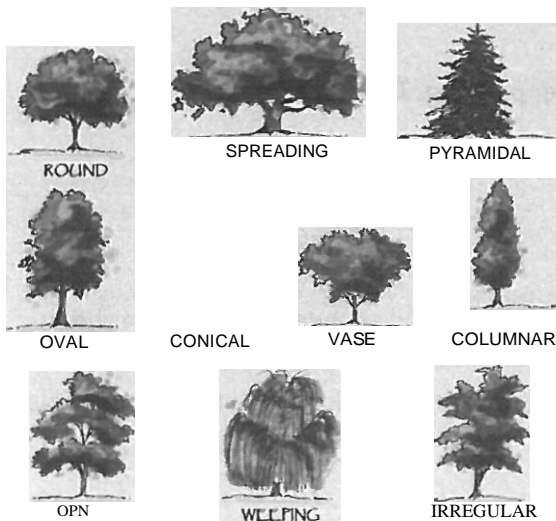


STREET TREES PICKING AND SITING YOUR STREET TREE

Picking Your Tree

You will need to pick a tree from the approved street tree list for the size of the planting space you have. You will also need to consider if there are overhead power or other utility lines.

TREE FORMS



There are a number of other issues you should consider. Individuals have personal preferences and you will be living with these trees for many years. Try to pick a tree you love. These issues include:

- Height
- Spread
- Form (see illustration)
- Color (spring, summer, and fall)
- If the tree flowers or fruits
- Bark and leaf texture
- Attractiveness to birds or butterflies

It is also good to remember that tree roots usually spread about as far as their canopy. Picking a tree with a small canopy makes sense when you have smaller building setback or a smaller place to plant.

Siting Your Tree

Call Before You Dig. Utility lines may be buried in the desired tree planting area. For your safety and the safety of others, be sure to check for underground utilities. Call **811** at least 48 hours in advanced before digging. Contact Portland General Electric for information about tree removal and trimming around power lines.

A larger diameter planting hole promotes better tree health by aerating the soil. The planting hole should be about two to three times the size of the root ball. When locating the planting site for your tree, use the following guidelines. Measurements should be taken from the center of the trunk.

- 20-feet from the curb line of an intersection street
- 7-feet from alleys and driveways
- 5-feet from fire hydrants
- 10-feet from directional traffic signs
- 20-feet from stop or yield signs
- 2-feet from adjoining property lines
- 25-feet from street lights
- 20-feet from adjacent trees

Planting Your Tree

When to Plant - While it is okay to plant a tree any time of the year, the best time to plant a tree is when the tree is dormant during the winter months.

Do Not Compact Soil – Be sure not to pack the soil too tight when planting the tree. Compact soil makes it difficult for roots to grow outward and downward, which can result in raised sidewalks and an unhealthy tree.

Mulch - To hold in moisture and discourage the growth of competing weeds, spread mulch around the base of the tree. The mulch should be about 4-inches deep and kept about 6-inches from the trunk of the tree. Mulch could include grass clippings, compost or bark dust.

Stakes – The tree should be staked for at least the first year after planting. The stakes should be tied loose enough that the tree can sway 2-inches from side to side.

