

City of Driggs
**Tree Planting Guide
& List of
Recommended
Species**

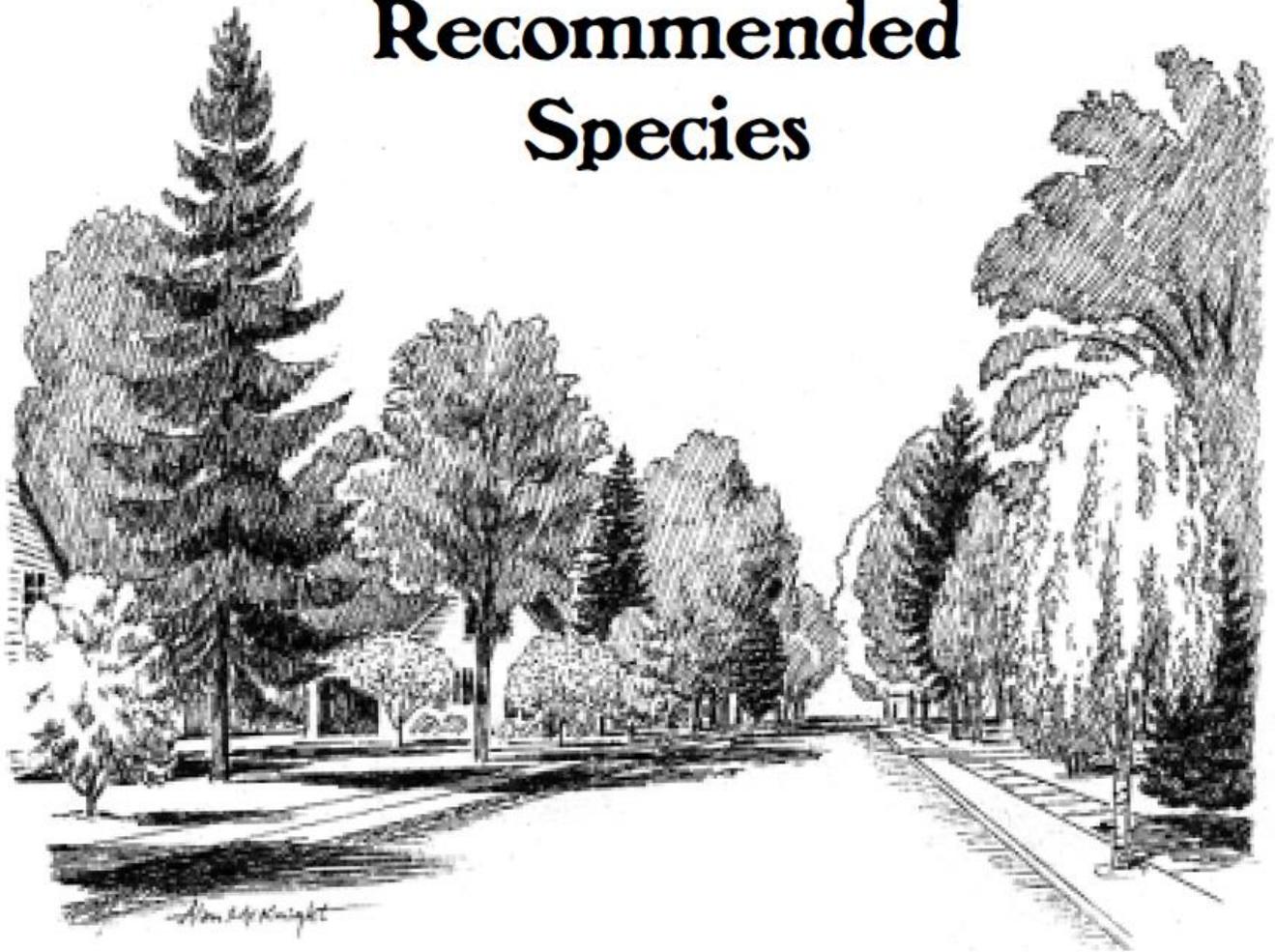


Illustration by Alan McKnight

Prepared by the Driggs Tree Committee

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For more information, visit www.driggs.govoffice.com

Master Tree List for Public Space Planting

Only trees designated as acceptable on this list may be planted as public trees, unless the City Forester's written consent is first obtained. Public trees are those planted on any property owned by, dedicated to, or deeded to the public or for the public's use. City parks, public right-of-ways and other publicly owned, controlled, leased, or managed properties are included in this definition.

