

TREE SELECTION



WEBER BASIN WATER
**LEARNING
GARDEN**



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Benefits of Having Trees in Your Landscape

- Trees Reduce Harm, that is, they mitigate the conditions that compromise health, such as air pollution or extreme heat.
- Restore Capacities by improving mental and physical functioning.
- Build Capacity for health by facilitating the conditions that promote wellness, such as settings for physical activity and social interactions.

2017 publication *Urban Forests for Human Health: A Focused Economic Valuation* by | Kathleen Wolf, PhD, University of Washington



Benefits of Having Trees in Your Landscape

- Have been found to increase economic development
- Increase property values
- Reduce crime rates
- Reduce Heat in Soil and reduce evaporation
- Reduce energy consumption



Right Tree: Right Place

Which tree is best for my yard?

When Selecting a Tree Consider:

- Water needs of the tree. In Utah, Drought tolerant trees are better. “Native” and “Drought tolerant” are not the same thing.
- Size of area where the tree will be planted.
- Soil qualities (soil pH, soil texture, soil fertility, etc.)
- Light requirements
- Tree properties
 - Flowers
 - Fall leaf color
 - Size of tree
- Maintenance requirements/pests
- USU TreeBrowser, Arboretums, Public Gardens

Tree Species and Iron Efficiency

Not Efficient

Blueberry

Cistena plum

Red maple

Silver maple

Sweetgum

Pin oak

Amur maple

Autumn Blaze maple (Popular tree in Utah)

Azalea

Rhododendron

Moderately Efficient

Aspen

Birch

Horse Chestnut

London Planetree

Conifers

Crabapple

Flowering Cherry

Flowering Pear

Norway Maple

Shantung Maple

Very Efficient

Ash

Box Elder

Poplar

Most Oaks

Cottonwood

Hackberry

Honeylocust

Linden

Elm

When Selecting a Tree Consider:

- Size of the trunk of tree, smaller might be better
- Dominant leader establish or could be easily established
- No disease or pests present.
- Strong branching structure and strong branch attachments
- Avoid girdling roots! If grown in a container, remove the tree from container to see if the tree is root-bound.



Branch bark ridge

Branch Collar



Photo: UF Laura Sanagorski



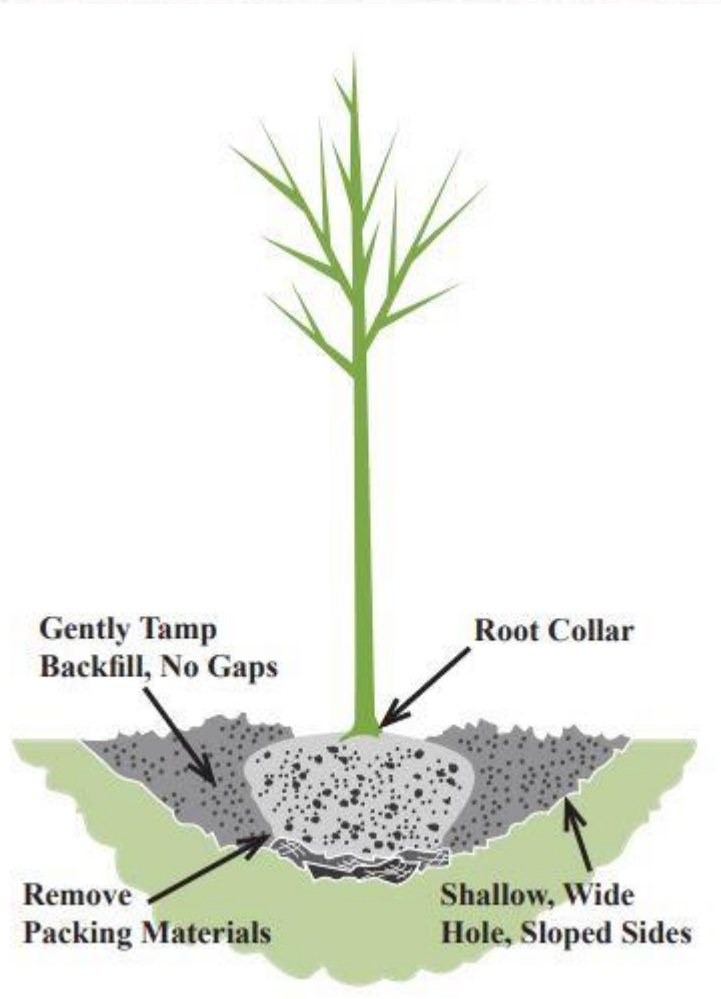
When is the best time to plant?

