



CITY OF GRESHAM

**RIGHT TREE**  
in the  
**RIGHT PLACE**

January 1, 2023

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## BENEFITS OF TREES

Trees provide a wide range of benefits and improve the quality of life in our community.

Trees benefit property owners by providing shade, reducing heating and cooling costs, increasing property values.



Trees clean the air, reduce stormwater runoff, stabilize the soil, provide habitat for birds and other wildlife, and enhance the urban landscape.



## RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE

The decision to plant a tree on your property or on the street is a long-term investment -- and it should be one that you enjoy for years to come. It will also be an asset to our community and the environment. For every dollar spent on tree planting and maintenance, the community receives a 250% return on investment in terms of total services provided by those trees at maturity.

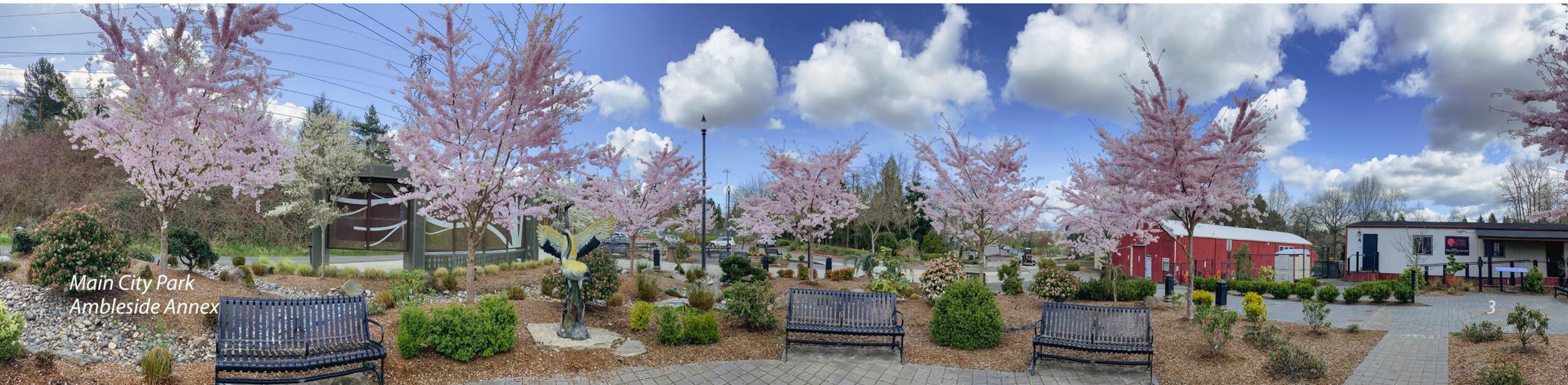
Before you make that investment:

- 1 **Assess the conditions of your site.**
- 2 **Consider which traits you want in a tree.**

After purchasing your tree, you'll need to properly plant and care for it. This document can help you through all the steps so your tree will thrive. It can also help you maintain your tree to avoid infrastructure damage that can lead to costly maintenance.

### WHERE TO PLANT

- Plant five feet from driveways.
- To provide effective shading, plant trees within 10 to 30 feet of the house.
- To maximize summer shade, plant on the west side of the house.
- If you want to plant for warmth in winter, consider planting a windbreak, such as a row of evergreen or deciduous trees located on the south side.
- Remember that roots, branches and buildings don't mix.



Main City Park  
Ambleside Annex

## WHICH TREE?

Before selecting a tree, make sure it is not on the invasive tree list. Look at the site conditions and available growing space now and as the tree matures.

Consider these factors to help you select the most suitable and desirable tree for your site:

### AREA

How much available growing space is there?

For street trees, this is generally the width of the planting strip--the area between the sidewalk and the street.

Are there conflicts with nearby infrastructure?

For other areas on your site, the size of the growing space will be determined by planting area size, nearby utility lines, sidewalks, driveways, intersections, structures or existing trees.

### SIZE

What size tree will best fit the space? Consider the tree's height and canopy spread when it matures. If you have a large enough space, it makes sense to plant a large shade tree instead of a small ornamental one.

### SHAPE

Which shape will best fit the space?  
Different tree species are shaped like a:



Globe



Pyramid



Column



Umbrella



Oval



Vase

### CLIMATE CONDITIONS

How much sun does the site receive?  
Does the site receive full or partial sun, or full or partial shade? Is it exposed to frequent winds? These answers will help determine the type of tree to plant.

### SOIL CONDITIONS

What are the soil qualities?  
Is it fertile, deep, and well drained? Is it infertile, shallow, and poorly drained? Is the site surrounded by pavement that can dry out a tree?

### PROVIDING WATER

How will you water your new tree?  
Is there a nearby hose spigot for watering, or have you considered tree watering bags or using a bucket with holes? Will you rely on a landscape maintenance service?

### DESIRED TRAITS

What do you want in a tree?  
Do you want one that will provide shade, seasonal color, attract wildlife, and/or act as a screen? Do you prefer an evergreen tree or a deciduous tree that will lose its leaves in the winter?



## TYPES OF CITY TREES

### Street trees ●

A street tree is a tree located in the public right-of-way between the curb, or edge of roadway, and the property line.

Street trees are important vertical elements that shade paved areas and enhance the aesthetic beauty of the community. The best street tree is one that fits well in the available space. The street tree list includes a range of tree species that are based on the width of the planting strip and if overhead power lines are present.

### Parking lot trees ●

A parking lot tree is a tree provides shade in parking lots and is capable of reaching 35 feet in height and spread at maturity.

Parking lot trees are required by Code within 10 feet of the parking stalls, drive aisles or maneuvering areas and are typically larger shade trees so they can cool parked cars and pavement as well as manage stormwater runoff that flows from paved areas into nearby creeks.

### Buffer trees ●

A buffer tree is planted between properties and can be evergreen or deciduous as long as it reaches at least 25 feet in height at maturity.

Buffer trees are intended to provide a visual separation between properties to reduce the impacts between different types of land uses.



## CITY TREE LIST

The following pages include a list of City-approved trees to help property owners and developers choose the **right tree for the right place**.



Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
<b>Beech</b>							
 Dawyck Purple Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Purple'</i>	4	40	15	Column	X	Deep purple foliage with no change in fall. Attractive bark.
  Purple Fountain Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purple Fountain'</i>	4	25	15	Column	X	Weeping foliage is deep purple with no change in fall.
 Pyramidal Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Fastigiata'</i>	6	45	15	Column	X	Deep green foliage. Bronze in fall.
  Tricolor Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Roseo-marginata'</i>	6	35	25	Oval	X	Oval habit. Purple leaves have a rose-pink & cream border.
   Purple Rivers Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'</i>	8	50	40	Oval	X	Deep purple foliage with no change in fall. Attractive bark.
   American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	10	50	40	Oval	X	Slow growing. Striking gray bark.
   European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	50	40	Oval	X	Beautiful bark.
<b>Birch</b>							
  Heritage River Birch	<i>Betula nigra 'Heritage'</i>	8	45	30	Oval	X	Attractive bark. Gold in fall.
   Paper or Canoe Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	8	50	35	Oval	X	The most permanent of birches. Dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
<b>Cedar</b>							
  Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	10	65	40	Pyramid	X	Blue green needles. Fragrant.
  Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	10	80	40	Pyramid	X	Drought tolerant. Attractive bark. Weeping cultivar available (Pendula).
 Hogan Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata 'Hogan'</i>	10	100	20	Pyramid	X	Tall, dense, narrow form.
  Incense Cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	10	80	20	Column	X	Drought tolerant.
  Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	10	100	30	Pyramid	X	Evergreen. Thrives in moist conditions. Stringy reddish bark. Trunk is wide and fluted at bottom. High relocate success.
<b>Cherry</b>							
 Cascade Snow Cherry	<i>Prunus 'Cascade Snow'</i>	4	25	20	Vase	✓	Disease resistant. White flowers.
 Columnar Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii 'Columnaris'</i>	4	30	10	Vase	✓	Green foliage. Deep pink flowers. Orange-red fall color.
 Pink Flair™ Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii 'JFS-KW58'</i>	4	25	15	Column	✓	Compact height. Well suited to urban landscapes. Consistently bright orange-red fall color. Single pink flowers in clusters. Blooms later than typical, avoiding frost damage.
 Royal Burgundy Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Royal Burgundy'</i>	4	30	20	Vase	✓	Vase shaped. Purple-red foliage. Red-orange fall color. Large double pink flowers.
 Snow Goose Cherry	<i>Prunus 'Snow Goose'</i>	4	20	20	Vase	✓	Disease resistant. Widens with age. White flowers.
 Akebono Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis 'Akebono'</i>	6	25	25	Vase	✓	Upright spreading with bright green foliage. Delicate pink flowers in spring. Yellow fall color.
 Kwanzan Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus 'Kwanzan'</i>	6	30	20	Vase	✓	Vase-shaped habit. Dark green foliage. Bronze/orange in fall. Deep pink flower.
 Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	6	30	30	Umbrella	✓	Spreading in habit. Green foliage. Yellow fall color. White flowers with pink tint.

Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
<b>Chestnut</b>							
Red Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	8	30	35	Globe	✓	Small variety. Long, rosy cluster. Spiky nuts.
<b>Crabapple</b>							
Adirondack Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Adirondack'</i>	3	18	10	Column	✓	Densely upright in an inverted cone. Medium green foliage. White flower, bright red fruit.
Centurion Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Centurion'</i>	3	20	15	Oval	✓	Purple to bronze foliage in summer. Rose-red flower, bright red fruit.
Columnar Siberian Crabapple	<i>Malus baccata 'Columnaris'</i>	3	30	10	Column	✓	White flower, yellow-red fruit.
Marilee Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Jarmin'</i>	3	24	10	Oval	✓	Narrow crown. Pink buds open to white blooms. Generally fruitless.
Prairiefire Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Prairie Fire'</i>	3	20	20	Pyramid	✓	Very disease-resistant. Purple/reddish green foliage. Long-lasting pink/red flowers, small red fruit.
Purple Prince Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Purple Prince'</i>	3	20	20	Globe	✓	Purple/bronze foliage. Red flower.
Red Barron Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Red Barron'</i>	3	18	8	Column	✓	Columnar habit. Reddish-purple leaves becoming bronze-green. Dark red flower & fruit.
Red Jewel™ Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Jewelcole'</i>	3	15	12	Pyramid	✓	Green & white foliage. Red fruit, very persistent through winter.
Golden Raindrops Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Schmidtcutleaf'</i>	4	20	15	Vase	✓	Unique leaves, white flowers. Small golden yellow fruit.
Robinson Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Robinson'</i>	4	25	25	Globe	✓	Pink buds, white flower.
Schnoosuki Crabapple	<i>Malus tschonoskii</i>	4	30	15	Oval	✓	Dark green foliage; turns orange, red, & purple in fall. Sparse yellow-green fruit.
Sugar Tyme Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Sutyzam'</i>	4	18	15	Oval	✓	Medium green foliage. Yellow fall color.
<b>Cypress</b>							
Hinoki Falsecypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i>	6	25	10	Pyramid	✗	Susceptible to spider mites. Attractive bark.
Nootka Cypress	<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i>	6	45	15	Pyramid	✗	Slow-growing and larger with age.
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	8	55	30	Pyramid	✗	Deciduous conifer. Wet/dry sites. Urban tolerant.
<b>Dogwood</b>							
Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i>	3	20	20	Umbrella	✓	Resistant to verticillium. Gold or red in fall.
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	3	25	25	Vase	✓	Large number of varieties available.
Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	3	25	25	Globe	✓	Shade-tolerant.
Chinese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa 'Chinensis'</i>	4	25	25	Globe	✓	Dark green foliage. Red in fall. White flower and pinkish-red fruit.
Eddie's White Wonder Dog	<i>Cornus 'Eddie's White Wonder'</i>	4	25	20	Pyramid	✓	Transplants readily. White flowers, red in fall.
June Snow Dogwood	<i>Cornus controversa 'June Snow'</i>	4	30	35	Vase	✓	Wide spreading. Flowers in May/June.
National Chinese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa 'National'</i>	4	25	25	Vase	✓	Resistant to verticillium. Red, gold, or multi-colored in fall.

	Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
●	Stellar Pink Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa x florida</i>	4	20	20	Vase	✓	Disease resistant. Pink flowers.
●	Venus Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa x nutalli</i>	4	25	20	Vase	✓	Vigorous growth. Very large white flowers.
● ●	Giant Dogwood	<i>Cornus contorversa</i>	8	30	40	Vase	✓	Fast-growing. Large white flowers. Red fall color.
●	Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	10	50	20	Oval	✗	Gray-barked branches grow in horizontal pattern. Oval leaves are green above, gray underneath. Yellow, pink, & orange fall colors. Orange-red fruit forms in clusters in fall.
	<b>Elm</b>							
● ●	Emerald Sunshine Elm	<i>Ulmus propinqua 'JFS-Biberich'</i>	4	35	25	Vase	✗	Strong upright structure. Yellow fall color with purple tips.
● ●	Accolade™ Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica x wilsonia</i>	6	70	60	Vase	✗	Vase shaped with arching limbs. Glossy dark green foliage. Yellow fall color. Resistant to elm beetle and Dutch elm disease.
● ●	Allée Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia 'Elmer II'</i>	6	50	35	Vase	✗	
●	Frontier Elm	<i>Ulmus americana 'Frontier'</i>	6	40	30	Globe	✗	Pest- and disease-resistant. Substitute for American Elm.
● ●	Patriot Elm	<i>Ulmus 'Patriot'</i>	6	50	40	Vase	✗	Substitute for American Elm. Pest- and disease-resistant.
●	Prospector Elm	<i>Ulmus wilsoniana</i>	6	40	30	Vase	✗	Substitute for American Elm. Pest- and disease-resistant.
● ●	Triumph™ Elm	<i>Ulmus 'Morton Glossy'</i>	6	70	60	Oval	✗	Upright oval to vase shape. Glossy dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
● ●	Pioneer Elm	<i>Ulmus 'Pioneer'</i>	8	50	50	Vase	✗	Substitute for American Elm. Pest- and disease-resistant.
● ●	Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	10	60	50	Umbrella	✗	Interesting mottled bark.
	<b>Fir</b>							
●	Noble Fir	<i>Abies procera</i>	6	50	20	Pyramid	✗	Needles turned upward exposing lower branches. Also called Christmas tree.
● ●	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	10	100	60	Pyramid	✗	Flat evergreen needles 1-inch long. Smooth bark.
● ●	Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	10	100	40	Pyramid	✗	One of the largest firs. Can grow up to 300 feet.
● ●	Silver Fir	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	10	50	40	Pyramid	✗	Needs lots of room to grow. Dark green evergreen needles, silvery underneath.
	<b>Ginkgo</b>							
●	Princeton Sentry™ Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton Sentry'</i>	4	40	15	Pyramid	✗	Green foliage. Bright yellow fall color.
● ● ●	Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Gold'</i>	6	45	35	Globe	✗	Narrow form, broadens with age. Male only. Medium green foliage. Striking yellow fall color is characteristic of seedless clone.
● ● ●	Halka Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Halka'</i>	6	45	40	Globe	✗	Uniform and symmetrical branching.
● ●	Presidential Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'The President'</i>	6	50	40	Globe	✗	Dense upright crown. Bright yellow fall color.
● ●	Saratoga Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga'</i>	6	35	30	Globe	✗	Requires little maintenance. Extremely free of pests. Very tolerant of pollution & salt. Male only. Slow-growing and long-lived. Yellow fall color.
●	Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	8	60	45	Column	✗	Male only. Many large-stature varieties available.
	<b>Goldenrain</b>							
●	September Goldenrain	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata 'September'</i>	4	30	25	Globe	✓	Green leaves. Yellow and orange fall color. Yellow flowers.
●	Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	4	35	35	Globe	✗	Tolerant of urban stresses.

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<b>Hackberry</b>							
 Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	6	40	30	Globe	X	Round in habit. Bright green foliage. Yellow fall color.
   Magnifica Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis 'Magnifica'</i>	6	45	35	Oval	X	Very urban tolerant. Rarely lifts sidewalks.
<b>Hawthorn</b>							
 Crimson Cloud Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata 'Crimson Cloud'</i>	3	25	18	Oval	✓	Oval habit. Glossy green leaves. Bright red flower and red fruit. Virtually thornless.
 Lavalley Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavalleei</i>	4	28	20	Oval	✓	Upright oval habit. Dark green foliage, bronze fall color. Orange-red fruit.
  Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	4	25	25	Globe	✓	No thorns. Orange fall color.
 Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	4	25	20	Oval	✓	Attractive fall color. Orange-red fruit matures in winter and attracts birds.
<b>Honeylocust</b>							
  Shademaster Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	4	45	35	Vase	X	Green leaves. Yellow fall color.
   Skyline™ Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Skycole'</i>	4	45	35	Pyramid	X	Upright spreading branches. Finely textured green foliage, golden fall color. Good environmental tolerance.
 Street Keeper™ Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Draves'</i>	4	45	20	Pyramid	X	Green foliage. Fall color.
  Halka™ Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Christie'</i>	6	55	40	Globe	X	Green foliage. Yellow fall color.
  Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	6	45	35	Globe	X	Thornless. Tolerant of urban stresses.
<b>Hophornbeam</b>							
  American Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	6	35	25	Oval	X	Medium green foliage. Yellow fall color.
 European Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	6	40	25	Globe	X	Nutlets in hop-like bunches.
<b>Hornbeam</b>							
 American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	4	25	20	Oval	✓	Needs ample water.
  European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	4	35	25	Globe	X	Dense crown.
  Frans Fontaine Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'</i>	4	40	30	Column	X	Provides good screening. Attractive fall color.
  Japanese Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	4	25	25	Globe	✓	Attractive foliage. Usually trouble-free.
 Pyramid European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'</i>	4	40	25	Oval	X	Dark green foliage. Yellow in fall.
<b>Juniper</b>							
 Western Juniper	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	4	30	50	Globe	✓	

