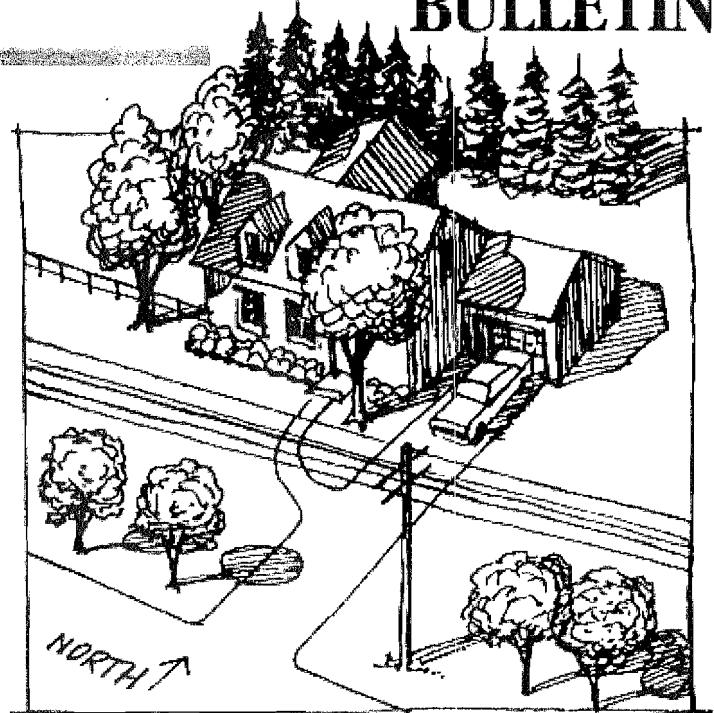
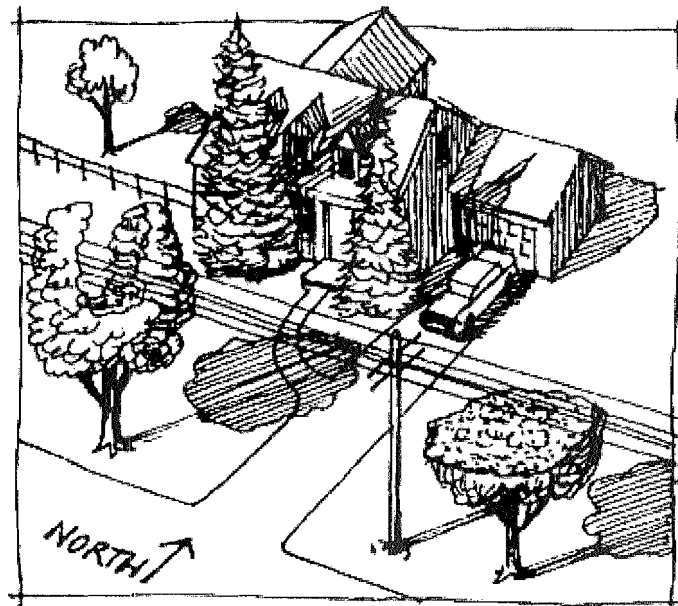




TREE CITY USA BULLETIN

The Right Tree for the Right Place

Trees provide many benefits—shade, beauty, windbreak, privacy, cleaner air, less noise, less glare, and higher property values, to name a few. But the key to these benefits is to select the right tree and plant it in the right place. This not only assures a lifetime of satisfaction, but it also keeps maintenance costs low. Select tree species that will fill a particular role or function in your landscape. Then, plant them in the right places that will enable them to fill those functions.



Wrong Trees, Wrong Places

Planting large trees under utility lines can eventually mean mutilated trees as they grow to maturity. Large evergreens close to the house on the south block warming winter sunlight. No trees on the north side of the house can leave it vulnerable to icy winter winds.

