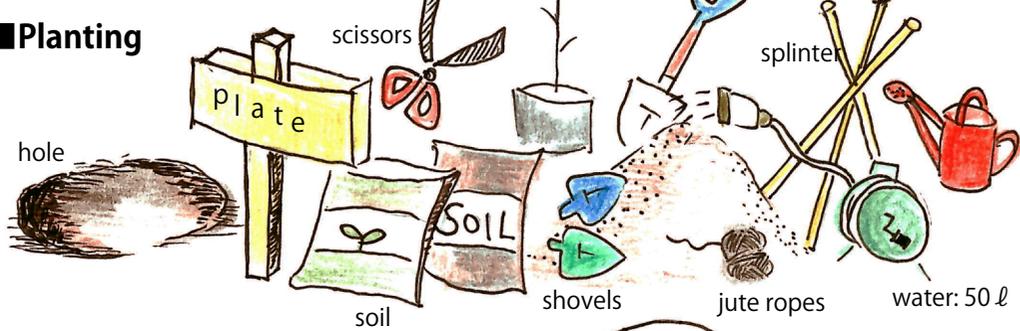


Please leave the plant in the pot until the planting ceremony. When there is a possibility of roots getting frozen, it may be better to put the plant indoors.

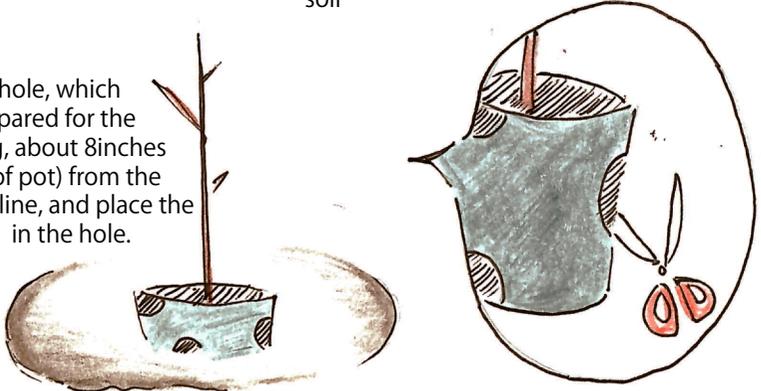
take off the water moss wrapped around the roots



Planting



Dig the hole, which was prepared for the planting, about 8 inches (depth of pot) from the ground line, and place the Kaki pot in the hole.



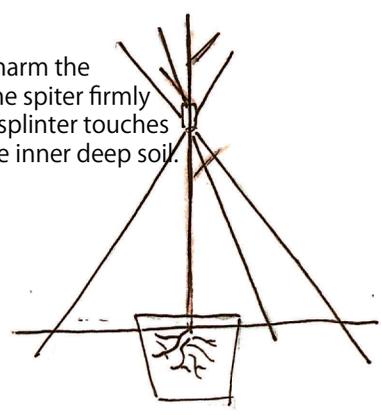
Then, make 5 or 6 holes (about 4 inches in diameter) on the pot



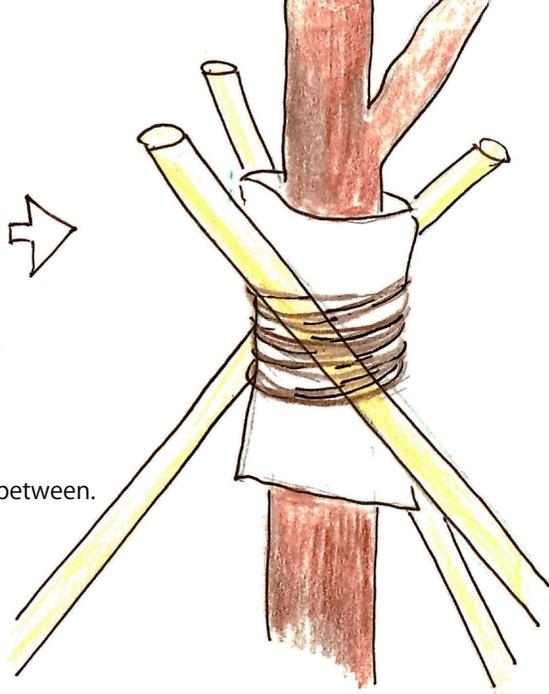
cover the pot with soil



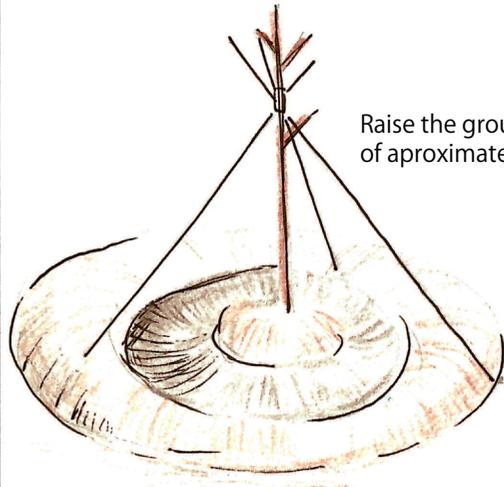
Be aware not to harm the root, and build the spliter firmly making sure the splinter touches the bottom of the inner deep soil.



