

# City of Hailey

## Tree Selection & Planting Guide



prepared by

City of Hailey  
and  
Trees for Hailey



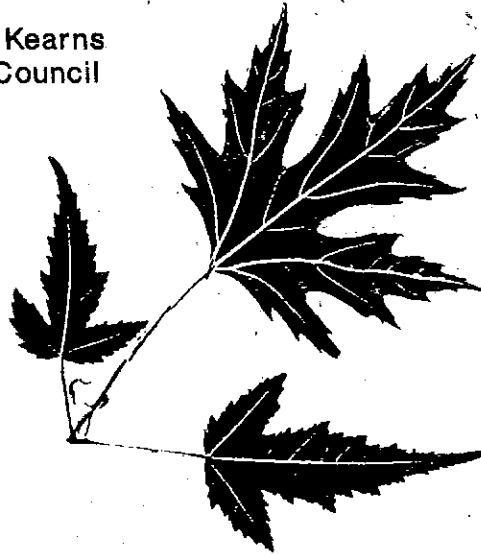


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Mayor Steve Kearns  
Hailey City Council





## INTRODUCTION

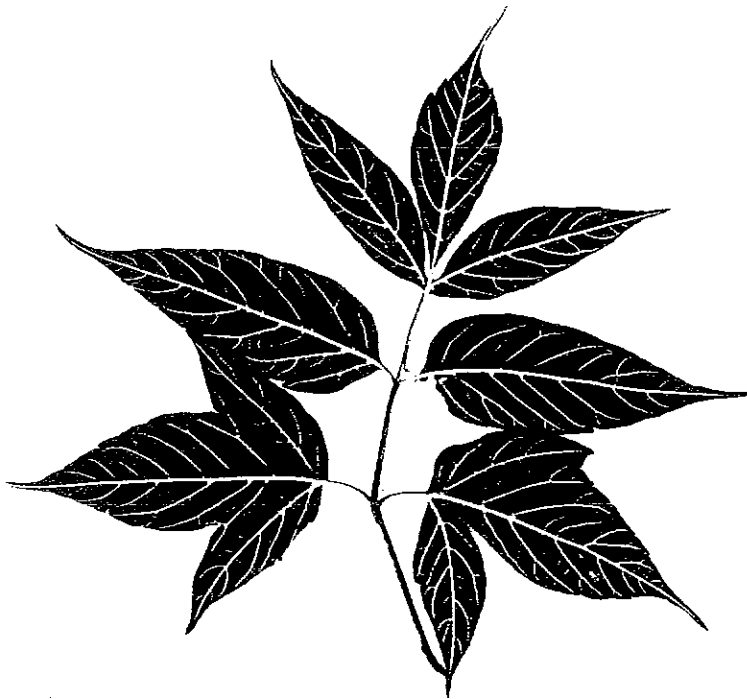
The Wood River Valley is a land of many contrasts. Compare the native vegetation of the high desert plains, evergreen-studded hills, and lush floodplains to the cultured "forest" of city trees, some established near the turn of the century. The mosaic of varied textures and colors adds to the beauty of the valley and the quality of our lifestyle.

Trees...we need them to create shade, to break the wind, to make our houses "homes", to encourage wildlife use, to protect our soils, and to provide us with a multitude of products. WE can directly improve our URBAN forest by choosing tree types adapted to our landscape, finding good planting sites, and continuing to care for and nurture the trees around our homes, parks and schools.

This guide has been prepared for the purpose of helping you make better choices when preparing to plant trees. It is not meant to replace the advice of professionals, only to help you define some options and better understand the ramifications of your choices.

This brochure outlines four basic steps to ensure the success of your plantings. They are:

\*SITE SELECTION    \*TREE SELECTION    \*PLANTING    \*TREE CARE





## SITE SELECTION

Locating good planting sites is the first logical step for planting success. Before planting check the following site conditions:

1. Available growing space (for mature height, spread, and roots)
2. Soils: acid or alkaline, well-drained or not, fertile or not
3. Existing landscape and your desired results
4. Overhead or underground utility conflicts, call Idaho Power & Light Digline #1-800-342-1585 two days before planting
5. Right of way or easement restrictions, call City of Hailey for permit and conditions to plant in Right of Way
6. Water availability
7. Sunny or shady site, excessive wind or temperature extremes
8. Possible abuse: by people, animals, vehicles, lawn mowers



## TREE SELECTION:

After you have located good planting sites, you can investigate types of trees which would be appropriate. Trees in the Hailey Right of Way, parks, schools, and cemetery were surveyed in 1994. A total of 2,244 trees with an estimated urban tree value of \$1,500,000 were tabulated.

City trees by percentage of species:

Aspen 28%	Green Ash 5%
Spruce 19%	Norway Maple 4%
Cottonwood 11%	Willow 3%
Boxelder 6%	Other(34 species) 24%

Many cities nationwide have adopted a goal of no more than 15% of any single tree species in their urban forest. This helps to guard against the destruction of individual species by disease epidemics or insect outbreaks such as Dutch Elm Disease. This strategy could also help protect Hailey from losing a large number of trees at one time.