Better Choices

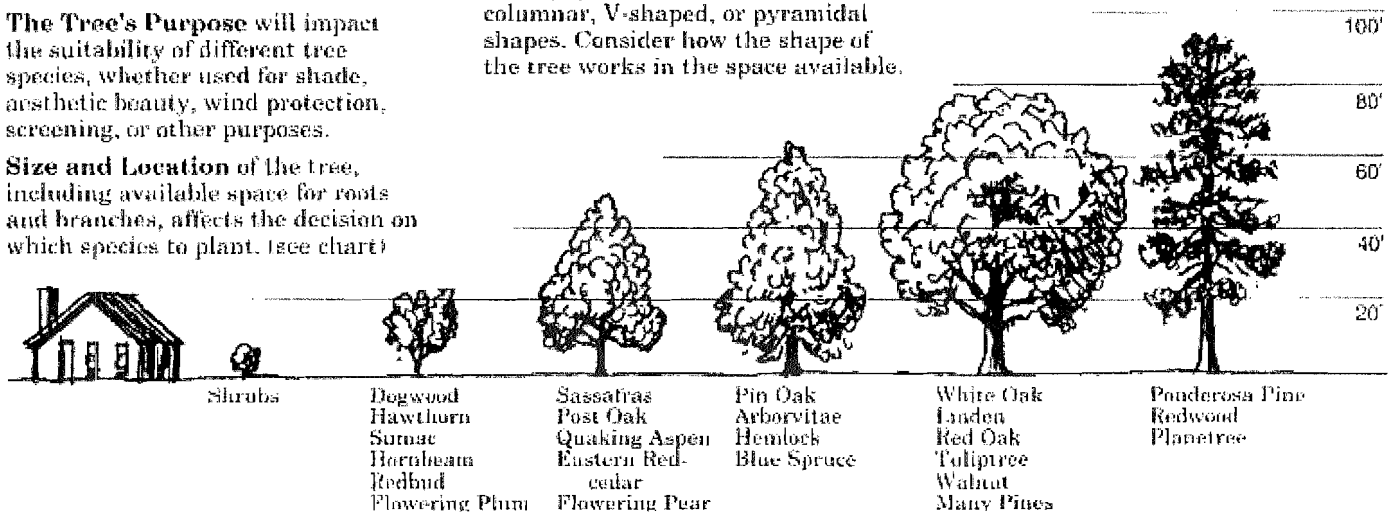
Short flowering trees don't clash with overhead utility lines. Large deciduous trees on the southeast, southwest, and west provide cooling shade in summer but don't obstruct the low winter sun. An evergreen windbreak on the north blocks cold winds in winter.

Factors to Consider

- The Tree's Purpose** will impact the suitability of different tree species, whether used for shade, aesthetic beauty, wind protection, screening, or other purposes.
- Size and Location** of the tree, including available space for roots and branches, affects the decision on which species to plant. (see chart)

- Crown Form or Shape** varies among species, including round, oval, columnar, V-shaped, or pyramidal shapes. Consider how the shape of the tree works in the space available.

Average Mature Height (feet)



The National Arbor Day Foundation

100 Arbor Avenue • Nebraska City, NE 68410

How to Select & Plant a Tree

from the



TREE CITY USA[®]
BULLETIN

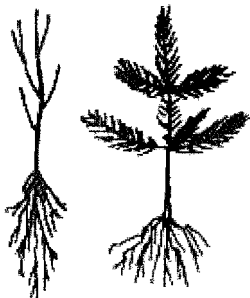
Knowing what to look for in selecting trees at the nursery will give you trees that have the best possible chance to survive and grow. And planting, done with care and some knowledge of trees and their needs, will help your trees grow more rapidly and live at least twice as long as improperly planted trees. Here are a few essentials to be aware of:

Selecting Your Tree

Look for these physical characteristics in your trees:

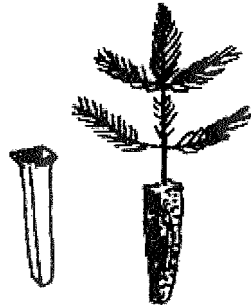
Trees are for a lifetime, so it pays to spend time now making sure that you get the best. Start by defining a purpose for your new tree (shade, privacy, aesthetics, windbreak, etc.). Identify the limitations of the site where you will be planting

(overhead wires, confined root zone, dry climate, clay soil, etc.). Select a species to plant that is best suited for the conditions you have identified. Finally, examine the trees carefully before you buy, and buy for quality.