The Right Tree in the Right Place: To produce an attractive, healthy, and long-lived tree, make sure that soil, sunlight/shade, climate, and space meet tree needs; that expected height, spread, and form of the tree at maturity does not interfere with clearance and sightlines; and that you choose trees resistant to disease and pests. And ask your City Forester or a certified arborist about tree planting and maintenance.

SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE TREES acceptable for public plantings are listed in separate tables. Expected mature size and space requirements are provided at the head of each table. **CONIFERS** acceptable for public plantings appear in a separate table. Trees suitable for street or parking lot plantings are identified, as are native and low-water trees.

Street Trees are those planted in that portion of the public right-of-way between the back of the curb and the sidewalk portion of the right-of-way, or, in the absence of curb and/or sidewalk, between the edge of the right-of-way pavement and the property line. Plant trees an equal distance between the curb and the sidewalk. To maintain visibility, plant trees a minimum of 40 feet from the edge of pavement at uncontrolled intersections. Planting deciduous canopy trees from the medium and large tree lists is encouraged, as is planting trees that are not commonly found in your neighborhood. Driggs street trees should meet these requirements: (a) be relatively free of disease and pest problems; (b) produce limited fruit and litter; (c) have strong wood and strong branching patterns; (d) be tolerant of low rainfall, alkaline soils, cold winters, hot summers; (e) be deciduous, single-stemmed, and suited to pruning for clearance.

Parking Lot Trees should meet street tree requirements as well as have shade potential. Choose deciduous trees from the medium and large tree lists. Several trees in a large area are superior to single trees in small areas. Consider the available rooting space when choosing species. Proper irrigation and planting procedures, including removal of compacted soils to a 3-foot depth and replacement with amended or structural/engineered soils, are imperative.

Native and Low-Water Trees: *Native* refers to trees indigenous to the Intermountain West. *Low-Water* describes trees that, after establishment, require less supplemental water than other trees. All trees on the list are adapted to our dry alkaline soils and semiarid climate.

PROHIBITED STREET TREES have characteristics that make them unsuitable for street and parking lot plantings. They may be susceptible to insects and disease; have weak or brittle wood; be poorly adapted to our climate or soils; produce heavy fruitfall; or have shrubby forms that obstruct sightlines.

TREES WITH SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO are trees unlikely to be healthy, long-lived, or attractive. Refrain from planting these trees. If you must use them, consider potential problems when selecting a planting site.

Additional Information: The Driggs Tree Committee maintains and updates this list. We also encourage you to obtain a copy of the Driggs Tree Ordinance, which establishes responsibilities for planting, maintenance, and removal of trees in the City of Driggs.

SMALL TREES

Note: Trees marked ●● require very little supplemental water.

☀️ = intolerant to shade ☀️🌑 = shade tolerance –intermediate 🌑 = shade tolerant

Small trees usually remain under 25 ft. tall and wide. For planting strips at least 3 ft. wide under or within 10 ft. of utility lines, choose trees designated as street trees. Space small trees 15-20 ft. apart.