- The International Society of Arboriculture recommends planting in the spring and fall to minimize water stress. Fall time can give tree more opportunity to develop new roots prior to summer heat and stress. More diverse selection available in the spring. Slim pickings in the fall, but pricing might be lower.
- Planting can be done any time of year, if careful to provide enough water for tree to get established. All types of nursery stock will require a higher level of maintenance after planting if transplanted at less favorable times.
- In the Spring, be careful about where the trees come from. Trees grown in a warmer climate may already be out of dormancy and can be damaged by cold temperatures.

Where do I plant my tree?

- Where you plant can help reduce energy consumption and save you money.
- Plant conifers and evergreens on the East and North Sides of the House. Conifers also good for windbreaks.
- Plant Deciduous trees on the South and West side of House. Shade in the Summer and let light in the Winter.

How do I plant my tree?



- Dig hole 2x-3x the size of the root ball in a bowl shape.
- Locate the root collar or root flare on tree. Likely buried. Dig hole deep enough that the root flare stays at the surface level
- Remove all tags, burlap, cages, etc.
- Carefully move tree into hole
- Begin backfilling hole halfway (no soil amendment necessary.) gently tamp to remove air gaps.
- Fill hole with water. Let sit.
- Keep bark and gravel mulch away from touching the trunk of tree.
- For trees in lawn, maintain a tree ring that would keep mowers and line-trimmers away from the trunk



Small Trees <20' Tall



Elm, Camperdown

Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'



- Zone: 4-6
- High Drought Tolerance
- Good for Utah Soils
- Full Sun-Part Shade

Hawthorns

Crataegus spp.



- Species: Douglas, Cockspur, Green, Lavalle, Washington
- Typically have thorns. Be careful planting next to high foot traffic areas.
- White flowers in Spring
- Excellent fall color
- High Drought Tolerance
- Fruit can be messy



• Redbud, Eastern *Cercis canadensis*



- Purple flowers follow red budding in Spring (April)
- Yellow fall color
- High Drought Tolerance. Usually overwatered.
- Part-sun Part Shade Understory tree
- Good option for parkstrips




Serviceberry, Utah

Amelanchier utahensis



- Edible fruit
- White flowers in Spring
- High Drought Tolerance
- Prefers sandy well drained soil
- Part Sun
- Utah native



Medium Trees 20'-40' Tall

Maple, Tatarian

Acer tataricum

- Zone 3-8
- Full Sun
- 'Hot Wings' commonly found cultivar
- Attractive seeds
- Drought tolerant and adaptable



Mountain-mahogany, Curlleaf *Cercocarpus ledifolius*

- Zone 3-8
- Full Sun Broadleaf Evergreen
- Slow Growing
- Utah Native
- Drought tolerant and adaptable



Shantung maple (Acer truncatum) hybrids



Pacific Sunset



Crimson Sunset



Ruby Sunset

Other Small-Medium Trees that Thrive...

Z5 Chinese fringe tree

20' x 25' (*Chionanthus retusus*)

Z3 Amur maackia

25' x 20' (*Maackia amurensis*)

Z4 'Copper Rocket' paperbark maple

25' x 12' (*Ascer griseum 'JFS KW22AGRI'*)

Z4 'Estelle' oak

30' x 30' (*Quercus gambelii x macrocarpa 'Estelle'*)

Z6 Japanese flowering cherry

25' x 25' (*Prunus serrulata*)

Z3 Korean maple

15' x 15' (*Acer psuedosieboldianum*)

Z4 Seven-Son flower

15' x 10' (*Heptacodium miconioides*)

Z5 Saucer magnolia

25' x 25' (*Magnolia soulangiana*)

Z4 Japanese Tree lilac

25' x 20' (*Cornus kousa*)

Z4 Black Elderberry

12' x 12' (*Sambucus nigra*)

Z4 Gamble oak

25' x 25' (*Quercus gambelii*)

Z4 Sumac sp

10' x 10' (*Rhus sp.*)



Tall Trees > 40' Tall



Coffeetree, Kentucky

Gymnocladus dioicus



- Dioecious (female varieties are messy)
- Yellow fall color
- High Drought Tolerance. Full Sun
- Double compound leaves