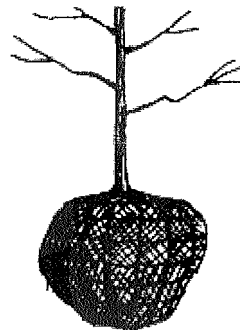
BARE ROOT SEEDLINGS

- Roots should be moist and fibrous.
- Deciduous seedlings should have roots about equal to the stem length.



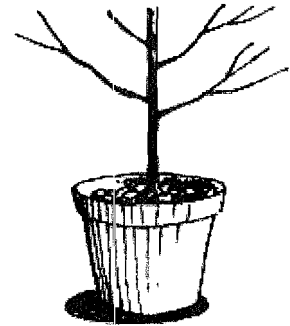
CONTAINERIZED

- Soil plug should be moist and firm.
- Avoid tall, spindly tops. Well-developed roots are more important.



BALLED & BURLAPPED

- Root ball should be firm to the touch, especially near the trunk.
- Root ball should be adequate for the tree's size.



POTTED

- Pot should not contain large, circling roots.
- Pruned roots cut cleanly, none wider than a finger.
- Soil & roots joined tightly.

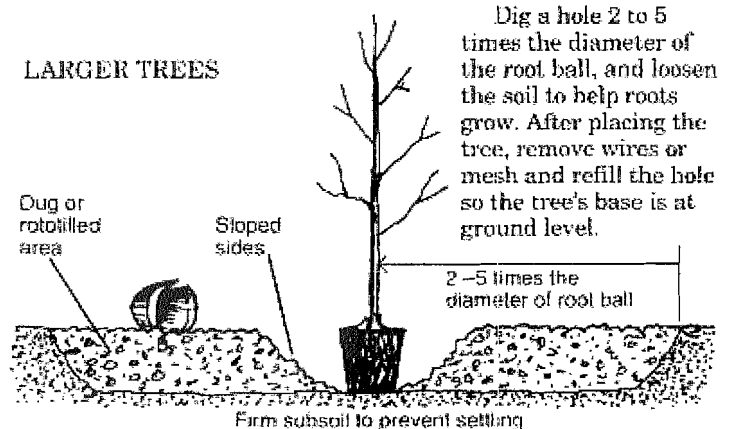
Planting Your Tree

BARE ROOT SEEDLINGS

In light or sandy soil, a planting bar or narrow shovel makes the job fast and easy. Remember to keep the roots from drying out. After creating a hole with the bar, place the seedling, insert the bar a few inches away and push to close up the soil.



LARGER TREES



Dig a hole 2 to 5 times the diameter of the root ball, and loosen the soil to help roots grow. After placing the tree, remove wires or mesh and refill the hole so the tree's base is at ground level.

Following Up After Planting

Watering — is the key to tree survival. It should be used when filling the planting hole to eliminate large air cavities, firm the soil around fine roots, and make nourishment available to the tree. Water deeply around your tree once a week during dry spells.

Pruning — generally, it's best not to prune after planting, except for dead or broken branches.

Fertilizing — to avoid root burn, don't fertilize shade trees until the late spring of the second year after planting.

Mulching — mulch is a young tree's best friend, placed 2 to 4 inches deep on the soil around the tree, but not touching the trunk.

Trees for Wildlife

from the



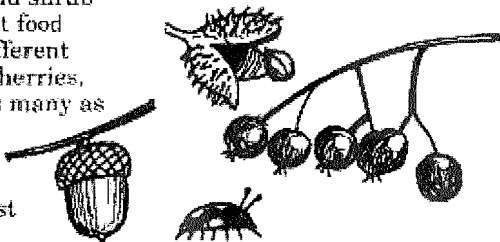
**TREE CITY USA[®]
BULLETIN**

A common thread that runs through the fabric of America is our love for wildlife. Whether it is a squirrel in our back yard or a hovering marsh hawk hunting the edges of a city park, wildlife is a valued resource to protect and enjoy. But to share our communities with wildlife takes understanding and planning. Not surprisingly, trees play an important role. By understanding a few basic principles, you can attract songbirds and other desirable wildlife to your home or neighborhood.

