

Published by



**The National
Arbor Day Foundation®**



**TREE CITY USA®
BULLETIN**

4

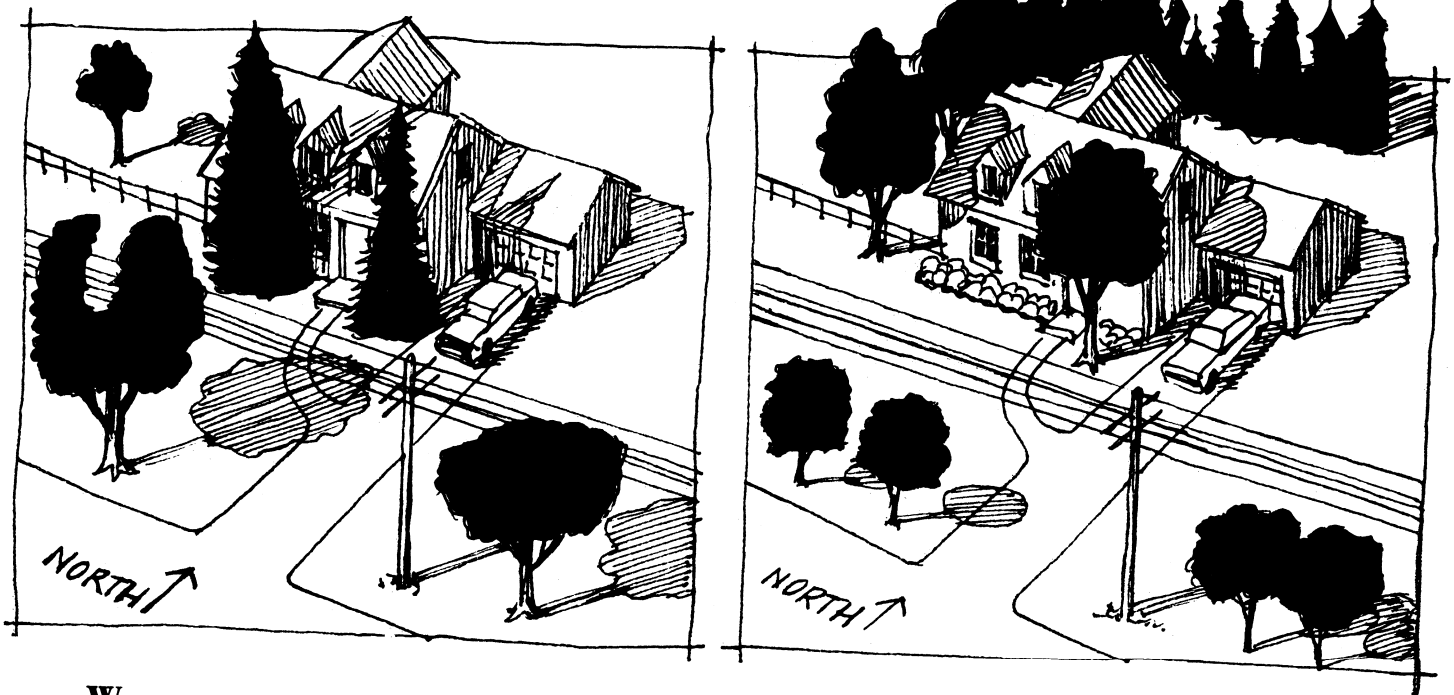
No.

Dr. James R. Fazio, Editor • \$3.00

The Right Tree for the Right Place

Any Friend of Tree City USA can list the many benefits of trees — 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. The right tree in the right place not only assures a lifetime of satisfaction, it also keeps maintenance costs low.

“What is right?” may sound like an exam question from a class in moral philosophy, but in the green world it is not quite as complex. A tree’s requirements to thrive, its form or shape, its size at maturity, and its role or function in your landscape help determine the best tree to plant. Beyond that, the question enters the grey area of personal taste where what is “right” is largely a matter of opinion.



Wrong Planting large trees under utility lines often means mutilated trees. Large evergreens close to the house on the south block warming winter sunlight.

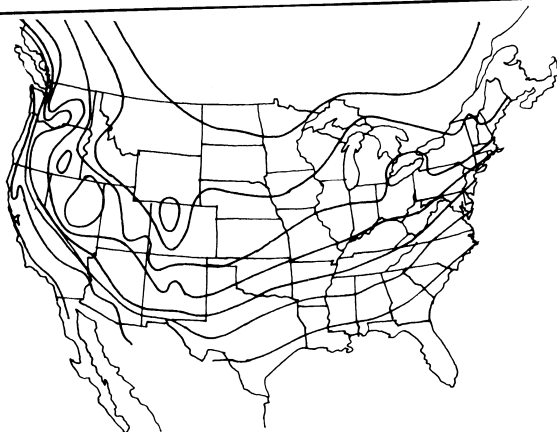
Right Short flowering trees don’t clash with overhead utility lines. Large deciduous trees on the southeast, southwest, and west provide cooling shade in summer, and don’t obstruct the low winter sun. An evergreen windbreak on the north blocks cold winter winds.