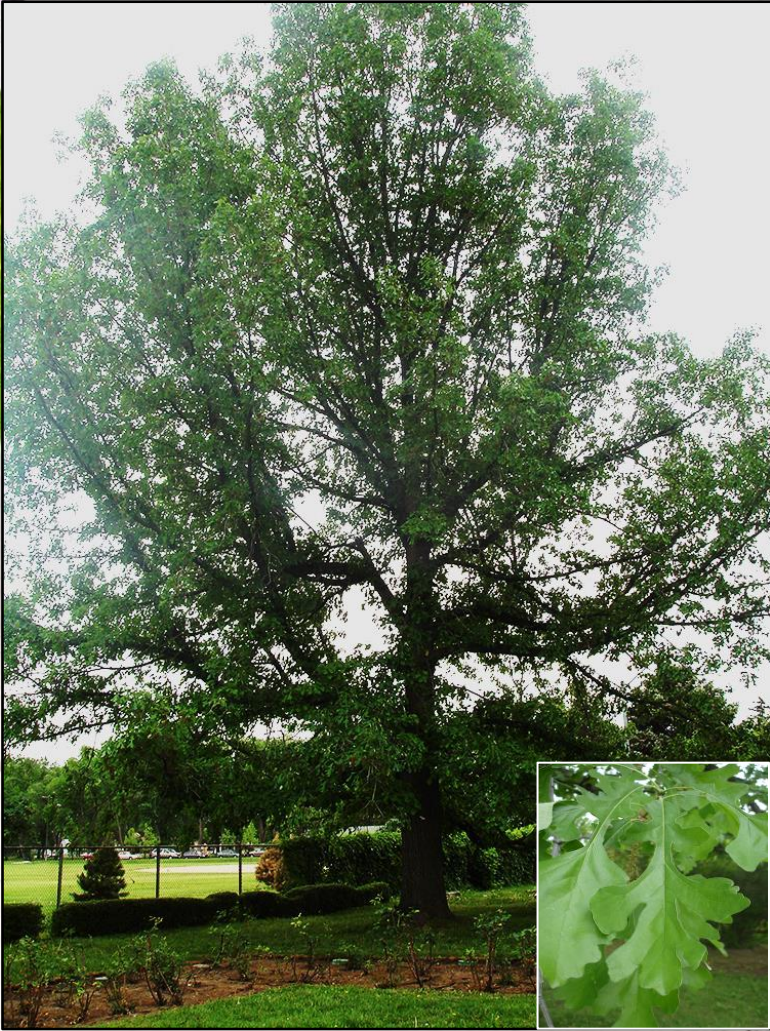
Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba



- Dioecious (female varieties are messy, stinky fruit)
- Yellow fall color
- High Drought Tolerance. Full Sun
- Prehistoric. No pest problems

Large Trees For Shade



Bur oak
(*Quercus macrocarpa*)

'Cobblestone'
'Urban Pinnacle'



Japanese Zelkova
(*Zelkova Serrata*)

'Wireless' 'Zileration'
'Kiwi Sunset' 'Green Vase'



Honey locust
(*Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'*)

'Imperial' 'Shademaster'
'Northern Sentinel'

Other Large Trees that Thrive...

Z4 'State Street' Miyabe maple	35' x 35' (<i>Acer miyabei</i> 'Morton')
Z3 Sensation Boxelder	30' x 25' (<i>Acer negundo</i> 'Sensation')
Z4 Norway maple	40' x 40' (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)
Z5 'Heartland' catalpa	50' x 25' (<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> 'Hiawatha 2')
Z4 'Prairie Sentinel' hackberry	45 x 12' (<i>Celtis</i> 'JFS-KSU1')
Z4 Turkish filbert	40' x 30' (<i>Corylus colurna</i>)
Z4 'Skinny Latte' Kentucky coffee tree	45' x 15' (<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> 'Morton')
Z4 American hophornbeam	35' x 35' (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>)
Z3 Amur Corktree	30' x 25' (<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>)
Z5 London Planetree / Sycamore	55' x 50' (<i>Platanus x acerfolia</i> 'Bloodgood')
Z4 'Crimson Spire' oak	45' x 15' (<i>Quercus x bimundorum</i> 'Crimschmidt')
Z6 Texas red oak	35' x 35' (<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>)



Questions?

Thank You!

**Please take a minute
to fill out this survey**

