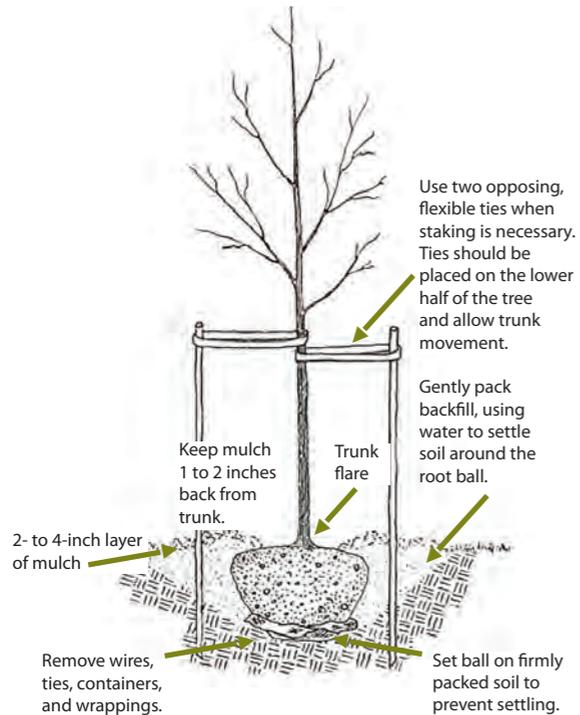


## Planting Guidelines, continued

Carefully place the tree in the center of the hole and backfill with natural soil. Continuously add water as you are backfilling. It is very beneficial for the tree to spread out the roots along the top of the soil to prevent circling roots or girdling roots. Girdling roots can strangle and eventually kill trees. Do not pack the soil tightly, over packing will prevent water from reaching the roots and prevent the roots from growing outward from the root ball.

Lastly, it is recommended that you add a two inch layer of organic mulch out to the drip line. Keep this mulch a couple of inches away from the trunk to avoid rodent and insect damage. Only stake the tree if it is in a windy area. Trees will develop stronger trunks and establish themselves more quickly if they are not staked. If you must stake the tree, be sure the tree stake is removed after the first year.



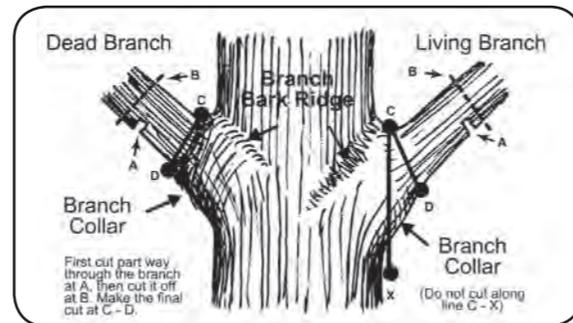
## Simple Pruning Practices

The objective of pruning is to produce strong, healthy and attractive plants. By understanding how and why to prune, and by following a few standard principles, this objective can be achieved.

Pruning for *safety* involves removing branches that could fall and cause injury or property damage, trimming branches that could interfere with lines of sight on streets or driveways, and removing branches that could grow into utility lines. Pruning for *health* involves removing diseased or insect-infested wood, thinning the crown to increase airflow, and removing crossing or rubbing branches. Pruning for *aesthetics* involves enhancing the natural form and character of trees or to stimulate flower growth.

Pruning cuts should be made so that only branch tissue is removed and stem tissue is not damaged. At the point where the branch attaches to the stem, branch and stem tissues remain separate, but are contiguous. If only branch tissues are cut when pruning, the stem tissues of the tree will probably not become decayed, and the wound will seal more effectively.

If you have any questions about pruning, please visit [www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht\\_prune/htprune.pdf](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_prune/htprune.pdf) for more information.



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## Mt. Wheeler Power Tree Guide

Properly planted trees around the home provide many benefits. They can reduce energy consumption, decrease heating and cooling costs, increase property values, facilitate groundwater retention and beautify homes and neighborhoods.

Before buying and planting a tree, consider the planting site carefully. Imagine how big your tree will be in 20 to 40 years. Will it come in contact with power lines? Will it shade your home? Is it too close to your foundation? By planning ahead you can pick the right tree for the right spot and avoid future problems for you and your new tree.

## Utility Line Trees

Never plant trees with a mature growth height of greater than 20 feet directly below overhead power lines. Trees reaching 20 to 40 feet in height should be planted at least 30 feet from power lines. And, trees growing to over 40 feet tall should be located a minimum of 50 feet from power lines.