SMALL TREES	Street Tree	Native	Sun/Shade	Low-Water	COMMENTS
ALDER, THINLEAF <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>		●	☀️🌑		Upright oval crown; multistem. Requires supplemental irrigation in a partly sunny location.
BIRCH, WATER <i>Betula occidentalis</i>		●	☀️🌑		Multistem; coppery-red bark; prefers moist soils. Many cultivars are available.
CHERRY, NANKING <i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	●		☀️		Broad spreading shrub-like habit, reddish brown bark. Extremely hardy.
CHOKECHERRY <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	●	●	☀️	●	Choose tree forms for street trees; 'Canada Red' and 'Shubert' have red leaves. Fruit bearing. Suckers require pruning.
CRABAPPLE CULTIVARS <i>Malus spp.</i>	●		☀️	●	Varied (400-600 types); consider fruit size/drop; varieties with small persistent fruits acceptable as street trees. Consult with local nurseries for recommended varieties. Non-fruiting cultivars are available.
HAWTHORN SPECIES <i>Crataegus spp.</i>	●		☀️🌑	●●	All tree forms are acceptable; most have white flowers and red berries; choose species with minimal thorns; Douglas/River hawthorn is native; good cultivars include <i>C. phaenopyrum</i> (Washington), <i>C. crusgallii</i> var. <i>inermis</i> (Cockspur), <i>C. douglasii</i> / <i>rivularis</i> (Douglas/River), <i>C. nitida</i> (Glossy), <i>C. viridis</i> 'Winter King' (Winter King), <i>C. X lavalleyi</i> (Lavalle).
MAPLE, AMUR <i>Acer ginnala</i>	●		☀️🌑	●●	Multi-stemmed large shrub or small tree. Low branched globe form. Slow growing, good fall color.
MAPLE, ROCKY MTN <i>Acer glabrum</i>		●	☀️🌑		Multi-trunked clumps up to 30 feet tall. Does well on Northern exposures and in moist soils.
MAPLE, BIGTOOTH <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>		●	☀️🌑		Native tree that will tolerate moist soils, but doesn't require them. Can also be grown as large shrub.
MAYDAY TREE <i>Prunus padus</i>	●		☀️	●	Similar to chokecherry; white drooping flower clusters; purple fruit; first to flower in spring (May Day). Will do best in protected area.
MTN. MAHOGANY, CURLLEAF <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>		●	☀️🌑	●●	Irregular crown shape; shrubby.
OAK, GAMBEL <i>Quercus gambelii</i>	●	●	☀️	●●	Hardy; suckers; choose single stem for streets.
SERVICEBERRY <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	●	●	☀️🌑	●	Allegheny, Downy, Grandiflora, and Shadblow adaptable here; native Utah serviceberry is more low-water and shrub like; all have edible fruit.

MEDIUM TREES

Medium trees usually reach a height and spread of 25-50 ft. Plant in parking strips at least 4-6 ft. wide. Allow 20-30 ft. between medium trees.

MEDIUM TREES	Street Tree	Parking Lot Tree	Native	Sun/Shade	Low-Water	COMMENTS
ALDER, EUROPEAN <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	•	•				Weak pyramidal to oblong crown; moist to med-dry soil; smooth gray bark. Requires some protection.
ASPEN, QUAKING <i>Populus tremuloides</i>			•		•	Native tree. Fast growing and soft wooded. Has multiple problems, but local favorite.
ASPEN, SWEDISH (EUROPEAN) <i>Populus tremula Erecta</i>					•	Columnar form of traditional Aspen, see above.
BOXELDER, SENSATION <i>Acer negundo 'Sensation'</i>	•	•	•		•	Superior, seedless cultivar; red in fall; fast growth.
BIRCH, EUROPEAN <i>Betula pendula</i>		•				Upright branching with weeping side branches. White bark on trunk and main limbs. Subject to Bronze Birch Borer attack.
BIRCH, WHITESPIRE <i>Betula platyphylla</i> 'Whitespire'						Relaxed pyramidal; choose those produced by tissue culture or cuttings for borer resistance. Park tree.
BUCKEYE, OHIO <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	•	•			•	Oval crown, strong/upright branching; consider fruitfall when planting on street or in parking lot. Protect when young against hard spring frosts.
CHOKECHERRY, AMUR <i>Prunus maackii</i>	•	•			•	Pyramidal to rounded; glossy cinnamon bark; white flower clusters; small fruits; very hardy.
CORKTREE, AMUR <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	•	•			•	Broad crown; corky bark. Tolerates acid or alkaline soils and is unusually free of pests.
ELM, BRANDON <i>Ulmus americana 'Brandon'</i>	•	•				Fast growing vigorous tree adaptable to adverse soil conditions. Vase shaped in maturity.
LINDEN, LITTLELEAF <i>Tilia cordata</i>	•	•				Pyramidal crown becomes round with age; often plagued with girdling roots.
MAPLE BIGTOOTH <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	•	•	•		••	Variable height; choose single stem for streets; good fall color; native to our hills.
MTN-ASH, EUROPEAN <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>						White flower clusters; deep orange fruits messy for street plantings; great for birds.
MTN-ASH, KOREAN <i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>						White flowers; simple leaf; gray bark; red fruits messy for street plantings; handsome tree.
MTN-ASH, OAKLEAF <i>Sorbus X hybrida</i>						White flower clusters, deep orange fruit clusters messy for streets; handsome specimen.
OAK, CHINKAPIN <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	•	•			•	Open rounded crown, yellow in fall. Not often available, but merits consideration.
GOLDEN WILLOW <i>Salix m. 'Umbraculifera'</i>						Fast growing, weak wooded tree. Needs lots of water. Tree can be messy.