Match TREE characteristics to SITE:

1. Mature tree size matches site growing space
2. Sun or shade requirements for tree species matches site
3. Soil type matches needs of tree
4. Deciduous trees used where "solar friendly" trees are desired
5. Species proven hardy, consult professional if not known
6. Root system such as shallow, invasive types not planted adjacent to underground utilities, or pavement
7. Water requirements of tree match site and adjacent plantings
8. Trees chosen will not produce unwanted seeds or fruit
9. Many types of trees are used to increase overall diversity
10. Possible insect and disease threats are acceptable
11. Selected trees will complement existing landscape of your home
12. Balance of rapid growing & short lived species planted with slow growing & long lived species
13. Durable species planted in areas of higher abuse and stress



The following trees are generally available at local nurseries and represent species proven to be hardy in Hailey. Some tree cultivars are more hardy than others so again consult local professionals. Hailey is in Zone 4 for cold-hardiness.

**SMALL EVERGREEN: (less than 25 ft. tall)**

1. Juniper, Rocky Mountain
2. Pine, Bristlecone
3. Pine, Singleleaf
4. Spruce, Dwarf Alberta

**SMALL DECIDUOUS: (less than 25 ft. tall)**

5. Alder, various
6. Apple, various
7. Apricot
8. Ash, Mountain
9. Cherry, Sour
10. Chokecherry, various
11. Crabapple, various
12. Hawthorn, various
13. Lilac, Japanese Tree
14. Maple, Amur
15. Maple, Bigtooth
16. May Day Tree
17. Oak, Gambel
18. Olive, Russian
19. Pear, various
20. Plum, various

**MEDIUM EVERGREEN: (25 to 50 ft. tall)**

21. Pine, Austrian
22. Pine, Limber
23. Pine, Scotch
24. Spruce, Black Hills

**MEDIUM DECIDUOUS: (25 to 50 ft. tall)**

25. Ash, Green
26. Aspen
27. Birch, White Bark
28. Birch, Red Bark
29. Boxelder, various
30. Linden, Littleleaf
31. Locust, Black

**LARGE EVERGREEN: (over 50 ft. tall)**

32. Fir, Douglas
33. Fir, True
34. Pine, Lodgepole
35. Pine, Ponderosa
36. Spruce, Colorado Blue
37. Spruce, various

**LARGE DECIDUOUS: (over 50 ft. tall)**

38. Cottonwood, Black
39. Elm, varieties
40. Linden, American
41. Maple, Norway
42. Maple, Red
43. Maple, Silver
44. Poplar, hybrid
45. Poplar, White
47. Willow, varieties

SMALL trees (Class I, less than 25 feet tall when mature) are appropriate to plant under power lines.

MEDIUM trees (Class II, 25 feet to 50 feet tall) are appropriate shade trees if planted away from power lines and structures.

LARGE trees (Class III, over 50 feet when mature) must be used carefully in the landscape to not create excessive shade, visibility restriction, or increase costly maintenance needs in the future.

DECIDUOUS trees lose their leaves annually, EVERGREEN trees retain their needles/leaves longer than one year.

## Trees NOT Recommended For Planting in Right of Way

- Aspen
- Boxelder
- Cottonwood
- Poplar
- Silver Maple
- Willow

### 1. Juniper, Rocky Mountain

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Juniperus scopulorum*



**FORM:** Pyramidal  
**HEIGHT:** 20 - 25 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 10 - 15 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous, Spreading  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Blue berries  
**FOLIAGE:** Bluish Green needle  
**GROW RATE:** Slow  
**LONGEVITY:** Long

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant, prefers well-drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:** Good drought tolerant species, native to Idaho

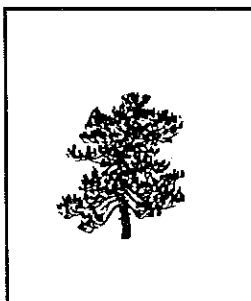
**LIMITATIONS:** Slow growth, needle drop inhibits undergrowth

**WHERE TO SEE:** Windbreak at HWY. 93 and road to Jerome.

### 2. Pine, Bristlecone

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Pinus aristata*



**FORM:** Irregular  
**HEIGHT:** 8-20 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 5-10 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Blue green needle  
**GROW RATE:** Slow  
**LONGEVITY:** Long

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant, native species

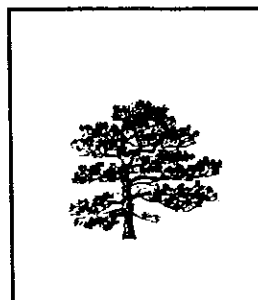
**LIMITATIONS:** Slow growing, won't tolerate excess water

**WHERE TO SEE:** 401 S. 2nd. at SW corner

### 3. Pine, Singleleaf

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Pinus monophylla*



**FORM:** Shrubby, rounded  
**HEIGHT:** 15-20 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 10-15 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Green needles  
**GROW RATE:** Slow  
**LONGEVITY:** Long

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Coarse, well drained, slightly alkaline  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:** Native to the west, drought and alkaline tolerant

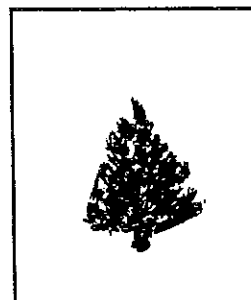
**LIMITATIONS:** Slow growing, hard to find

**WHERE TO SEE:** Southern Idaho

### 4. Spruce, Dwarf Alberta

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Picea glauca 'conica'*



**FORM:** Pyramidal, dense  
**HEIGHT:** 4-6 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 3 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Bright green needles  
**GROW RATE:** Slow  
**LONGEVITY:**

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part Sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Spider mite