Environmental Factors to Consider

In selecting a tree, your first consideration must be what the *tree* needs. In other words, what environmental factors *limit* the ability of a particular species to live a healthy life? One indication is to look at the native species in your area. These trees have developed on their own through thousands of years of self-selection to survive where you now live. However, native species alone are usually not the answer. Some non-native species and horticulturally-developed cultivars may also do well on your site and offer attributes such as beauty, size, pest resistance or diversity that natives may not provide.

Minimum Temperature

The familiar "hardiness map" has zoned the country based on average annual minimum temperature. The lowest temperature of the zone limits the range of many trees. Low temperatures, especially if they come suddenly, can freeze and kill the living cells in trees. Select a species suitable to the zone where you live. Caution: Elevation and exposure differences (the direction of the slope) within each zone also have an effect. North slopes, windy sites and higher elevations can make a site equivalent to one or two hardiness zones lower. To obtain a hardiness zone map, contact a USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office or write to The National Arbor Day Foundation for *The Tree Book*.



Moisture

Each species tolerates wet or dry growing conditions to a different degree. Special attention must be given to your selection if the site periodically is flooded, subjected to very dry conditions, or is continually exposed to the drying effect of wind. Watering, of course, can modify a dry site, but even when you irrigate it is important to know the optimal soil moisture requirement for your species. Tip: Since evergreens give off water (transpiration) from their needles all winter, it is important that they are well watered in the fall before the ground freezes. Also, do not overwater trees. They will "drown" or develop root rot if the soil is kept too wet. With heavy clay-type soils water no more often than at 7-10 day intervals during dry summer weather. Light, sandy soils could be watered more frequently. Watering every day or every other day is way too much, however.



Light

Shade tolerance is the term foresters use to rate the light requirements of each species. Some species, like white birch and most pines, require full sunlight. They are shade intolerant. Tolerant species, like most maples, hemlocks, and yews grow well in shade. Others, like white oak, are somewhere in between and are referred to as having intermediate tolerance. Don't make the mistake of planting your tree where it is mismatched with its need for light.



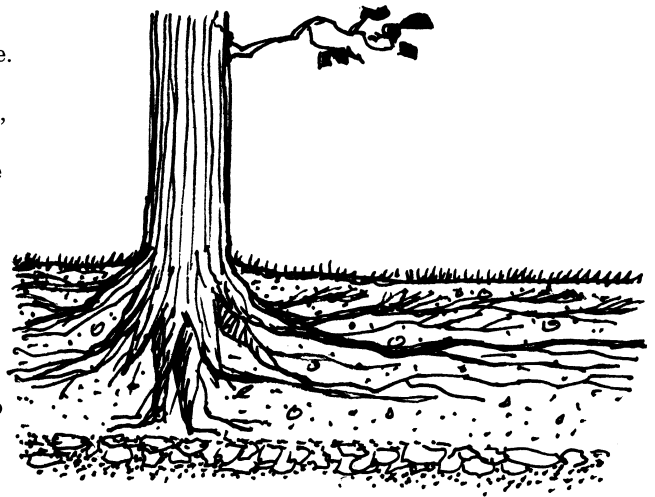
Pests

Every locality has its problems with particular insects or diseases. The best way to avoid trouble is to avoid the species that host these pests. In some cases, it is possible to buy varieties that have been bred for resistance to a disease. For example, where white pine blister rust is a problem, it is best to buy white pine that is certified to be blister rust resistant. Some species, such as goldenraintree and ginkgo, are known for their natural resistance to most pests. Others, such as American elm, are just the opposite. In most cases, planting a species “off site” is asking for trouble by placing it under stress that makes it more vulnerable to insects and diseases.



Soil

Soil factors are probably the most overlooked when selecting a tree. Soil depth, structure, and pH, in addition to soil moisture, can make the difference between success or failure after planting. For example, deep-rooted species will need adequate soil depth for their structural roots, whereas shallow-rooted species may do all right on sites where soils thinly cover bedrock or a hard layer of clay. Species that need light, sandy soil should not be planted in rocky or clay-type soils. Also, each tree species has a tolerance range related to acidity and alkalinity just as it does for shade. This requirement should be matched with the soil where you plan to plant. To learn about the soils in your area obtain a soil survey map at the county office of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. Unfortunately, soils are often disturbed in urban areas and trees which would typically do well in native soil may struggle due to poor soil structure of the mixed soil. Compaction of **any** soil due to heavy pedestrian or vehicle use often reduces a tree’s growth and size potential.