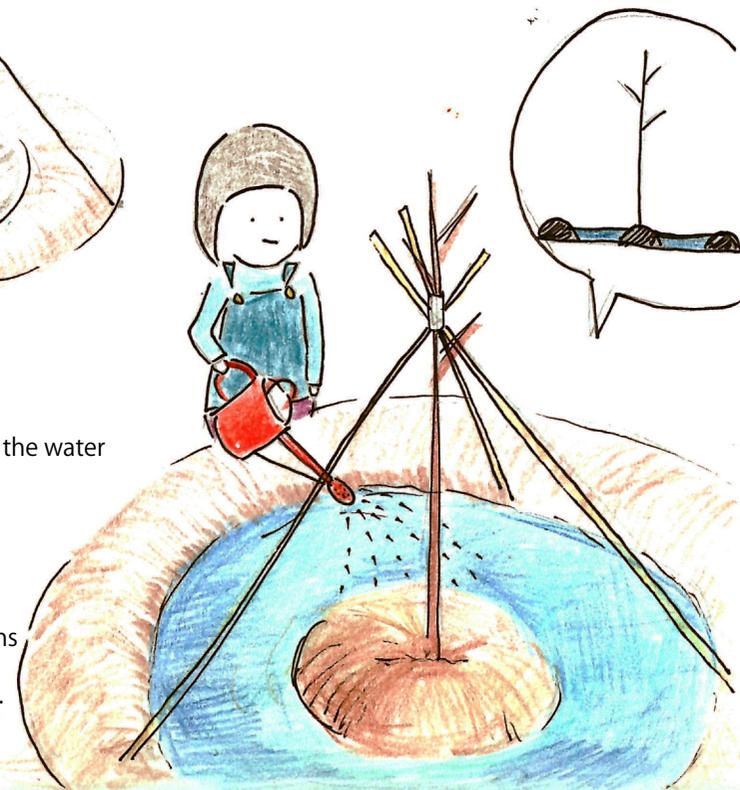
Tie the plnat and splinter loosely, by placing 2 or 3 cushioning materials inbetween.



Raise the ground level surrounding the center of the plant in a circle of aproximately 3 feet, to avoid water from escaping.



Water it plenty enough till the water stops subsiding.



lastly, place a sign that explains about the project, your aim, and your hopes for the future.

Advices from Dr. Koike (Tree Doctor)

First of all, please do not pull the plant out of the pot or land until the end of the August even if they are not well, as there were some cases that their plants had leaves in July or August. However, if your plant did not have any leaves until the end of summer, we'll surely give you another kaki tree.

Cause of not sprouting

1. Condition of the plant is not good.

The Kaki Tree (Parent Tree) bombed in Nagasaki was heavily damaged from the bomb, therefore the power to live is originally weak. The form of the Kaki seeds collected from the Parent Kaki Tree are flat and does not contain much nutrition. Thus the rate of sprouting is less compared to kaki trees in general. Because of the weak vitality, even if it sprouts, the condition of the root is often not good. Although, even if the plant is small, it is likely to sprout if the root condition is good.

2. Measures against coldness is not enough.

In Japan, the climate in Fukushima Prefecture would be the limit. It does not sprout where it is too cold. And, when the soil freezes in the first winter after the planting, there will be major damage to the Kaki Tree.

3. Planting season is too late.

The seedling of the bombed Kaki Tree Jr. was raised in Nagasaki, where the climate is warm, so it can perceive the spring in Europe quickly. The planting of the seedling should finish before the sprouting in spring: before the tree wakes up in spring. It is preferable to be done by the end of February. Major damage is caused to the Kaki Tree when it is planted in a cold climate after it has once sprouted.

4. Nutrition (To Gardener:)

When using leaf mold, take enough caution to the condition of leaf mold. Do not apply too much amount. When too much unripe organic manure is applied, a lot of carbon dioxide gas is created and weakens the root. What is needed for the root is not carbon dioxide, but appropriate amount of oxygen. To be specific, do not use too much leaf mold containing leaves or branches in its original form. It is best to use complete molded type, such as black mud (3-5 years stored). In Japan, 90% of leaf mold in the market is unripe, so it must be especially taken notice. But if the seedling is in good condition, it is unnecessary to be alarmed.

How to deal when it those not sprout

If sprout is not discovered, check the condition of the plant as follows:

1. By using a loupe by 10 times large, look if the trunk is dried up or not (if it has vertical creases).

2. Observe from the upper part of the plant, if it only has it in the upper area, it is still fine, but if it has vertical creases in the part near the root, it is likely to be dried up.

3. **Even if it seems to be dried up after observing, wait till the next spring.**

4. In this case, be careful not to let the soil freeze in winter. Especially in places where the temperature lowers below 0°C, the soil will freeze. Specifically, cover the root with straw about 2 inches long, to retain warmth in the soil. If straw cannot be found, prepare cardboard paper and make lots of small holes with a gimlet, pile in double and cover on the part near the root to protect the part of the root. When using cardboard paper, be aware that the soil does not dry up. Water it during the day, under daylight and warm sun, letting it dry before temperature lowers.

5. Infuse 5% dextrose (glucose) in the soil in the part near the root when the peak of coldness has ended before spring.

6. If it does not sprout after it gets warm, then it has been dried up.

Cautions hereafter

1. Do not ground plant during the first winter, but plant in a large pot and grow the young plant. If the root is raised firmly, it is fine to ground plant.

2. After it has been pot planted, transfer plant in ground next year, before it sprouts (by January-end of February).

3. In this case, Be very careful not to freeze the soil even when growing in pot. Especially in the first year. Refer to No. 4 above in order not to freeze the soil.

4. If it is likely to snow a lot, protect it from snow by transferring to a place under a roof.