**ADVANTAGES:** Ornamental which is good for limited growing space

**LIMITATIONS:** Susceptible to snow damage

**WHERE TO SEE:** 431 Shoshone Dr., near house

**5. Mtn. Alder, various**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Alnus spp.*

<b>FORM:</b>	Upright oval
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	15-30 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	10 -15 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous
<b>FLOWER:</b>	
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Small "cones"
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Yellow in Fall
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Short-lived

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	High moisture needs
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full to part sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Moist and fertile
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant after established, tolerates boggy locations (Nitrogen fixer)

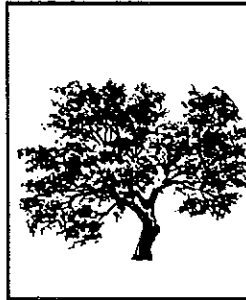
**LIMITATIONS:** Requires ample moisture

**WHERE TO SEE:** Along mountain streams

**VARIETIES:** A. tenuifolia, A. incana, A. sinuata (native)

**6. Apple, various**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Malus spp.*

<b>FORM:</b>	Rounded
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	20-30 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	15-25 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous
<b>FLOWER:</b>	White Blossom
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Fruit varies
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Dark green to yellow
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Needs full sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Prefers good loam
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Fireblight, Codling Moth

**ADVANTAGES:** Flowering and fruiting tree

**LIMITATIONS:** Requires lots of care for fruit production, hardiness varies with cultivars.

**WHERE TO SEE:** In many backyards

**7. Apricot, various**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Prunus spp.*

<b>FORM:</b>	Rounded
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	10-15 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	10-15 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous
<b>FLOWER:</b>	White
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Orange-reddish fruit
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full Sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Good loam
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Fireblight

**ADVANTAGES:** Small fruiting tree

**LIMITATIONS:** Some cultivars not hardy in WR Valley

**WHERE TO SEE:** In sheltered yards

**8. Ash, Mountain**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Sorbus aucuparia*

<b>FORM:</b>	Upright oval
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	20-30 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	20 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous, spreading
<b>FLOWER:</b>	White
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Clusters of red berries
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Orange-red in fall
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full Sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Tolerant except for alkaline soils
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Fireblight

**ADVANTAGES:** Attractive tree, birds eat fruit.-native species is hardier.

**LIMITATIONS:** Fruit may be messy, sunscald

**WHERE TO SEE:** 112 N. 4th

## 9. Cherry, Sour (Pie)

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Prunus cerasus*



<b>FORM:</b>	Upright, globe
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	20-25 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	15-25 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous
<b>FLOWER:</b>	Pink or white
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Red fruit
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Yellow in fall
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Moderate

### GROWTH CONDITIONS

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full Sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Well-drained
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Pear slug (sawfly), tent caterpillar

**ADVANTAGES:** Fragrant, spring blooming tree

**LIMITATIONS:** Some cultivars less hardy

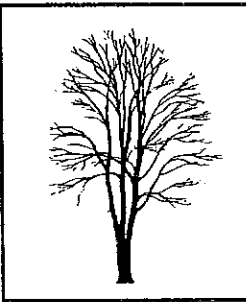
**WHERE TO SEE:**

**VARIETIES:** Purple Leaf cistina

## 10. Chokecherry, various

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Prunus virginiana*



<b>FORM:</b>	Oblong to rounded
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	20-30 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	10-15 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous
<b>FLOWER:</b>	White, fragrant
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Red fruit- birds use
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Green to purple
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Fast
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Moderate

### GROWTH CONDITIONS

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Well drained
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Black Knot fungus , tent caterpillar, some are disease resistant

**ADVANTAGES:** Good wildlife tree, fast growing, drought tolerant

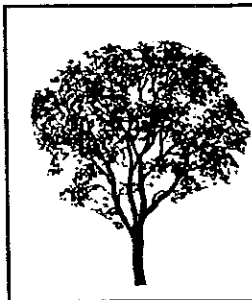
**LIMITATIONS:**

**WHERE TO SEE:** McKercher park, SE area, and along bike path

## 11. Crabapple, various

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Malus spp.*



<b>FORM:</b>	Rounded
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	20-30 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	10-20 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous
<b>FLOWER:</b>	White to deep rose
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Yellow/red fruit
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	varies

### GROWTH CONDITIONS

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full Sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Prefers good loamy soil
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Fireblight

**ADVANTAGES:** Good species under utility lines, beautiful spring flowers, wide varieties of cultivars available

**LIMITATIONS:** Fruits may be messy near buildings or walks. Hardiness varies with cultivars.

**WHERE TO SEE:** Main St. (Airport Way to Pine)

## 12. Hawthorn, various

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Crataegus spp.*



<b>FORM:</b>	Rounded
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	15-20 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	15-20 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Deep
<b>FLOWER:</b>	White, Red
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Red fruit, birds use
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Orange/scarlet in fall
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Moderate

### GROWTH CONDITIONS

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Part to full sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Well drained, ph 6.5 - 7.5
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Fireblight

**ADVANTAGES:** Beautiful flowers, hardiness varies with cultivars, protect from winter wind.

**LIMITATIONS:** Thorns

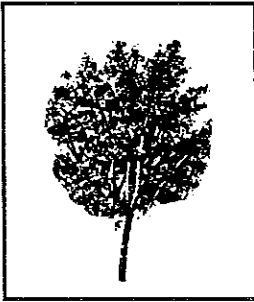
**WHERE TO SEE:**



### 13. Lilac, Japanese Tree

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Syringa reticulata*



**FORM:** Oval/rounded  
**HEIGHT:** 20-30 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 15-25 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:** Snowy white blossom  
**FRUIT:** 1" capsules  
**FOLIAGE:** Green to brown  
**GROW RATE:** Slow  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Loose, well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Borers, leaf and stem blight, leaf miner and scale on stressed tree