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<b>Lilac</b>							
● Ivory Silk Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'Ivory Silk'	3	20	15	Oval	✓	Upright spreading in habit. Single-stem form. Green foliage. White lower.
● Summer Charm Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> <i>Syringa reticulata</i> subsp. <i>pekinensis</i> 'Summer Charm'	4	20	20	Globe	✓	Glossy foliage. Yellow fall color. Sprays of creamy white flowers.
● Beijing Gold Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> subsp. <i>pekinensis</i> 'Zhang Zhiming'	6	20	20	Vase	✓	Upright spreading crown. Sprays of yellow flowers in June.
<b>Linden</b>							
● Summer Sprite Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Halka'	3	20	15	Globe	✓	Dense, compact crown. Sheared appearance. Yellow fall color.
● Chancellor™ Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Chancole'	4	35	20	Pyramid	✗	Dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
● Corinthian Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Corzam'	4	45	15	Column	✗	Narrowest of the Linden cultivars.
● Redmond Bigleaf Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i> x <i>euchlora</i> 'Redmond'	4	35	25	Pyramid	✗	Light green foliage. Yellowish fall color.
● American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	6	60	30	Globe	✗	Tolerant of urban stresses.
● Continental Appeal Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i> 'Continental Appeal'	6	50	28	Oval	✗	
● Crimean Linden	<i>Tilia</i> x <i>euchlora</i>	6	40	35	Pyramid	✗	Glossy foliage. Yellow in fall.
● Glenleven Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Glenleven'	6	45	30	Pyramid	✗	Vigorous pyramidal. More informal than Greenspire. Medium green foliage. Yellow fall color.
● Greenspire™ Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'	6	40	30	Pyramid	✗	Symmetrical. Dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
● Harvest Gold Linden	<i>Tilia cordata mongolica</i> 'Harvest Gold'	6	40	30	Pyramid	✗	Attractive bark. Bright golden yellow fall color.
● Rancho Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Rancho'	6	40	30	Vase	✗	Vigorous upright. Small leaves.
● Sterling Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Sterling'	6	45	35	Pyramid	✗	Broadly pyramidal, neat and symmetrical. Fast-growing. Green leaves are silver-gray underneath. Yellow fall color.
<b>Magnolia</b>							
● Merrill Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> x <i>loebneri</i> 'Merrill'	3	25	25	Pyramid	✓	Large fragrant white flowers.
● Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Victoria' or 'Little Gem'	3	25	25	Globe	✓	Large fragrant white flowers.
● Butterflies Magnolia	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> x <i>denudata</i>	4	20	20	Pyramid	✓	Showy yellow flowers.
● Elizabeth Magnolia	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> 'Elizabeth'	4	25	15	Pyramid	✓	Yellow flowers.
● Galaxy Magnolia	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i> x <i>sprengeri</i>	4	30	15	Pyramid	✓	Deciduous. Strong central leader.
● Kobus Magnolia	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	6	40	30	Globe	✗	Green leaves. White flowers.
● Sweet Bay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	6	25	35	Globe	✓	Medium fast-growing. Good pollution tolerance. Early-spring blossoms are creamy white.
● Yulan Magnolia	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	6	35	30	Pyramid	✗	White, fragrant flowers.
● Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> x <i>soulangeana</i>	10	25	25	Pyramid	✓	Medium fast-growing. Good pollution tolerance. Early spring blossoms are pink/purple outside, white inside.

Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
<b>Maple</b>							
● Butterfly Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum 'Butterfly'</i>	3	12	6	Umbrella	✓	Stiffly upright in habit. Variegated cream & light green foliage with magenta tint in the fall.
● Flame Maple	<i>Acer ginnala 'Flame'</i>	3	20	20	Oval	✗	Fall color. Early to leaf out in spring. Fragrant flowers.
● Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	3	25	20	Globe	✓	Spreading, rounded crown. Red fall color. Year-round interest.
● Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	4	20	20	Globe	✗	Green foliage. Yellow, orange, or red in fall.
● Apollo™ Maple	<i>Acer saccharum 'Barrett Cole'</i>	4	25	10	Column	✓	Dense branching & compact form ideal for limited spaces. Withstands heat well.
● Armstrong Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Armstrong'</i>	4	45	15	Column	✗	Light green foliage. Yellow to orange red fall color. Good street tree.
● Armstrong Gold Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'JFS-KW78'</i>	4	40	12	Column	✗	Green foliage. Gold fall color.
● Bowhall Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'</i>	4	40	15	Column	✗	Upright very narrow. Green foliage and orange to orange-red fall color.
● Crimson Sunset Maple	<i>Acer truncatum x A. platanoides</i>	4	35	25	Oval	✗	Purple foliage. Upright.
● David's Maple	<i>Acer davidii</i>	4	25	25	Globe	✗	Fall color. Attractive striped bark.
● Henry Maple	<i>Acer henryi</i>	4	25	25	Globe	✗	Trifoliolate. Green with a bronze tint in spring. Red in fall.
● Metro Gold™ Maple	<i>Acer campestre 'Panacek'</i>	4	35	20	Oval	✗	Dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
● Queen Elizabeth™ Maple	<i>Acer campestre 'Evelyn'</i>	4	35	30	Oval	✗	Dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
● Rocky Mountain™ Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	4	25	15	Oval	✓	Dark green foliage. Orange-yellow fall color.
● Roughbark Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	4	20	20	Globe	✓	Fall color. Textured bark.
● Scanlon Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Scanlon'</i>	4	40	15	Column	✗	Orange-red fall color.
● Tatarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	4	25	15	Oval	✓	Tolerant of urban stresses. Fall color. Compact crown.
● Autumn Blaze Maple	<i>Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred'</i>	6	50	30	Oval	✗	Established trees have some tolerance for drought conditions. Good fall color.
● Autumn Flame Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Autumn Flame'</i>	6	50	40	Oval	✗	Fall color.
● Brandywine Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Brandywine'</i>	6	40	35	Oval	✗	Cross of October Glory™ & Autumn Flame. Deep red fall color 10 days later than most maples.
● Commemoration Maple	<i>Acer saccharum 'Commemoration'</i>	6	50	35	Oval	✗	Fast growing. Develops good caliper as a young tree.
● Embers Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Embers'</i>	6	40	35	Globe	✗	Green foliage. Bright red fall color.
● Green Mountain™ Maple	<i>Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'</i>	6	45	35	Oval	✗	Dark green foliage. Red fall color.
● Keithsform Sunset Maple	<i>Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Keithsform'</i>	6	35	25	Oval	✗	Nice branch structure. Oval with dark green foliage. Yellow-orange to red fall color.
● Legacy Maple	<i>Acer saccharum 'Legacy'</i>	6	50	35	Oval	✗	Glossy leaves. Orange-red in fall.
● Morgan Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Morgan'</i>	6	45	40	Oval	✗	Medium green foliage. Orange-red to red fall color.
● New World Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'New World'</i>	6	40	20	Column	✗	Flaring shape allows traffic below. Bright orange fall color.

Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
Northwood Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Northwood'</i>	6	40	35	Oval	X	Medium to dark green foliage. Reddish fall color.
Norwegian Sunset Maple	<i>Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Norwegian Sunset'</i>	6	35	25	Oval	X	Uniform canopy. Orange/red in fall.
October Glory Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'PNI 0268'</i>	6	45	45	Globe	X	Medium green foliage. Red-purple fall color.
Pacific Sunset Maple	<i>Acer truncatum x A. platanoides 'Warrenred'</i>	6	30	25	Globe	X	Dark green foliage. Yellow, orange, & red in fall.
Red Sunset Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Franksred'</i>	6	45	35	Oval	✓	Dark green glossy foliage. Brilliant red fall color. Developed in Gresham.
Red Sunset Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset'</i>	6	45	30	Column	X	Provides good drainage in clay soil. Attractive bark. Red or orange fall color.
Redpointe Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Redpointe'</i>	6	45	30	Pyramid	X	Strong central leader. Urban tolerant. Bright red in fall.
Scarlet Sentinel™ Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Scarsen'</i>	6	40	20	Column	X	Upright & narrow. Good for streets and parking lots. Dark green foliage. Yellow-orange/orange-red fall color.
Schlesinger Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Schlesingeri'</i>	6	45	35	Vase	X	Medium green foliage. Orange/orange-red fall color.
State Street™ Maple	<i>Acer miyabei 'Morton'</i>	6	45	30	Oval	X	Dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
Sun Valley Maple	<i>Acer rubrum 'Sun Valley'</i>	6	40	35	Oval	X	Hybrid Red Sunset & Autumn Flame. Oval, symmetrical, densely-branched, seedless. Reliably bright red fall color.
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	6	50	40	Oval	X	Green foliage. Yellow fall color.
Wineleaf Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Spaethii'</i>	6	40	30	Pyramid	X	Dark green foliage.
Bonfire Maple	<i>Acer saccharum 'Bonfire'</i>	8	50	40	Globe	X	Fast growing. Orange-red in fall.
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8	50	45	Globe	X	Leaves are medium to dark green. Orange or red in fall.
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	8	25	20	Oval	X	Dark green foliage. Yellow and orange in fall.
Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	10	70	60	Globe	✓	Broad-topped, dense shade tree. Large leaves (6-15" wide). Yellow fall color.
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	10	100	50	Oval	X	Does not perform well in compacted or restricted areas. Great fall colors.
<b>Mulberry</b>							
Fruitless Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	6	35	40	Globe	X	Fruitless.
<b>Oak</b>							
Columnar English Oak	<i>Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'</i>	4	45	15	Column	X	Tolerates pollution & restricted root space. Dense, medium texture. Dark green foliage, bronze in fall. 1 inch acorns.
Crimson Spire Oak	<i>Quercus alba x Q. robur 'Crimschmidt'</i>	4	45	15	Column	X	Narrow crown. Rusty red fall color.
Forest Green™ Oak	<i>Quercus frainetto 'Schmidt'</i>	4	50	30	Column	X	Glossy deep green foliage.
Regal Prince Oak	<i>Quercus robur x bicolor 'Long'</i>	6	45	18	Column	X	
Sawtooth Oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	6	40	40	Umbrella	X	Bronze fall color or no change.
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	6	50	40	Oval	X	Oval, open in habit. Bright green foliage. Scarlet red fall color.
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	6	50	40	Oval	X	Thrives in areas with poor drainage. Attracts wildlife.

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Skymaster™ Oak	<i>Quercus robur 'Skymaster'</i>	6	50	25	Oval	X	Dark green foliage. Yellow fall color.
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	6	60	25	Globe	X	Upper and lower leaf surfaces contrast in color. Attracts wildlife.
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	8	65	50	Oval	X	Upright crown becomes round and spreading with maturity. Attracts wildlife.
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	8	50	40	Globe	X	Sturdy & adaptable tree with broad, rounded habit. Deep green foliage. Yellow-brown fall color.
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	8	60	45	Oval	X	Beautiful fall color.
Shingle Oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	8	50	40	Oval	X	Transplants readily. Beautiful summer foliage.
Silver Leaf Oak	<i>Quercus hypoleucoides</i>	8	60	35	Globe	X	Silvery foliage.
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	8	60	45	Pyramid	X	Tolerant of urban stresses.
Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	10	65	45	Globe	X	Slow to moderate growth. Branches often twisted. Summer irrigation often not beneficial.
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	10	65	30	Globe	X	Leaves hang on the tree in fall.
<b>Pear</b>							
Chanticleer Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Glens Form'</i>	3	30	20	Pyramid	✓	
Cleveland Select Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Cleveland Select'</i>	3	30	20	Pyramid	✓	Glossy green foliage. White flowers. Purple-red foliage in fall.
Javelin Pear	<i>Pyrus 'NCPXI'</i>	3	35	10	Column	✓	Red foliage. White flowers. Bronze-green leaves in summer.
Jack Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Jackzam'</i>	4	40	15	Pyramid	X	Abundant white flowers early spring.
Redspire Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Redspire'</i>	4	35	25	Pyramid	X	Pyramidal, dense, & symmetrical. Green, glossy foliage turning yellow to red in fall. Abundant white flowers.
Aristocrat Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'</i>	6	40	28	Pyramid	X	Storm-resistant and informal appearance. Narrow, dark, glossy green leaves. White flowers.
Rancho Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Rancho'</i>	6	35	30	Column	X	Narrow upright. White flowers.
Trinity Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Trinity'</i>	6	30	25	Oval	✓	Glossy green foliage. Orange-red fall color. White flowers.
Autumn Blaze Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Autumn Blaze'</i>	8	30	25	Globe	✓	Rounded shape with spreading branches. Foliage emerges with red tint, matures to glossy green. White flowers. Purple-red fall color.
<b>Pine</b>							
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis 'Vanderwolf's Pyramid'</i>	8	25	15	Pyramid	✓	Slow grower.
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	8	50	40	Pyramid	X	Evergreen conifer. Striking orange bark.
Arnold Sentinel Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra 'Arnold Sentinel'</i>	10	30	10	Column	✓	Dense foliage. Narrow crown. Slow-growing.
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	10	55	40	Pyramid	X	Dark green needles.
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	10	80	20	Pyramid	X	Fast grower.
Fastigiata White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata'</i>	10	40	10	Pyramid	X	Narrow form. Plant in groups to create a hedge.
Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	10	30	20	Pyramid	✓	Irregular shape.
Lacebark Pine	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	10	50	30	Pyramid	X	Spreading nature, often with multiple trunks. Attractive bark.

	Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
●	Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta var. latifolia</i>	10	50	25	Pyramid	✗	Medium green needles.
● ● ●	Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	10	100	30	Pyramid	✗	Large-needled evergreen. Thick, reddish bark that develops dark furrows with age. Needles grow in clusters of 3. Produces a cone 3-6 inches long.
● ● ●	Shore Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	10	50	25	Pyramid	✗	
● ● ●	Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	10	85	50	Pyramid	✗	Drought-tolerant.
● ● ●	Zebrina Himalayan Pine	<i>Pinus wallinchiana 'Zebrina'</i>	10	30	20	Oval	✓	Dwarf pine. Slow-growing.
	<b>Plane</b>							
● ● ●	Exclamation™	<i>Platanus x acerifolia 'Morton Circle'</i>	8	50	25	Pyramid	✗	Uniform and upright. Green-yellow fall color.
● ● ● ●	Bloodgood Planetree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia 'Bloodgood'</i>	8	50	40	Pyramid	✗	Broadly pyramidal. Shedding bark produces mottled brown & cream pattern. Variety is more resistant to anthracnose.
	<b>Plum</b>							
● ● ● ●	Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	4	20	20	Globe	✓	Low-branching. Broadly pyramidal/rounded tree with unusual form & texture. Excellent fall color. Flowers have showy red stamens.
● ● ● ●	Mt. St. Helens Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Frankthrees'</i>	6	20	20	Vase	✓	Dense crown. Purple foliage emerges early. Light pink flowers.
● ● ● ●	Newport Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Newport'</i>	6	20	20	Globe	✓	Globe-shaped habit. Dark purple leaves change to red in fall. Light pink flower, dull purple fruit.
● ● ● ●	Thundercloud Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Thundercloud'</i>	6	20	20	Globe	✓	Retains deep purple leaf color through the growing season. Pink flowers.
	<b>Sequoia</b>							
● ● ● ●	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	10	100	60	Pyramid	✗	Generally considered world's tallest tree. Soft, small evergreen needles. Small cones. Red bark.
● ● ● ●	Giant Sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	10	100	40	Pyramid	✗	Long-lived. Largest living organism on earth.
	<b>Serviceberry</b>							
● ● ● ● ●	Western Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	3	20	20	Oval	✓	
● ● ● ● ●	Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance'</i>	4	20	15	Oval	✓	Upright, moderately spreading habit. Bright red fall color, white flower clusters in spring. Single-stem form for street tree.
● ● ● ● ●	Princess Diana Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Princess Diana'</i>	4	25	15	Globe	✓	White flowers, edible fruit. Strong central leader. Single-stem form for street trees.
● ● ● ● ●	Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	4	25	15	Oval	✓	White flowers, edible fruit. Single-stem form for street tree.
● ● ● ● ●	Snowcloud Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis 'Snowcloud'</i>	4	25	15	Oval	✓	Tree form only in planting strip. Dark green leaves, scarlet in fall. White flower clusters, blue-purple fruit. Single-stem form for street tree.
● ● ● ● ●	Spring Flurry Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis 'Spring Flurry'</i>	4	35	20	Oval	✗	Single-stem form for street trees. Strong central leader. White flowers, edible fruit.
	<b>Smoketree</b>							
● ● ● ● ●	American Smoketree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	3	30	30	Globe	✓	Tolerant of hot & dry sites. Attractive fall color. Purple flower clusters.
● ● ● ● ●	Grace Smoketree	<i>Cotinus coggygria x obovatus 'Grace'</i>	3	20	15	Globe	✓	Outstanding summer & fall color.

Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
<b>Snowbell</b>							
 Fragrant Snowbell Tree	<i>Styrax obassia</i>	3	35	25	Globe	✓	Slender tree with very large leaves that are dull, fuzzy, rounded. Drooping white flower clusters.
 Japanese Snowbell	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	3	25	25	Globe	✓	Water weekly for first 3 summers. Pendulous white flowers.
<b>Spruce</b>							
  Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	10	65	20	Pyramid	✗	Blue-green needles.
 Engelmann Spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	10	100	30	Pyramid	✗	Susceptible to spruce budworm.
 Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	10	120	40	Pyramid	✗	Needs ample water.
 Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	10	100	30	Pyramid	✗	Good windbreak.
<b>Stewartia</b>							
  Japanese Stewartia	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	3	25	25	Umbrella	✓	Needs ample water.
 Tall Stewartia	<i>Stewartia monadelphra</i>	3	25	20	Globe	✓	
<b>Tulip</b>							
   Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> 'Fastigata'	4	30	10	Column	✓	Fast grower. Narrow crown. Susceptible to aphids.
  Emerald City Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> 'JFS-OZ'	6	55	25	Pyramid	✓	Deep green glossy leaves. Yellow fall color. Flowering.
<b>Tupelo</b>							
 David Odom Afterburner Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> 'David Odom'	4	45	20	Pyramid	✗	Unique upright structure. Named in memorium of local arborist David Odom.
 Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	4	45	20	Pyramid	✗	Pyramidal when young. Spreading and irregular with age. Dark green, glossy foliage. Copper-red fall color.
<b>Zelkova</b>							
 City Sprite Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'City Sprite'	4	24	18	Oval	✓	Dense, compact crown. Low-maintenance.
 Musashino Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Musashino'	4	45	20	Column	✗	Very narrow upright vase shape. Green foliage. Ideal for narrow street use with good clearance under canopy.
 Wireless™ Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Schmidtlow'	4	24	36	Vase	✓	Broadly spreading vase. Medium green foliage. Red fall color.
  Green Vase™ Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	6	50	40	Vase	✗	Vase shape with upright arching branches. Green foliage. Orange fall color.
 Halka™ Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Halka'	6	50	30	Vase	✗	Upright vase-shaped. Long arching branches. Green foliage. Yellow fall color.
  Village Green Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Village Green'	6	50	40	Vase	✗	Orange-brown to bronze-red fall color.
  Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	6	65	50	Oval	✗	Attractive shade tree.