Caring For Your Tree

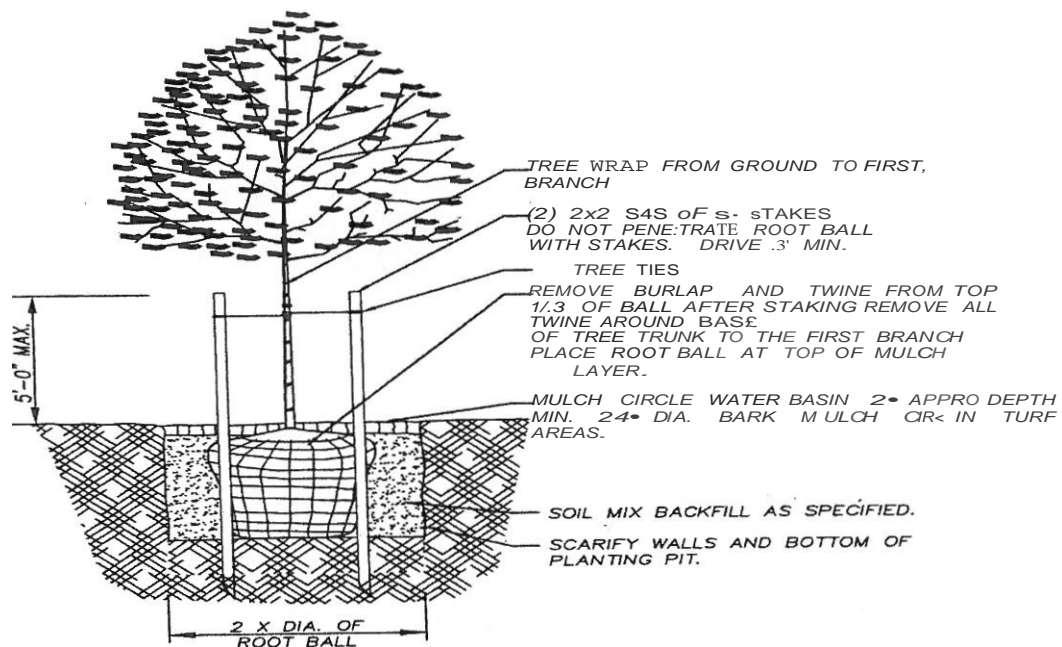
Trees Need Water- Your new tree will need 5 - 10 gallons of water once or twice a week for the first three years after planting. Watering your tree slowly and evenly will promote deep root growth; over watering your tree will promote shallow root growth which can result in raised walkways. As gallon bucket with small holes in the bottom is an excellent method for watering your plant slowly.

Weed Around Your Tree - Other plants around the tree are competing for water. Be sure to remove competing plants several feet around the base of the tree.

Bark Damage - Take care when mowing around the tree, bark damage can weaken the tree and make it susceptible to disease.

Remove Dead Branches and Suckers – Remove all dead branches in the tree canopy and suckers located at the base of the tree. This will allow the tree to focus its energy where it is needed and desired.

Planting in Planter Strips or Behind the Sidewalk



Approved Street Tree List

2 – 3 Foot Planting Area

Common Name	Botanical Name	Mature Height	Canopy Spread	Under Power Lines	Form	Fall Color	Fruit/ Flower	Birds/ Butterflies
Japanese Tree Lilac	Syringa reticulata	20	15	X	Pyramidal		X	
Paperbark Maple	Acer griseum	25	20	X	Oval	X		
Chonosuki Crabapple	Malus schonoskii	30	15	X	Oval	X	X	
fA.dirondack Crabapple	Malus adirondack	18	10	X	Upright		X	

4 – 6 Foot Planting Area

Common Name	Botanical Name	Mature Height	Canopy Spread	Under Power Lines	Form	Fall Color	Fruit/ Flower	Birds/ Butterflies
Flowering Ash	Fraxinus ornus	30	15	X	Round	X	X	X
American Hornbeam	Ostrya virginiana	35	35	X	Oval	X		
Black Tupelo	Nyssa sylvatica	45	20		Pyramidal	X		X
Silver Linden	Tilia tomentosa	45	35		Pyramidal	X	X	X
European Beech	Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea tricolor'	35	25		Oval			
Paperbark Maple	Acer griseum	25	20	X	Oval	X		
Princeton Sentry Ginko*	Ginko Biloba Princeton Sentry*	40	15		Columnar	X		
Kobus Magnolia	Magnolia kobus	40	30	X	Globe		X	
Chonosuki Crabapple	Malus schonoskii	30	15	X	Oval	X	X	