**ADVANTAGES:** Attractive, fragrant flowering tree, blooms mid-summer.

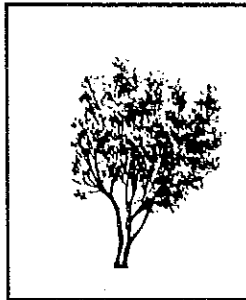
#### LIMITATIONS:

**WHERE TO SEE:** Croy between 2nd and 3rd on South side. Galena and Silver east of 4 th on south side.

### 14. Maple, Amur

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Acer ginnala*



**FORM:** Irregular, oval  
**HEIGHT:** 15-20 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 10- 12 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Winged seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Green to scarlet  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Low to Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part to full sun  
**SOILS:** Well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:** Excellent under utility lines, attractive tree.

**LIMITATIONS:** Multi-stemmed tree. Not for clay or wet soil.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 220 Wareagle Dr. east corner

### 15. Maple, Bigtooth

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Acer grandidentatum*



**FORM:** Round  
**HEIGHT:** 15-25 ft.  
**SPREAD:** 10-15 ft.  
**ROOT:** Shallow  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Winged seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Red/Orange in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part to full sun  
**SOILS:** Well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:** Native, attractive tree, drought tolerant

**LIMITATIONS:** Late leaf fall, won't tolerate excess water

**WHERE TO SEE:** Hillsides of Utah's Wasatch range

### 16. May Day Tree (Bird Tree)

Small Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Prunus padus* 'Commutata'



**FORM:** Open, upright  
**HEIGHT:** 20 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 15 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:** White  
**FRUIT:** Black  
**FOLIAGE:** Purple to red  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Well-drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Tent caterpillars

**ADVANTAGES:** Fragrant flowers

#### LIMITATIONS:

**WHERE TO SEE:** McKercher Park

**17. Oak, Gambel**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Quercus gambelli*

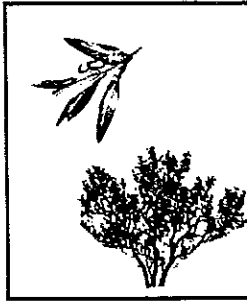
**FORM:** Shrubby  
**HEIGHT:** 15-25 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 10 -15 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Deep  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Acorn  
**FOLIAGE:** Glossy green  
**GROW RATE:** Slow  
**LONGEVITY:** Long

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Coarse, well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Leaf gall

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant**LIMITATIONS:** Slow growth**WHERE TO SEE:** Dry canyons of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico**18. Olive, Russian**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Elaeagnus angustifolia*

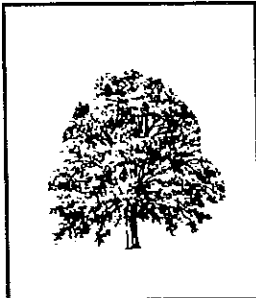
**FORM:** Irregular  
**HEIGHT:** 15-20 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 10-15 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:** Yellow, fragrant  
**FRUIT:** Silver, birds use  
**FOLIAGE:** Silver-grey  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant of alkaline, gravelly soils  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Fireblight occasionally

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant, fast growing, wildlife use.**LIMITATIONS:** Reseeds, especially along water courses, spines (thorns)**WHERE TO SEE:** 504 S. River**19. Pear, Edible**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Pyrus communis*

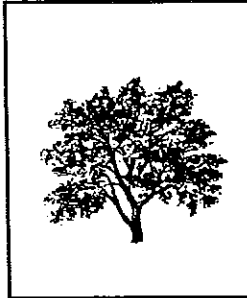
**FORM:** Pyramidal  
**HEIGHT:** 20-30 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 15-25 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Deep, spreading  
**FLOWER:** White  
**FRUIT:** Seldom fruits  
**FOLIAGE:** Bronze in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate to fast  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Prefers slightly acid to neutral  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Fireblight occasionally

**ADVANTAGES:** A spring flowering tree, seldom fruits**LIMITATIONS:** Hardiness varies with cultivar**WHERE TO SEE:****VARIETIES:** Bartlett**20. Plum, various**

Small Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Prunus spp.*

**FORM:** Oblong  
**HEIGHT:** 20-25 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 15-20 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:** Pink  
**FRUIT:** Dark red  
**FOLIAGE:** Reddish bronze in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Garden loam, well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Black knot, Pear slugs, some species disease resistant

**ADVANTAGES:** Early flowering tree, attractive fall foliage**LIMITATIONS:** Some species more hardy than others, edible - look for hardiness**WHERE TO SEE:****VARIETIES:** Italian Prune Yellow, and Damson Black

**21. Pine, Austrian**

Medium Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Pinus nigra*

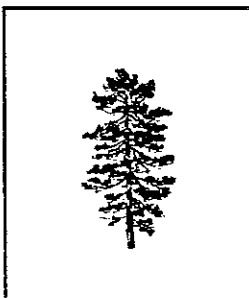
**FORM:** Broad, spreading  
**HEIGHT:** 50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 25 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Long needle  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Long lived

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Very tolerant if well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Scale, borer

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant, adapts to most soils**LIMITATIONS:****WHERE TO SEE:** Carbonate and 2nd. and 3rd., south side**22. Pine, Limber**