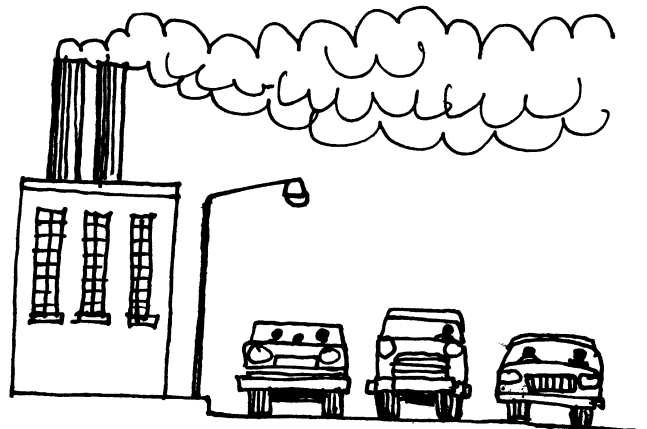


Air Pollution

Unfortunately, the ability of a species to tolerate air pollution is becoming more important. Chemicals in the air vary with localities, and in some cases the accumulative effects of pollution are just beginning to show up. The best course of action is to ask a local professional if there are problems in your town and, if so, what species are affected. Similarly, salt spray from either the ocean or street de-icing can be a problem locally and some species are more sensitive to it than others. Where these are problems, ask a certified arborist, nursery professional, urban forester, or extension agent about which trees to avoid.

Tip:

Local nurseries generally do not carry trees that are incompatible with the local climate. However, for site factors other than climate, it is pretty much a matter of “buyer beware.” Get the answers before you buy and look around your neighborhood to see what may be growing well.



Tree Factors to Consider

1 The Tree's Purpose

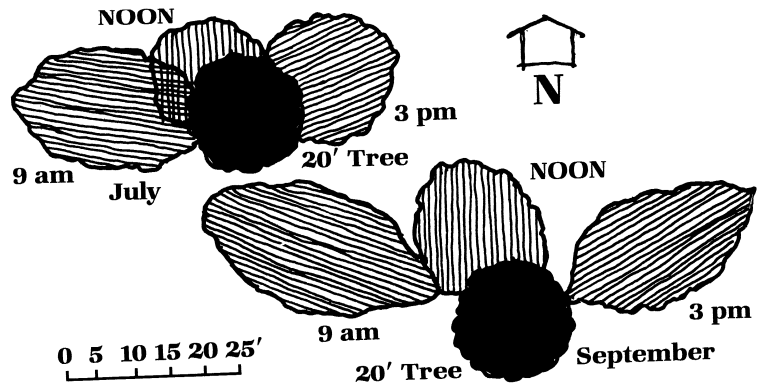
A tree's function is the purpose you want it to serve for you. Some of the most common are listed here to help make sure you get the right tree for the right place.

Shade

This is why many people plant trees, and well they should! Trees provide a greater cooling effect than man-made structures because not only are the rays of the sun blocked, but water is added to the air through transpiration.

Observation is the best way to determine where to plant to maximize shade. In the drawing, notice the difference between July and early autumn. Plant for where you want the shadow during the hottest time of the year — and the time of day you desire the shade.

High, wide-crowned trees with deciduous leaves are the best providers of shade.



Aesthetics

Trees invariably add beauty to the home landscape, but with some planning this purpose can be served even better. One good principle is to never locate a tree where it will split your lot or a view into equal halves. Another is to use your trees to enhance the house and lot. For example, to give the lot an appearance of greater depth, plant on a diagonal line outward from the front corners of the house. This is called framing. Trees planted behind the house and to the side will provide background. Trees can also add visual appeal to a patio, pool or play area; or they can be used to separate spaces and provide space enclosure.

Accents: A tree with color or some other showy feature can be used as an accent point in your landscaping picture. Don't overdo accents. One accent plant in a given setting or "view area" is usually enough.

For visual accent, select a tree that contrasts with the characteristic landscape in one or more of the design elements — form, size, color or texture. The more contrasts, the stronger will be the accent.

Form or Shape: Should contrast with the predominate landscape character in a setting. For example, horizontal line may dominate in a rural midwestern landscape. Accent forms will be those that contrast with that character such as shapes that emphasize the vertical. Therefore, pyramidal, columnar, or upright oval tree forms will tend to accent. Weeping forms will also accent as they are uncommon to this characteristic landscape.

Size: A tree that stands out because of its large size will tend to accent.

Color: Planting trees for their spring flower color, fall foliage color, or interesting winter bark, is quite popular. While such color is often temporary, it is an important consideration. Summer foliage color, while not as intense, can lend an accent element of longer duration.

Texture: Foliage texture can be classified as fine, medium or coarse. If a tree's texture is used as an accent element it should be an abrupt change from textures that predominate in the characteristic landscape. Bark texture or picturesque branching structure can also complement an accent plant.