Some examples of acceptable trees to plant under power lines include:

Maples	<i>Acer spp.</i>
Hawthornes	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
Kwansan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Canada Red Chokecherry	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Columnar Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus x hybrida</i> <i>'Fatigiata'</i>
Flowering Crabapple	<i>Malus pumila</i>
Tea Crabapple	<i>Malus hupehensis</i>

## Medium Sized Trees

Medium sized trees (between 30 to 50 feet at maturity) may be planted 15 to 30 feet from power lines. Some examples include:

Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Autumn Purple Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i> <i>'Inermus'</i>
Columnar English Oak	<i>Quercus robur 'fastigiata'</i>
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Utah Juniper	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>
Cliffrose	<i>Purshia stansburiana</i>
Eastern Red-Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>

## Large Sized Trees

Large trees (more than 50 feet high at maturity) may be planted 50 feet or more from wires. Some examples include:

Northern Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
London Planetree	<i>Platanus acerfolia</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia spp.</i>
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Spruces	<i>Picea spp.</i>
Firs	<i>Abies spp.</i>
Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus cousa</i>
Singleleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus anomala</i>
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Winter King Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>
Lavelle Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavelle</i>
Gray Dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>
Hybrid Forsythia	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>
Wayfaringtree Viburnum	<i>Viburnum litana</i>

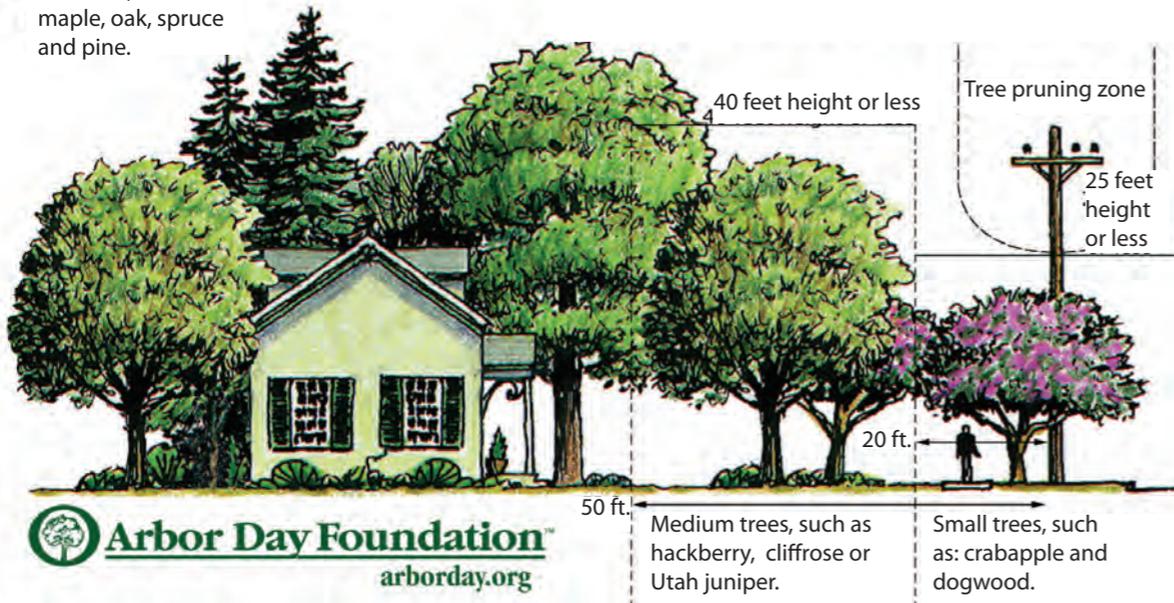
## Planting Guidelines

The act of planting a tree is pretty simple, as long as you've thought about the type of tree you are planting and the environment you're planting it in. Whether you're planning a community event or a weekend project around your home, you'll need to know how to get your trees into the ground. In addition, please call 811 before digging to find out where underground power lines are located in your area.

First, locate the trunk flare of the tree. The trunk flare can be found just above the area where the roots are growing and is most often recognizable by the swelling or flared appearance of the trunk. For a container grown tree, the flare should be at the surface of the soil in the container.

One of the most common mistakes in planting a tree is digging a hole that is too deep or too narrow. Dig a hole that is no deeper than the distance from the trunk flare to the bottom of the root ball or the container. The hole should also be dug at least three times wider than the root ball or the container. This allows for good air and water movement and can also provide looser soil for the roots to begin growing outward.

Tall Trees, such as: maple, oak, spruce and pine.



## Our Region

Please note that in Ely and surrounding areas, trees adaptable to U.S. Department of Agriculture hardiness zone 4b are best for exposed areas. It is also not advisable to plant trees that are not adaptable to climates greater than hardiness zone 6b because it is possible that the trees will not be able to acclimate and survive.

Mt. Wheeler Power encourages residents to consider other species not listed here and to determine the mature height of trees before purchasing to ensure a healthy, long-lived tree.