Medium Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Pinus flexilis*

**FORM:** Broadly pyramidal  
**HEIGHT:** 40 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Medium needle  
**GROW RATE:** Slow  
**LONGEVITY:** Long lived

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant, coarse, well drained soil  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Weevil and sawfly

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant, native species**LIMITATIONS:** Hard to find**WHERE TO SEE:** Higher mountain elevations**23. Pine, Scotch**

Medium Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Pinus sylvestris*

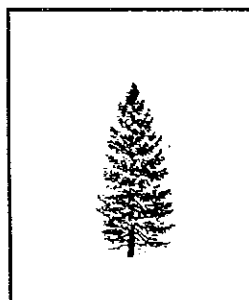
**FORM:** Open, irregular  
**HEIGHT:** 30-50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 20-30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Small cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Blue green needle  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Long lived

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Borers and scales

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant, rapid growth**LIMITATIONS:** Sapsucker damage common, irregular crooked stem.**WHERE TO SEE:** Northeast corner of S. 2nd and Croy St.**24. Spruce, Black Hills**

Medium Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Picea glauca*

**FORM:** Upright pyramidal  
**HEIGHT:** 50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 15-25 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Small cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Bluish 1" needles  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Long lived

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:****LIMITATIONS:** Limited availability**WHERE TO SEE:** Native tree to the Black Hills, South Dakota

**25. Ash, green**

Medium Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

**FORM:** Irregular  
**HEIGHT:** 40-50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 20-30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Abundant seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part to full Sun  
**SOILS:** Prefers moist loam, some alkalinity  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Borer

**ADVANTAGES:** Fast growing shade tree with moderate wood strength.

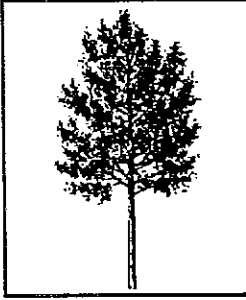
**LIMITATIONS:** Cultivars without seeds preferred. Breakage with winter snow.

**WHERE TO SEE:** Hailey Post Office - West side

**VARIETIES:** Patmore

**26. Aspen, various**

Medium Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Populus spp.*

**FORM:** Columnar  
**HEIGHT:** 30-50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 10-15 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Spreading, sucker  
**FLOWER:** Catkins  
**FRUIT:**  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow/orange in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Well-drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Cottonwood aphids, leaf spot, cytospora canker, borer

**ADVANTAGES:** Native species, fast growing

**LIMITATIONS:** Susceptible to insects and disease, intolerant of bark damage, common to have suckers.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 501 S. Fourth

**VARIETIES:** *P.grandidentatum*, *P.tremuloides* (Native)

**27. Birch, White Bark**

Medium Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Betula spp.*

**FORM:** Pyramidal, pendulous  
**HEIGHT:** 40-50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 20-30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Deep spreading  
**FLOWER:** Drooping catkins  
**FRUIT:** Nutlet  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Deep, moist loam  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Leaf miner, borer

**ADVANTAGES:** Attractive landscape tree

**LIMITATIONS:** Requires ample moisture

**WHERE TO SEE:** 501 S. Fourth

**VARIETIES:** *B. platyphylla* (Japaneses)

**28. Birch, Red Bark**

Medium Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Betula spp.*

**FORM:** Rounded  
**HEIGHT:** 30-40 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 25-40 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Spreading  
**FLOWER:** Drooping catkins  
**FRUIT:** Small nutlet  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Short lived

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate to light  
**LIGHT:** Part to full sun  
**SOILS:** Prefers cool, moist acid soil  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:** Attracts wildlife, attractive flaky orange-brown bark.

**LIMITATIONS:** High water use

**WHERE TO SEE:** Bog birch - Sun Valley

**VARIETIES:** *B.nigra* (River), *B.occidentalis*

**29. Boxelder, various**      **Medium Deciduous**

*Scientific Name: Acer negundo*



**FORM:** Upright, spreading  
**HEIGHT:** 30-50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 20-40 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Shallow  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Prolific seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Varies  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Boxelder Bugs

**ADVANTAGES:** Some Boxelder cultivars are seedless

**LIMITATIONS:** Reseed vigorously

**WHERE TO SEE:** 211 E. Croy

**VARIETIES:** Flamingo and variegated

**30. Linden, Littleleaf**      **Medium Deciduous**

*Scientific Name: Tilia cordata*



**FORM:** Pyramidal  
**HEIGHT:** 50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 35 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous, spreading  
**FLOWER:** Yellow, Fragrant  
**FRUIT:**  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part to full sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant to most  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Aphids, summer leaf scorch

**ADVANTAGES:** Attractive shade tree

**LIMITATIONS:** Limited availability

**WHERE TO SEE:** 351 Eastridge, center of yard

**31. Locust, Black**      **Medium Deciduous**

*Scientific Name: Robinia pseudoacacia*



**FORM:** Oblong  
**HEIGHT:** 50 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Shallow, spreading  
**FLOWER:** White, fragrant  
**FRUIT:** Pods  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