What Wildlife Needs

Food

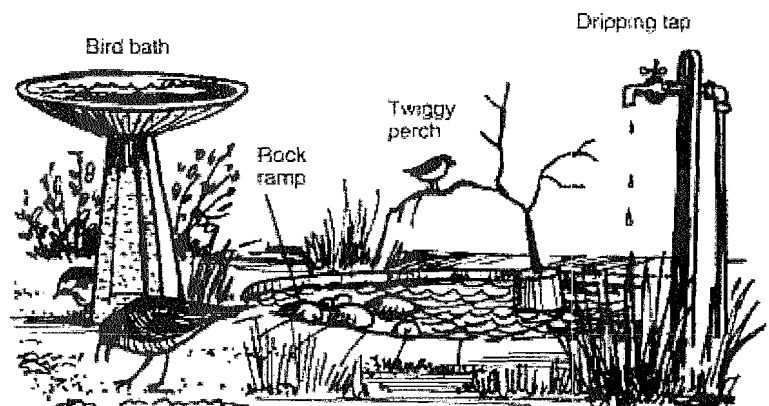
Each different tree and shrub species has a different food value and attracts different animals. Some, like cherries, may be relished by as many as 40 species. Having a wide variety of trees with high food value is the single best way to increase your pleasure in viewing wildlife.



Whatever the wildlife, whether a song sparrow or a butterfly or a squirrel, the key to its presence is habitat — the place where it lives. Habitat consists of three important elements, all of which are necessary in order for wildlife to find a home.

Water

Water is as essential for wildlife as it is for humans. Provide it and you will be rewarded with more birds, butterflies, and other wildlife. Shown below are a few ways water can be provided in a home landscape.



Cover

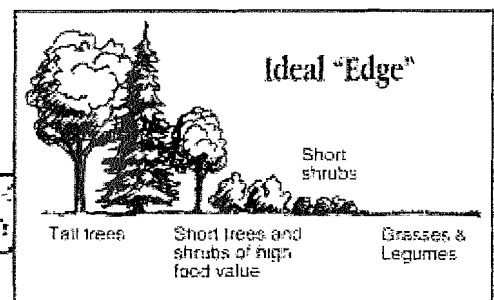
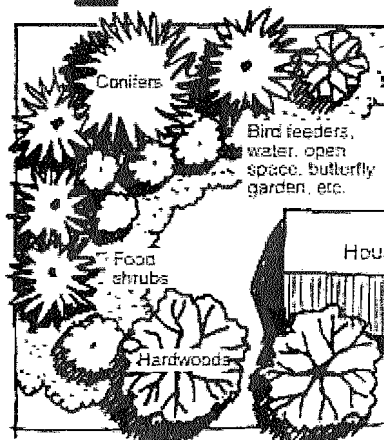
Cover provides protection for breeding, nesting, sleeping, traveling, and hiding from enemies. Ideal cover for a wide range of animals is provided by dense plantings of conifers. In urban settings, even a single spruce tree will help, but all the better if you have space for a group of evergreens or a hemlock hedge. Wild tangles, vines, and thorny shrubs in odd corners or narrow spaces also provide excellent cover.

Useful Vegetation Patterns to Help Wildlife

The arrangement of food sources, protective cover, and water will make a big difference in the kinds and quality of wildlife you attract. A few principles:

- The same arrangement of trees and shrubs that provides humans with wind protection and shade also works well for wildlife.
- To see more birds and provide for their safety, plant cover trees or shrubs within 10 to 15 feet of water sources.
- When possible, provide unbroken travel lanes (rows of trees, hedges, a brushy fence row, etc.) between wooded areas.
- Provide "edge" areas where woods or shrubbery meet a lawn or old field. Edge areas provide a combination of food, sunlight, shade, and security.

PREVAILING WINDS



Note: When planting always match species to hardiness zone, soil, and other site conditions.