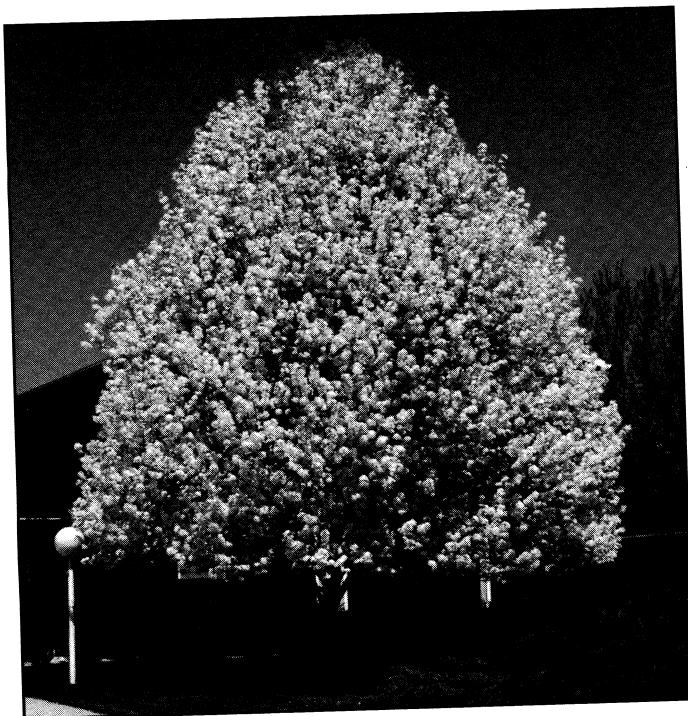
If you wish to have a strong point of emphasis, select a specimen tree with 2, 3, or even all 4 of these characteristics.

Windbreaks and Screens

Low-branching conifers that hold their foliage are most effective for screening unsightly areas and providing privacy. Noise is best reduced by tall, densely planted trees with fleshy, broad leaves. If combined with conifers, some noise reduction can be extended throughout the year. Dust can also be filtered by such a combination. Windbreaks can be made most effective through a dense, step-like arrangement of both conifers and deciduous trees. However, for protection on south and east sides of a house, deciduous species work best because they allow incoming solar radiation in winter.

Boundaries

Trees can help to visually delineate your property. Small, narrow-crowned species will do the job while not invading your neighbor's space.



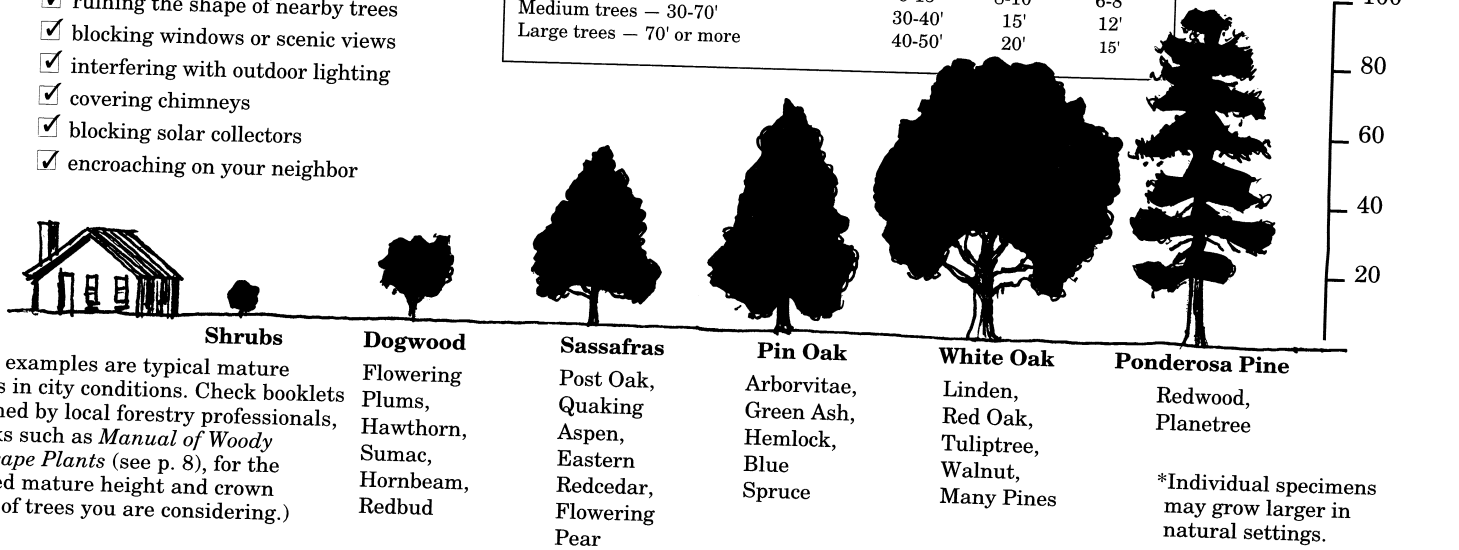
2 Size and Location

Available space is probably the consideration most often overlooked or misunderstood when deciding what tree to plant. Even for professionals, it is often difficult to envision the planting site 5, 10, or 20 years in the future. Yet this is essential. Before planting, know what the tree will look like as it nears maturity. Consider its height, crown spread and root space.