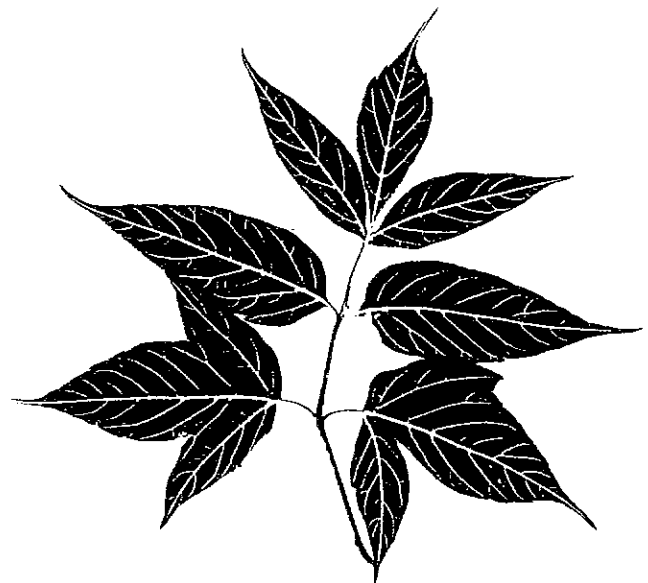
**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Very tolerant  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Locust borers

**ADVANTAGES:** Drought tolerant, fast growing

**LIMITATIONS:** Borers can be serious, weak wood, pods are shed, thorns

**WHERE TO SEE:** 214 E. Bullion, near alley



**32. Fir, Douglas**

Large Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Pseudotsuga menziesii*

**FORM:** Broad, pyramid  
**HEIGHT:** 80 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 20 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Green needle  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Long lived

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Moist, well drained, slightly acid  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Spruce gall aphids

**ADVANTAGES:** Native to Wood River Valley, on drier soils than Spruce.

**LIMITATIONS:** Not available in large sizes to plant, transplants best as small trees.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 503 E. Croy, SE corner

**33. Fir, true**

Large Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Abies spp.*

**FORM:** Pyramidal  
**HEIGHT:** 70-100 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 15-30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous, spreading  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Blue-green needle  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part sun  
**SOILS:** Moist, fertile  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Wood rot, tussock moth

**ADVANTAGES:** Holds heavy snow, native to Idaho, (species - White and Subalpine)

**LIMITATIONS:** Needs cool, moist soil, susceptible to wood rot. Hardiness varies with species and cultivar.

**WHERE TO SEE:** Subalpine - 1/2 block east of Main on E. Pine, S. Side  
 White - 351 Eastridge by walk

**34. Pine, Lodgepole**

Large Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Pinus contorta*

**FORM:** Columnar  
**HEIGHT:** 60-100 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 20-30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Small cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow-green needles  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Long

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low to moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Well drained  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Bark beetles

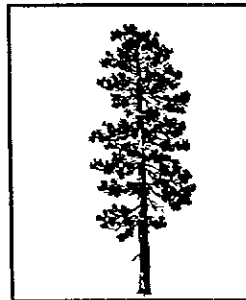
**ADVANTAGES:** Native species adapted to full sun, and less moisture.

**LIMITATIONS:** Will grow spindly without enough sun.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 318 E. Croy, E. Side

**35. Pine, Ponderosa**

Large Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Pinus ponderosa*

**FORM:** Upright, columnar  
**HEIGHT:** 80 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 30 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Taproot  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Large cones  
**FOLIAGE:** Long needles  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Long

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Low  
**LIGHT:** Part to full sun  
**SOILS:** Prefers deep well-drained loam  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Bark beetle

**ADVANTAGES:** Strong wood, rapid growth for drought tolerant species, native to Idaho.

**LIMITATIONS:** Heavy snow may damage tree, also heavy needle drop under mature trees.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 406 S. First, only conifer

**36. Spruce, Colorado Blue**

Large Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Picea pungens spp.*

<b>FORM:</b>	Broad pyramid
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	80 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	30 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Taproot
<b>FLOWER:</b>	
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Cones
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Green-silver needles
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Long

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Part to full sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Rich moist
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Spruce gall aphid, tussock moth

**ADVANTAGES:** Attractive landscape tree.**LIMITATIONS:** Very large tree when mature, sensitive to irrigation change.**WHERE TO SEE:** Very prevalent conifer planted throughout town.**37. Spruce, various**

Large Evergreen

*Scientific Name: Picea abies*

<b>FORM:</b>	Conical
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	60 - 100 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	30 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous, spreading.
<b>FLOWER:</b>	
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Cones
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Green needle
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Moderate
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Long

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	Moderate
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Part to full sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Moist, tolerant to most.
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Spruce gall aphid, tussock moth, scale.

**ADVANTAGES:** Faster growth than Blue Spruce.**LIMITATIONS:** Large tree, may block winter sun when mature.**WHERE TO SEE:** Norway Spruce: West side of County Courthouse.  
Englemann Spruce: High forest elevations.**38. Cottonwood, Black**

Large Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Populus trichocarpa*

<b>FORM:</b>	Columnar
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	70-110 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	20-30 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Shallow, spreading
<b>FLOWER:</b>	
<b>FRUIT:</b>	"Cotton" seeds
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Yellow in fall
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Fast
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Short

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	High
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full Sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Tolerant to alkaline
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Wood rot, cytospora, canker

**ADVANTAGES:** Native to Wood River Flood plain, provides wildlife habitat.**LIMITATIONS:** Brittle wood, dependent on lots of water.**WHERE TO SEE:** Della View, Hop Porter Park, and along Hiawatha Canal**39. Elm, varieties**

Large Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Ulmus spp.*

<b>FORM:</b>	Vase Shaped, Spread
<b>HEIGHT:</b>	60 Ft.
<b>SPREAD:</b>	45 Ft.
<b>ROOT:</b>	Fibrous, shallow
<b>FLOWER:</b>	
<b>FRUIT:</b>	Prevalant seeds
<b>FOLIAGE:</b>	Yellow in fall
<b>GROW RATE:</b>	Rapid
<b>LONGEVITY:</b>	Short (Siberian)

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

<b>WATER:</b>	Low
<b>LIGHT:</b>	Full sun
<b>SOILS:</b>	Tolerant (Siberian)
<b>DISEASE/INSECTS:</b>	Siberian elm - elm leaf beetle, elm leaf miner, Tussock moth.