Common name	Botanical name	Min. planting space width	Mature height	Canopy spread	Form	Compatible with overhead wires?	Remarks
<b>Miscellaneous</b>							
Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	3	25	25	Globe	✓	Attracts wildlife. Impressive red-orange fall color.
Wedding Bells Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina 'Wedding Bells'</i>	3	20	15	Oval	✓	White bell-shaped flowers. Yellow fall foliage.
American Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastic kentuckia</i>	4	35	35	Globe	✗	Yellow to green foliage. Orange-yellow fall color. Fragrant white, pendulous flower clusters.
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	4	25	20	Vase	✓	Showy flowers. Gold fall color.
Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	4	35	25	Globe	✗	
Chinese Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	4	25	25	Globe	✓	Generally requires little maintenance. Showy flower. Fruit attracts birds.
Glorybower Tree	<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i>	4	20	20	Globe	✓	Dark green leaves. Fragrant white flower clusters. Blue-green fruit.
Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	4	35	35	Globe	✗	Tolerant of urban stresses.
Persia Parrotia	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	4	35	20	Pyramid	✗	Low-branching, broadly pyramidal/rounded tree with unusual form & texture. Excellent fall color. Flowers have showy red stamens.
Vanessa Persian Ironwood	<i>Parrotia persica 'Vanessa'</i>	4	30	15	Oval	✓	Slow-growing and long-lived. Beautiful bark and fall color.
Amur Corktree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	6	40	30	Globe	✗	Fragrant leaves & fruit.
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	6	25	30	Globe	✓	Very shade-tolerant. May suffer damage in windstorms. Dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Pink flower.
Katsura	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	6	40	35	Pyramid	✗	Blue-green foliage. Yellow or red in fall.
Mountain Silverbells	<i>Halesia monticola</i>	6	40	25	Globe	✗	White bell-shaped flowers. Yellow fall color.
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	6	35	20	Pyramid	✗	Dark green leaves turn orange & scarlet in fall. Showy white flowers in summer.
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	8	60	40	Globe	✗	Withstands hot, dry environments. Medium to fast growth. Green foliage, yellow in fall. White flowers. Seed capsules can be messy.
Hardy Rubber Tree	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	8	50	50	Globe	✗	Rubber is extracted from the wood.
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	8	70	40	Globe	✗	Green foliage.
September Goldenrain	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata 'September'</i>	8	30	25	Globe	✓	Green leaves. Yellow and orange fall color. Yellow flowers.
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	10	70	25	Pyramid	✗	Deciduous conifer. Looks like a redwood in summer.
Dove Tree	<i>Davidia involucrata</i>	10	35	30	Globe	✗	Dove-like flowers.
Oregon Myrtle	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	10	30	40	Oval	✓	
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	10	100	40	Pyramid	✗	Prefers full sun to full shade and moist to seasonally-wet soil. Feathery evergreen foliage. Small light-brown cones are produced in great quantities.