LARGE TREES

Large trees are expected to reach a height and, possibly, a spread exceeding 50 ft. Plant in open areas or in planting strips wider than 6 ft. Allow 30-50 ft. between large trees.

LARGE TREES	Street Tree	Parking Lot Tree	Native	Sun/Shade	Low-Water	COMMENTS
ASH, GREEN <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	•	•			•	Irregular oval; overplanted; choose male cultivars. Subject to borer infestation.
ASH, WHITE <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	•	•			•	Oval, erect; yellow to bronze-purple in fall; superior to green ash; many cultivars. Borers possible
BOX ELDER <i>Acer negundo</i>			•			Fast-growing and fairly short-lived tree, grows up to 60 feet. Sensation is a good cultivar.
COTTONWOOD, BLACK <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>			•			Native along mountain streams. Fast growing, tall tree. Wood very brittle.
COTTONWOOD, LANCELEAF <i>Populus X acuminata</i>			•			Upright, rounded crown; plant sparingly; park tree for large open spaces.
COTTONWOOD, NARROWLEAF <i>Populus angustifolia</i>			•			Pyramidal, narrow crown; plant sparingly; park tree for large open spaces.
ELM, HYBRID <i>Ulmus X hybrida</i>	•	•				Choose Dutch Elm Disease resistant cultivars: 'Autumn Gold' and 'Accolade' are good cultivars.
ELM, SIBERIAN <i>Ulmus pumilia</i>					••	Extremely hardy and tough, seeds grow readily, Brittle wood with weak crotches. Often mistakenly called Chinese Elm.
HACKBERRY, COMMON <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	•	•			••	Round, broad head; warty bark. While hardy, can be susceptible to early and late frosts.
HORSECHESTNUT <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	•	•			•	Showy white flower clusters; chestnuts; consider fruitfall before planting as street tree.
LINDEN, AMER. <i>Tilia americana</i>	•	•				Round crown; stately; eastern U.S. native.
LINDEN, SILVER <i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	•	•			•	Broad, compact, pyramidal; leaves have white undersides; fragrant flowers.
OAK, BUR <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	•	•			••	Broad round crown; massive; hardy; Midwest native.

CONIFERS

SMALL CONIFERS	Native	Sun/ Shade	Low- Water	COMMENTS
ARBORVITAE, ORIENTAL <i>Thuja orientalis</i>				Densely pyramidal.
PINE, BRISTLECONE <i>Pinus aristata</i>	•		••	Picturesque; irregular; bushy; dense.
PINE, JAPANESE BLACK <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>			•	Conical to irregular.
PINE, MUGO <i>Pinus mugo</i>			•	Many varieties mostly shrub like
PINE, PINYON <i>Pinus edulis</i>	•		••	Small and bushy.
PINE, SINGLE <i>Pinus monophylla</i>	•		••	Irregular and shrub like.
REDCEDAR, EASTERN <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>			•	Pyramidal to irregular.
MEDIUM CONIFERS				
ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>				Dense broad crown.
JUNIPER, CHINESE <i>Juniperus chinensis</i>			••	Groundcovers to small trees.
JUNIPER, ROCKY MTN <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	•		••	Narrow pyramidal crown opens with age.
PINE, LIMBER <i>Pinus flexilis</i>	•		••	Pyramidal crown becomes broad with age.
PINE, SWISS STONE <i>Pinus cembra</i>				Densely columnar habit; rigidly formal.
LARGE CONIFERS				
DOUGLAS-FIR <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	•		•	Pyramidal; open crown; horizontal branches.
FIR, SUBALPINE <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	•			Narrowly pyramidal.
FIR, WHITE <i>Abies concolor</i>	•		•	Stiffly pyramidal.
PINE, AUSTRIAN <i>Pinus nigra</i>			••	Broad; flat-topped; common in Pocatello.
PINE, LODGEPOLE <i>Pinus contorta</i>	•		•	Relatively narrow crown.
PINE, PONDEROSA <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	•		••	Open columnar to rounded; handsome native.
PINE, SCOTCH <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>			•	Flat top; orange upper bark; variable.
SPRUCE, COLORADO <i>Picea pungens</i>	•			Stiffly pyramidal; declining from drought and bark beetles; overplanted.
SPRUCE, ENGELMANN <i>Picea engelmannii</i>	•			Narrow pyramidal crown; blue-green needles.
SPRUCE, NORWAY <i>Picea abies</i>				Conical; pendulous branches; graceful; susceptible to bark beetles and drought.