Some of the problems below can be dealt with by subsequent pruning. However, it is ideal to plant your tree to do what you want it to do while at the same time preventing it from:

- lifting walks
- entering or moving drainage pipes or other utilities
- tangling with wires or eaves
- shading gardens
- ruining the shape of nearby trees
- blocking windows or scenic views
- interfering with outdoor lighting
- covering chimneys
- blocking solar collectors
- encroaching on your neighbor

	Minimum spacing from wall (one-story building)	Minimum spacing from corner (one story building)
Small trees — 30' or less	6-15'	8-10'
Medium trees — 30-70'	30-40'	15'
Large trees — 70' or more	40-50'	20'

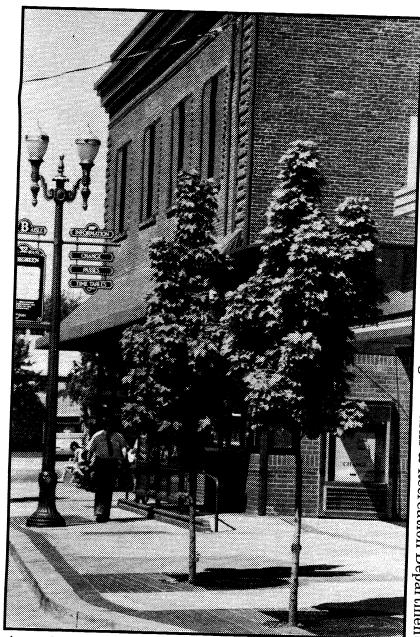


(These examples are typical mature heights in city conditions. Check booklets published by local forestry professionals, or books such as *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants* (see p. 8), for the expected mature height and crown spread of trees you are considering.)

3 Crown Form or Shape

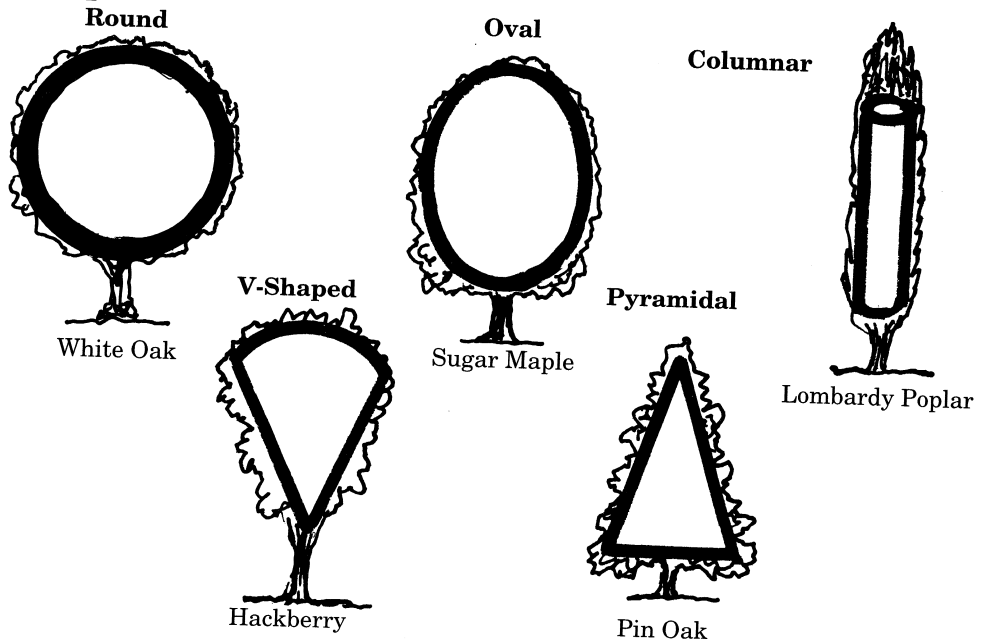
The character of tree crowns and thus the form or shape of trees varies among species as much as leaf shapes or bark patterns. Shape is another clue to how well a tree will fit the space you have available, what problems might occur, and how well it will help meet the goals you have for your property.

Shapes



Vancouver, Washington Parks & Recreation Department

A columnar variety of Norway maple makes an excellent street tree in this setting.