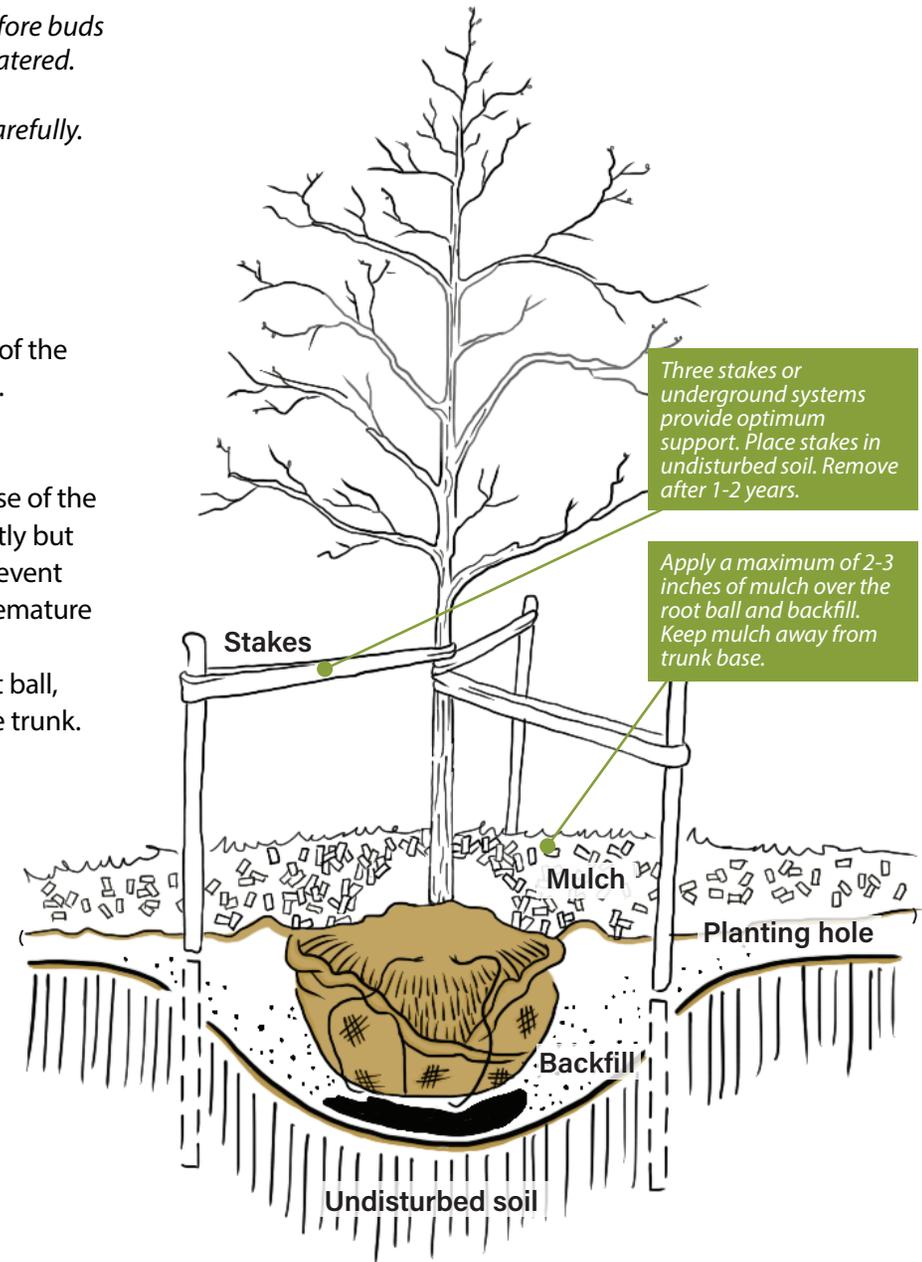
# PLANTING YOUR TREE

## Plan ahead

-  *The best time to plant new trees is in the fall after leaves drop, or in early spring before buds open. These two seasons usually have plenty of rain, which helps keep your tree watered.*
-  *Select a healthy specimen with good structure from the nursery and transport it carefully.*
-  *Locate underground utilities before digging. Call 1-503-246-6699.*

## Planting

- Dig a hole** that is as deep as the root ball and *at least* twice as wide. The root collar of the tree must be above the surface of the soil, but the roots should be covered with soil.
- Place the tree in the hole.**  
*For trees in containers:* Gently remove the container before lifting the tree (by the base of the trunk) into the planting hole. If the roots are circling the inside of the container, gently but aggressively break up only the encircling roots to encourage normal growth and prevent tree girdling. Circling or girdling roots can inhibit establishment and may lead to premature tree death.  
*For trees in burlap:* Remove any burlap, wire, twine, or tags. If any roots circle the root ball, slice them with a knife. Place the ball in the planting spot by the root ball, not by the trunk.
- Fill the hole.** Gently place the tree in the center of the hole. Hold the tree up straight and back-fill with soil, taking care to not cover the root collar. Gently tamp the soil, but do not compact the soil too much! The tree needs soil with a good combination of air and dirt.
- Mulch, mulch, mulch.** Mulching retains moisture for the tree, provides nutrients for the tree, removes competition from other plants, and prevents damage from lawn mowers and weed whackers. A good rule of thumb for applying mulch is the 3-3-3 rule: lay mulch down in a 3-inch thick layer, 3 inches away from the trunk of the tree, and in a 3-foot radius circle around the tree. Pile the mulch up around the edge of the circle to create a berm, directing water towards the tree. Keeping the mulch away from the trunk of the tree prevents trunk decay as well as the formation of surface roots.



## TREE CARE 101

**Stake the tree** to help it grow upright.

**Keep the soil moist** but not saturated. Do not apply water to the tree trunk. For the first two years, water a minimum of every two weeks. After that, water the minimum amount needed based on temperature and rain conditions.

**Minor trimming may be needed** for branches that were damaged during planting.

**Plan to prune your tree after it is established.**

Over time, pruning may be needed to provide overhead clearance or to improve the tree's structure. Pruning should be performed by a qualified tree service. Never top a tree.

**Observe changes** to the tree as it grows and contact an arborist if something seems unusual.

Enjoy your new tree!

**To stake a tree correctly, you'll need the following items:**

- 2×2-inch wooden stakes about five feet tall (consider using metal stakes if you have larger trees or you're in a windy area)
- A sledgehammer or anything that can drive the stakes into the ground
- A wide, smooth strap for tying around the tree trunk or branches

**Determine how many stakes you need depending on the tree's size and location.** For a small tree in an area that is not windy, you can use one stake. Larger trees usually need three stakes placed in a triangle shape. Insert the stakes at least 18 inches into the ground and about 1½ feet away from the trunk.

**Determine where to tie the stakes.** Rock the tree gently back and forth with one hand. Move your hand up or down to find the height at which the tree remains upright when rocked. This height is usually between 1/2 and 2/3 of the way up the stem. *Tying your tree at less than half its height may lead to the canopy swaying around in the wind, eventually uprooting the entire tree. Likewise, the tree may end up snapping off in strong winds if you tie it right below the lowest branches.*

**Use a wide, flexible tie.** Whether you're using a rubber tubing, pantyhose, or a cloth strap to tie the stakes to the tree, the material should be broad, flexible, and loosely tied. Rigid materials like wire or nylon cord may eat into the bark, undermining your tree's health.

**Leave room for slight movement.** Avoid tying the wrap too tightly so the tree can move slightly. You don't want the tree to move so much that it rubs the bark off. Too little movement may also cause slow growth and development. While the slight movement promotes stronger roots, it prevents the tree from snapping off in strong winds.

**Check your tree regularly.** Monitor your staked tree regularly for signs of girdling, abrasion, rocking, or any other problems.

**Remove the stakes at the end of the first growing season.** If you stake the tree in the spring, pull the stakes in the fall. When removing the stakes, don't forget to remove the straps around the trunk or branches. Otherwise, the tree may end up growing around the straps, which could impede the efficient flow of water and nutrients. Removing the stakes allows the tree to stand and develop on its own. When done correctly, staking minimizes damage and helps the tree establish itself.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION



City of Gresham  
[GreshamOregon.gov/Trees](https://GreshamOregon.gov/Trees)



Friends of Trees  
[FriendsOfTrees.org](https://FriendsOfTrees.org)



Arbor Day Foundation  
[ArborDay.org](https://ArborDay.org)



CITY OF GRESHAM

Persimmon Golf Course