SPRUCE, SERBIAN <i>Picea omorika</i>		•	Narrow; pyramidal; well-adapted; good replacement for Colorado blue spruce.
SPRUCE, WHITE <i>Picea glauca</i>		•	Pyramidal; native to northern Midwest.
SPRUCE, BLACK HILLS <i>Picea glauca</i> <i>Densata</i>			slow-growing, conical type reaching 20-40' after 40-80 years; much denser and more ornamental than the species

PROHIBITED STREET TREES

TREE	WHY PROHIBITED
BIRCH, EUROPEAN WEeping <i>Betula pendula</i>	Poses clearance/visibility problems; susceptible to borer.
ELM, SIBERIAN <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Noxious weed; messy seeds; brittle wood.
MAPLE, SILVER <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
PINE, SPRUCE, FIR, JUNIPER <i>Pinus, Picea, Abies, Juniperus</i>	Evergreens pose visibility and ice/snow clearing problems.
POPLARS/COTTONWOODS <i>Populus spp.</i> (includes Quaking Aspen)	Borer, disease, and breakage prone; outgrows space.
WILLOWS <i>Salix spp.</i>	Borer, disease, and breakage prone. Outgrows space.

TREES WITH SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO

TREE	PROBLEMS
MAPLE, AMUR <i>Acer ginnala</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
ASH, ALL <i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	Borers destroying northeastern ashes are headed west. Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>) is overplanted here and has pest problems.
ASPEN, QUAKING <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Serious disease/insect problems. Borers a problem in our area.
BIRCH, EUROPEAN <i>Betula pendula</i>	Serious borer infestations.
BIRCH, RIVER <i>Betula nigra</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
BOXELDER <i>Acer negundo</i>	Weak wooded. Prone to heartrot. Females associated with boxelder bug infestations. Some male cultivars satisfactory.
COTTONWOOD/POPLAR <i>Populus spp.</i>	Serious insect/disease problems. Relatively short-lived. Brittle wood. Use sparingly only in open, natural areas. Sucker; colonize.
ELM, SIBERIAN <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Weedy, messy, prolific seeder. Weak, brittle wood.
ELM, AMERICAN <i>Ulmus americana</i>	Choose only varieties resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.
MAPLE, SILVER <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils. Weak wooded.
MOUNTAIN ASH <i>Sorbus spp.</i>	Serious fireblight, canker, borer problems with most species.
OAK, PIN <i>Quercus palustris</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
OLIVE, RUSSIAN <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Weed. Subject to windthrow.
PINE, WHITE (Eastern and Western) <i>Pinus strobus, Pinus monticola</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
SPRUCE, COLORADO <i>Picea pungens</i>	Declines readily from drought stress and spruce bark beetle.
WILLOW <i>Salix spp.</i>	Short-lived. Weak wooded. Serious insect/disease problems.

ADDITIONAL TREE INFORMATION

Plan Before You Plant

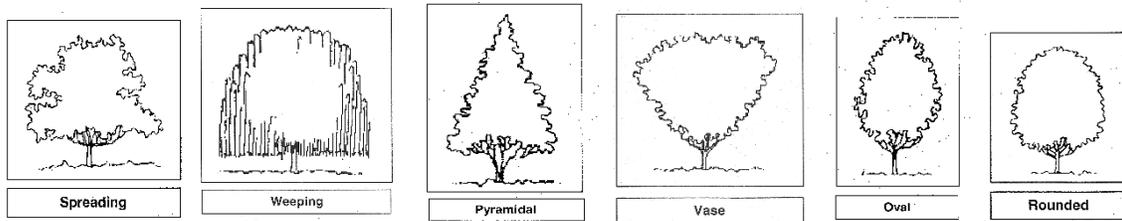
The importance of matching the tree and its growth requirements to the planting site cannot be over emphasized. The best planting procedures known will not save a tree that is poorly suited to the planting site. The tree must be able to tolerate factors such as unfavorable soil conditions, inadequate or excessive water levels and space or shade limitations. Selecting a tree that meets the site conditions is the single most important factor in guaranteeing its success. Begin by making a sketch of your property showing existing vegetation, utilities, sidewalks and driveways. When planting more than one tree or groups of trees, be conscious of the different planting space required for each species. Be sure to group those needing similar growing conditions together (i.e. water, light and soil types). In Idaho you must call Digline at 1-800-342-1585 before digging.