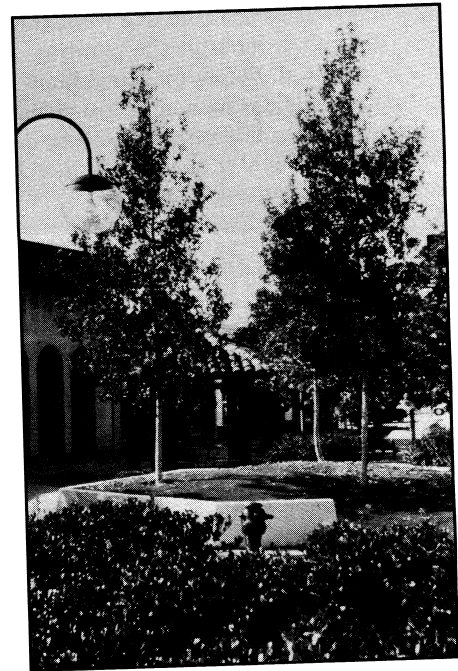


What About Planters?

Under some urban conditions there is no alternative to planting trees in planters or containers. Because of the severe conditions of restricted space for roots and exposure to freezing, it is essential to use a container that is as broad and deep as space allows. (Roots freeze more easily in narrow containers; the recommended minimum is 5' by 2' deep.)

When considering using planters, recognize that regular, conscientious maintenance will be needed and that the tree's longevity will be relatively short, requiring replacement. Other tips:

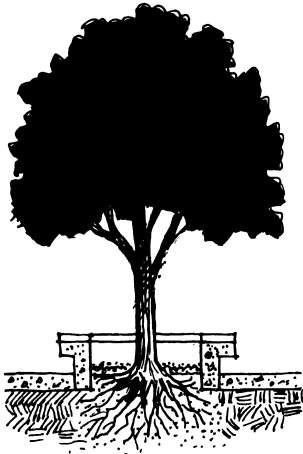
- In dry weather during the growing season, water at a rate equivalent to 1" of rain per week.
- Slope the bottom slightly toward small-diameter drain tile or 1" plastic pipe with holes drilled in it. Wrap in filter pads to prevent clogging and cover with 1" of sand. If no outlet is possible, place tile over gravel to help remove excess water.
- To reduce weight and aid aeration, a soil mix of coarse sand, organic matter or perlite, and a small amount of loam soil is necessary. Ask an arborist or nursery specialist what is used locally.
- The soil pH should be between 6.0 and 7.0.
- To help keep tree size small, fertilize only if a nutrient deficiency is indicated (by leaf discoloration).



If you must use planters in a cold climate, it's best to use large ones with several trees. The earth mass helps protect the roots.

A Few More Successful Species:

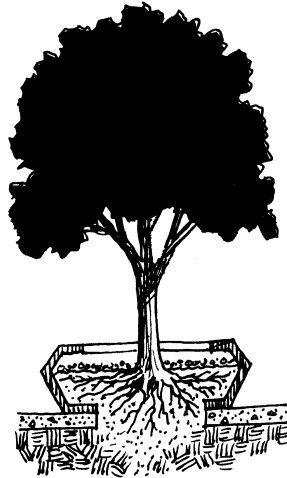
Crabapple	Honeylocust	Pin Oak	Green Ash
Callery Pear	Norway Maple	River Birch	Austrian Pine
Mountainash	Littleleaf Linden	Swamp White Oak	Hawthorn



Good

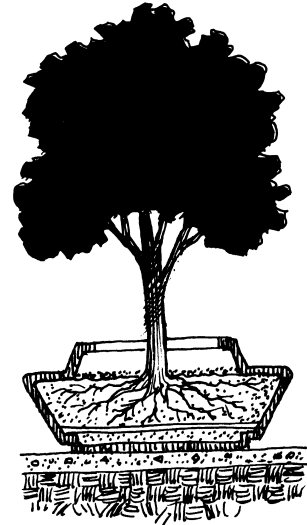
Seat-wall ground-level planter, planted at grade. This planter has a neat appearance, fair aeration and root room, is convenient to water, provides a place for people to sit and has a good sense of permanence. Trees planted in such a container are generally safe from snow-melt salt, are easy to mulch, and have normal frost tolerance. The container provides good drainage and offers a place to plant flowers. Disadvantages: These containers are expensive to build or buy, difficult to clean, may restrict pedestrian traffic and may interfere with snow removal operations. Root constriction limits the number of species suitable for planting in the open bottom container.

— Adapted from *Containerized Trees for Urban Settings* by Jean E. Olson, Iowa State University.



Difficult

Raised planter with open bottom, soil level raised not over 1 foot above grade. This container is aesthetically pleasing, has excellent space definition, a strong sense of permanence, and provides good drainage, a place for people to sit, and a place to plant flowers. Trees planted in this type of container are generally safe from snow-melt salt and are easy to water and mulch. Deep roots can penetrate well below the frost line. Disadvantages: These containers are expensive to install, are usually limited to outdoor use, and may interfere with snow removal operations and pedestrian traffic. There are a limited number of tree species suitable for planting in this type of container due to root restriction. Shallow feeder roots of trees may freeze, reducing tree life.