**ADVANTAGES:** Cultivars resistant to Dutch elm disease, Siberian elm drought tolerant. Makes good wind break.**LIMITATIONS:** Limited availability, weak wood, "messy" tree.**WHERE TO SEE:** 108 S. Third, largest tree in front.

**40. Linden, American**

Large Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Tilia americana*

**FORM:** Oval  
**HEIGHT:** 40-80 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 20-40 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Deep  
**FLOWER:** Yellow, fragrant  
**FRUIT:** Nutlike seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part to full sun  
**SOILS:** Deep, well-drained soils.  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Aphids, summer leaf scorch.

**ADVANTAGES:** Strong wood, stately shade tree.**LIMITATIONS:** Needs fertile soil.**WHERE TO SEE:** Along Main St. between Croy and Bullion**41. Maple, Norway**

Large Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Acer platanoides*

**FORM:** Rounded  
**HEIGHT:** 60 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 45 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Shallow, girdling  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Prolific wing seed  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow-red in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Moderate  
**LONGEVITY:** Moderate

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Rich, well-drained.  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Summer leaf scorch.

**ADVANTAGES:** Attractive street tree, dense shade.**LIMITATIONS:** Difficult to grow grass under, reseeds itself.**WHERE TO SEE:** Southeast corner of 2nd and Bullion**42. Maple, Red**

Large Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Acer rubrum*

**FORM:** Elliptic to round  
**HEIGHT:** 60 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 40 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Shallow  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Winged Seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Scarlet in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Part sun  
**SOILS:** Prefers moist, slightly acid soil.  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:**

**ADVANTAGES:****LIMITATIONS:** More limited for soil tolerance than Norway maple.**WHERE TO SEE:** 316 East Bullion, by walk to the house**43. Poplar, Hybrid**

Large Deciduous

*Scientific Name: Populus spp.*

**FORM:** Columnar  
**HEIGHT:** 60-90 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 15-25 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Invasive, shallow  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** "Cotton" seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

**GROWTH CONDITIONS**

**WATER:** Moderate  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerates alkaline soil.  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Cytospora canker, galls, cottonwood borer.

**ADVANTAGES:** Fast growing shade tree.**LIMITATIONS:** Weak wood, short lived, needs lots of space.**WHERE TO SEE:** Hop Porter Park adjacent to the picnic tables.**VARIETIES:** Some "Cottonless"



#### 44. Maple, Silver

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Acer saccharinum*



**FORM:** Oval  
**HEIGHT:** 50-60 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 30-40 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Shallow  
**FLOWER:**  
**FRUIT:** Prevalent seeds  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Fast  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** High  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun (part sun)  
**SOILS:** Becomes chlorotic in alkaline soils.  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Leaf chlorosis.

**ADVANTAGES:** Fast growing shade tree.

**LIMITATIONS:** Damages sidewalks and driveways, weak wood.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 220 S. 3 rd. St., near sidewalks

#### 45. Poplar, White

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Populus alba*



**FORM:** Irregular, spreading  
**HEIGHT:** 80 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 50 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Fibrous, invasive  
**FLOWER:** White  
**FRUIT:** Long pods  
**FOLIAGE:** Green/yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Moderate-High  
**LIGHT:** Full sun  
**SOILS:** Prefers moist loam.  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Cytophora canker.

**ADVANTAGES:** Fast growing shade tree

**LIMITATIONS:** Weak wood, invasive roots, produces suckers, wounds don't heal well.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 101 S. 1 st St., and 414 S. 2nd St.

#### 46. Willow, varieties

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Salix spp.*



**FORM:** Rounded  
**HEIGHT:** 40-70 Ft.  
**SPREAD:** 30-60 Ft.  
**ROOT:** Invasive, spreading  
**FLOWER:** Yellow  
**FRUIT:**  
**FOLIAGE:** Yellow in fall  
**GROW RATE:** Rapid  
**LONGEVITY:** Short

#### GROWTH CONDITIONS

**WATER:** Moderate to high water use  
**LIGHT:** Full Sun  
**SOILS:** Tolerant except for dry rocky soil.  
**DISEASE/INSECTS:** Leaf gall

**ADVANTAGES:** Fast growing shade tree, good winter color.

**LIMITATIONS:** Weak wood, short lived, high water use, high maintenance.

**WHERE TO SEE:** 300 S. River Street (Weeping Willow)

### Other Trees To Try:

1. Western Larch
2. Hackberry
3. Horsechestnut
4. Kentucky Coffeetree
5. Ohio Buckeye
6. Honeylocust
7. Swamp White Oak
8. Black Walnut
9. Yellowwood
10. Ginkgo