To select the planting site and the tree that best fits your needs, carefully consider:

- A. Landscaping purpose** – To provide shade, color, a screen from the wind or to enhance wildlife habitat.
- B. Planting site** – Are overhead or underground utilities present? Make sure you give your tree adequate room to grow. Try to envision it 10-50 years into the future. How close is the tree to structures and other trees near the planting area.
- C. Soils** – In urban areas can be highly variable. Too much or too little drainage often causes trees to decline and die. Check with your county extension office for soil testing information.
- D. Maintenance** – All trees need regular watering, routine pruning and periodic inspection for pests and disease. Planning now can save time and money later.

Tree Forms

The tree forms pictured here are examples of tree shapes at maturity. It should give you a good idea of how the tree will look and help you plan its inclusion in your landscape. These forms are referred to under the tree characteristics in this guide.



Tree Planting Instructions

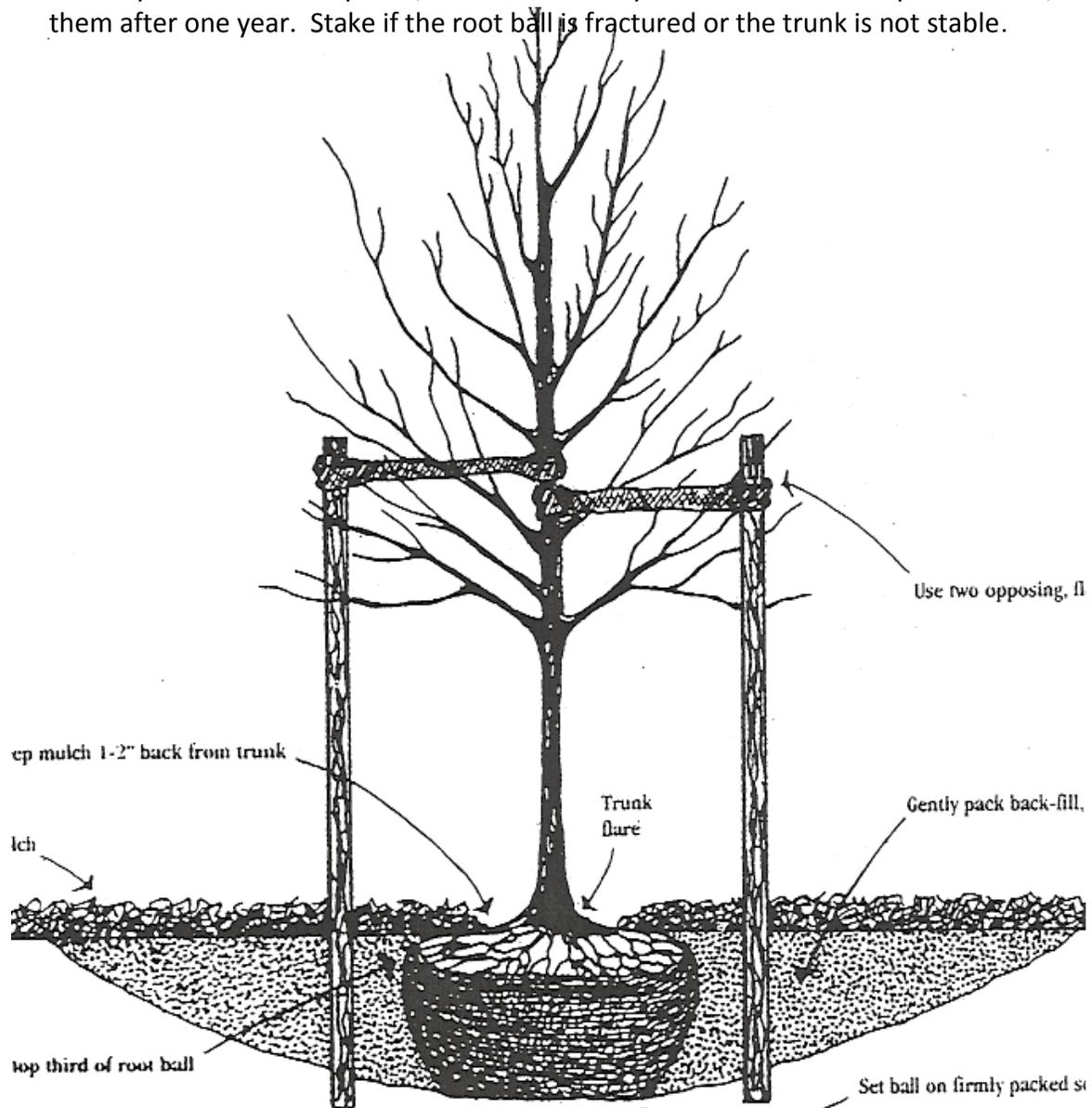
The three most common types of planting stock found at local nurseries are in containers, bare root, or balled and burlapped (B&B). Planting procedures will vary depending on the type of stock selected. Each has advantages and disadvantages, but a sturdy tree will result by carefully following the procedures outlined below.