Most Difficult

Closed-bottom container. This container is aesthetically pleasing, easy to install and move, provides a sitting area, and is relatively safe from snow-melt salt. Such containers provide good definition of space and are readily available at known cost in a wide variety of sizes, shapes, materials, textures, and colors. Trees planted in these containers can be placed in almost any location; exotic species can be used indoors. Flowers can be planted in this container. Disadvantages: Trees planted in closed-bottom containers are highly susceptible to salt buildup from normal watering procedures (unless drainage holes are provided), and to root freezing. The containers can burst from winter freezing. Tree species suitable for planting in this container are very limited. Does not work in colder areas of the country.

'Right Trees' and Urban Forestry Programs

All that has been said about selecting the right tree for the right place is as true for street, park and public building plantings as it is for residential properties. In fact, mistakes at the community level are magnified many fold. The widespread planting of a disease-prone species, or trees too large or too small along an avenue, will eventually plague the taxpayers with costly maintenance bills.

Fortunately, communities served by an urban forester or arborist are usually assured that species are selected with great care. In fact, if a staff forester, arborist or landscape architect is not employed by the municipality, it will pay great dividends to retain the service of a qualified consultant when planning for tree plantings. When such professionals are on staff, the ideal situation is to combine their expertise into a team. For example, the knowledge of a forester or arborist about the site requirements of a tree or its maintenance needs can often be joined with the artistic talents of a landscape architect and the infrastructure knowledge of a city engineer to produce a plan that is both workable and visually attractive.

The Education Challenge

One of the challenges to all professionals is the large task of public education about trees. Helping homeowners and businesses to start their trees correctly through careful selection and placement is one of the greatest needs in the wide spectrum of tree-care topics. It is preventative medicine at its best. Fortunately, there is much material available to help, including this bulletin. The need, however, is to: (a) "localize" the information, and (b) get it into the hands of the people who need it.

Information needed in community literature includes lists that show:

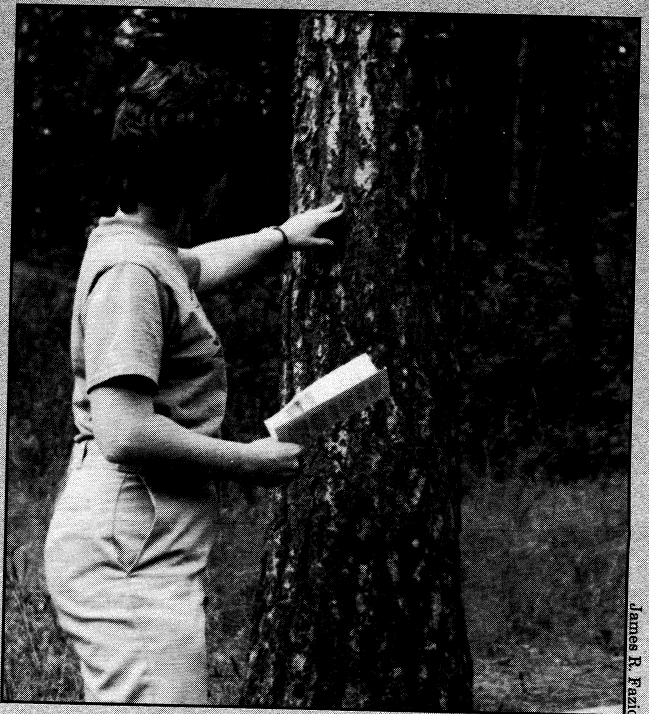
- species that thrive in the local climate, preferably arranged by tree characteristics and/or functions they best serve.
- species to avoid because they are known to have persistent insect or disease problems, or are sensitive to local air pollution.
- species that are prohibited or discouraged — and the reasons why.
- locations such as an arboretum, park, campus or street where mature specimens of desirable species may be viewed.

Getting the information into the hands of people who can use it is not easy. Budget constraints are often the first problem, but should not be allowed to stop the project. The publications that are illustrated above range from single-page fliers that can be duplicated at little cost on office equipment, to elaborate multi-color booklets. Whatever the cost, the investment will repay taxpayers in the long run.

Distributing the publications should not be left to chance. The use of literature racks in the office or distribution at workshops reaches too few people. Door-to-door distribution in new developments, direct mail, and using local realtors, developers, and nursery operators are more effective ways to reach the entire population of tree owners.