**NOTE:** Hardiness may be marginal, some of these are not locally available.



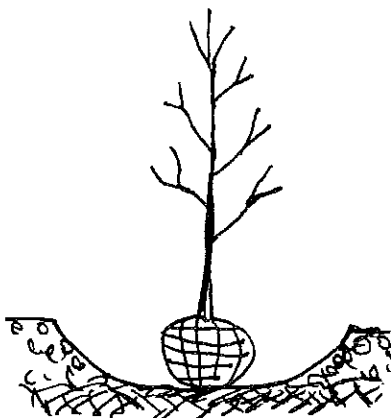


## PLANTING GUIDELINES:

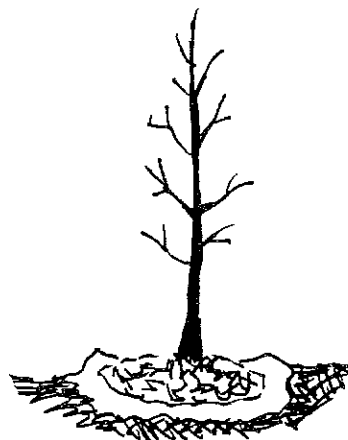
After locating a good site and selecting a desirable species, it is time to plant your tree. Trees can be purchased as BARE ROOT, CONTAINERIZED or BALLED AND BURLAPPED. In general a tree about 1 1/2 inch caliper (diameter of tree near the base) or smaller is a good size for the homeowner. Larger trees can be successfully planted by professionals using heavy equipment.

### PLANTING YOUR CONTAINERIZED OR BALLED AND BURLAPPED TREE:

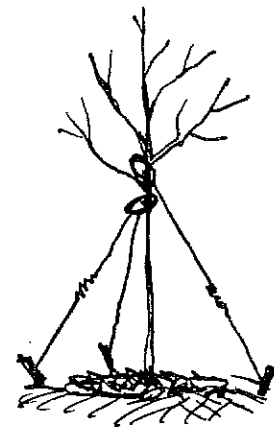
1. Dig planting hole about 2 to 4 times the width of the root ball, and about the same depth as the root ball.
2. Remove carefully the tree from the container, do not handle by stem alone. Cut any wire or twine around the tree.
3. Place tree in center of hole, with the root collar at level or slightly above level of surrounding ground. Check for straightness.
4. On "balled & burlapped" trees cut and remove the top one-half of burlap from the root ball.
5. If tree roots are in a wire basket, cut back the top two tiers after the tree has been set into position.
6. Pots and cans should be removed by cutting a side and taking off the tree. Trim any encircling roots before planting.
7. Backfill hole with native soil that was removed. Only use soil amendments if there is undesirable fill or clay soil that needs to be amended.
8. Alternate soil with water to settle around roots. Lightly tamp soil around root ball. Air pockets from inadequate soil tamping can kill roots.
9. Add soil until there is no more settling.
10. Make sure soil is up to the root collar of the tree.
11. Add 2 - 3 inches of bark mulch, but not against the tree trunk.
12. Build a water catch basin around tree with remainder of soil.



Correct Root Ball Placement



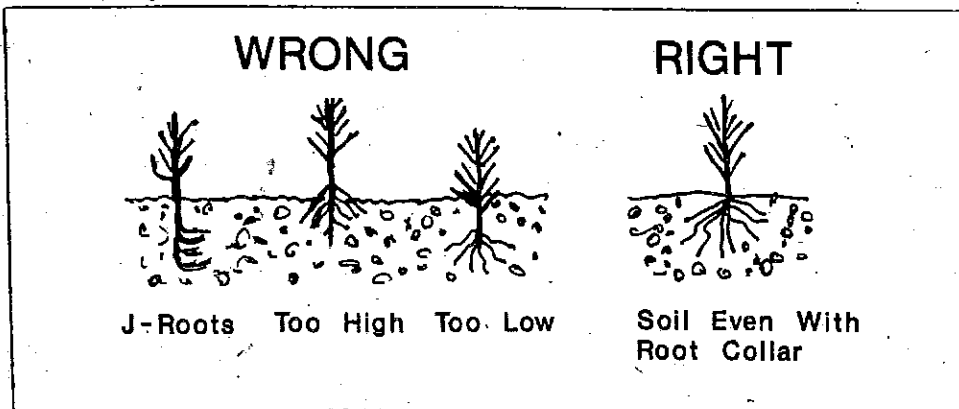
Build Water Basin And Mulch



Stake Tree If Needed

## PLANTING YOUR BARE ROOT TREE:

1. Roots must be kept cool and moist. To keep roots moist, use wet burlap, peatmoss or sawdust, not pure water.
2. Check roots for damage and trim off with sharp knife.
3. Dig hole deep enough for longest root, or trim root to fit.
4. Plant so roots are spread down and outward, not turned to the side or wrapped around the hole.
5. Plant so root collar is even with soil level.
6. Follow steps #7 - 12. Backfill carefully to avoid damaging the roots.



## TREE CARE:

1. Stake tree using soft cloth or webbing. Only stake where needed and remove after one year. Allow for natural sway of tree.
2. Prune any dead or broken branches. Generally, wait until the third year after planting to do a training prune.
3. Water slowly and deeply once a week during warm, dry weather.
4. Fertilizing may not be necessary when tree is planted. In a few years a slow-release fertilizer can be used.
5. Watch for signs of disease or insect damage. After consulting a professional, treat as necessary.
6. Thin barked trees could be protected from sunscald while young with tree wrap. Use through winter and remove in summer.
7. Trees should be deeply watered in the fall after they have gone dormant to prevent winter desiccation.
8. REMEMBER: A healthy tree is less prone to stress and attack by disease and insects.