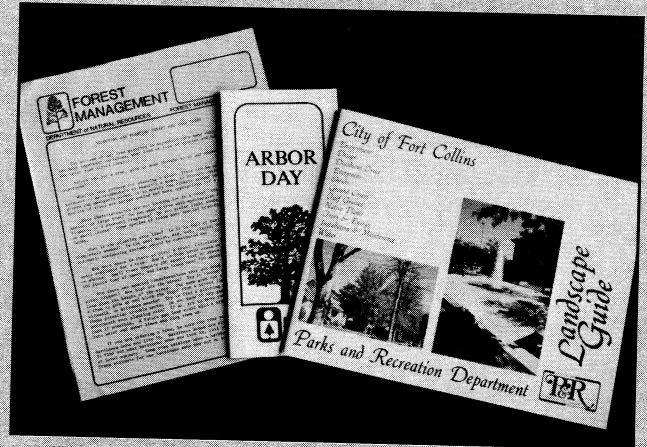


TREE CITY USA®



James R. Fazio

Localize: A local arboretum or nature trail is a good place for homeowners to see what their trees will look like at maturity.



Publicize: Simple or elaborate, the important thing is to get information about tree selection into the hands of citizens.

Planning Ahead

In the urban forestry program, the best ideas for using the right trees in the right places can come undone when the desired planting stock is not available, or at the right price or size. Here is one solution that sounds simple, but is rarely practiced. Bob Skiera, former forester for the City of Milwaukee, planned ahead. Bob studied his streets and parks and planned for new plantings several years in advance. He then grew the needed stock in the city nursery and was assured of an adequate supply in his preferred size of 2-inch caliper. Similar arrangements could be made with contract suppliers and would give them the advantage of being sure of their future market. Either way, the result will be less reliance on chance, and more precision in planting the right tree in the right place.

Other Sources of Information

Books

Some of the more useful references are books that describe the tree characteristics discussed on pages 4 and 5, plus flower fragrance, order and length of bloom, types of fruits, rate of growth, and many other traits helpful in making decisions about planting.

Manual of Woody Landscape Plants
Michael A. Dirr
Stipes Publishing Company
10-12 Chester Street
Champaign, IL 61820

Street Tree Fact Sheets
Penn State Publications
112 Ag Admin. Bldg.
University Park, PA 16802

Trees for America Gardens
Donald Wyman
Simon & Schuster
200 Old Tappan Rd.
Old Tappan, NJ 07675

The Complete Guide to Landscape Design, Renovation, and Maintenance
Cass Turnbull
Plant Amnesty
906 NW 87th St.
Seattle, WA 98117

Brochures

The International Society of Arboriculture (P.O. Box 3129, Champaign, IL 61826-3129) produces a Consumer Information Series on a number of topics related to planting the right tree on the right site. Titles include:

- *Avoiding Tree and Utility Conflicts*
- *Tree Selection*
- *Buying High-Quality Trees*

Examples of Community or Regional Tree Guides

- **Selecting Trees for Urban Landscape Ecosystems**
State of New Hampshire
Division of Forests & Lands
Box 1856
Concord, NH 03302-1856
- **City of Fort Collins Landscape Guide**
Parks and Recreation Department
Forestry Division
413 S. Bryan
Fort Collins, CO 80521

Utility Company Materials

Many utility companies sponsor campaigns to encourage planting the right tree under or near overhead lines or around buried utilities. Some companies have produced high quality publications or devices such as the "Shade Selector" wheel pictured here. Other materials include calendars or posters. A good example of using an attractive poster to relay information is Pacificorp's *The Right Tree in The Right Place — A Guide to Growing Healthy Trees With Energy & Electric Safety in Mind*. For a free copy of this guide to small trees for planting in the western states, phone 800/791-6093 and ask for publication PC-1050.

Distribution policies vary. To find out if your local utility has tree-related materials, phone and ask for either the forestry or public relations office.



Spanish Language Edition

A one-page summary of *Tree City USA Bulletin No. 4*, in Spanish, is available at no cost. You may phone Member Services at 402/474-5655 or use the coupon on this page to obtain a copy.

There is plenty of information available to help you select the right tree for your purpose. Labeled trees in an arboretum, park, or college campus provide a good opportunity to see what different species look like as they age. Another good place to begin is in the landscape design or horticulture sections of your local library.

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| 3. Resolving Tree-Sidewalk Conflicts | 3. | \$ | |
| 4. The Right Tree for the Right Place | 4. | \$ | |
| — Bull. No. 4 Spanish Language Summary (Free) | | | |
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The Tree City USA program is sponsored by The National Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and National Association of State Foresters. To achieve the national recognition of being named as a Tree City USA, a town or city must meet four standards:

- Standard 1: A Tree Board or Department
- Standard 2: A Tree Care Ordinance
- Standard 3: An Annual Community Forestry Program
- Standard 4: An Arbor Day Observance and Proclamation

Each winning community receives a Tree City USA flag, plaque, and community entrance signs. Towns and cities of every size can qualify. Tree City USA application forms are available from your state forester or The National Arbor Day Foundation.

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