1. Dig hole 2-3 times as wide as the root ball and the same depth as the tree was planted in the nursery. Make sure the sides of the hole are rough and uneven. This helps the roots become established in the native soil. Continue with the steps below, depending on the type of stock you are planting.

Type	Planting Procedures
Container Stock 	Gently remove container and inspect the root ball for circling roots. If only a few are found, gently separate and spread them outward. Eliminate masses of circling roots by cutting 2-4 vertical slices on the root ball sides to a depth of one-half inch and cut a shallow "X" on the bottom of the root ball. Cutting circling roots in this way allows growth of new roots into the surrounding native soil. Place the root ball in the planting hole, making sure that the top is level with or slightly higher than the surrounding ground.
Balled & Burlapped (B&B) 	Carefully set the tree into the planting hole so the top of the root ball is level with or slightly higher than the surrounding ground. If the tree is in a wire basket, completely remove it, if possible, or remove the upper one-half after the tree is in its final planting position. Take care not to damage the roots or disturb the integrity of the root ball. Adjust the position using pressure on the root ball; don't move it by twisting the trunk. Straighten the tree and stabilize it by adding soil around the bottom portion of the root ball. Cut and remove all twine, and cut the burlap half way down the root ball.
Bare Root 	Be sure to keep the roots moist at all times! Prune away any damaged or broken roots. Place the tree in the hole at the same depth it grew in the nursery. Do not allow roots to curl up or around in the hole. Add soil until the tree can stand by itself. Hold it straight while the hole is being filled. Gently push soil under and between roots with your hands to remove large air pockets. If the tree settles in the hole, gently pull it back to the proper depth.

Tree Planting Instructions Continued

2. Stand back and inspect the tree from several sides to make sure it's straight. If not, move the tree in the hole until it stands straight. Backfill with soil around the roots until it is half full. Water sparingly to settle the soil and remove air pockets. Lightly tamp the soil in with the shovel handle to compress the soil around the root ball, taking care not to damage the roots. Continue adding soil until the hole is filled. **Do not** cover the top of the root ball with soil.
3. With the remaining soil, build a basin around the edge of the filled hole. Fill the basin with water several times and allow it to soak into the root ball between each filling. Add soil where excessive settling has occurred.
4. Fill the basin with 2-3" of wood chips. Do not place chips directly against the trunk, as this may promote trunk rot.
5. Unless you live in a windy area, it is not necessary to stake the tree. If you do stake, remove them after one year. Stake if the root ball is fractured or the trunk is not stable.



Maintaining Healthy Trees

Once a tree is planted there are several things that must be done to help ensure its survival. Most of the threats to the health and life of young trees can be avoided or reduced with a few simple precautions. Please read the following post-planting care tips carefully.

Watering

Watering the tree regularly during the first year is critical to its establishment. Apply about 1 ½" per week at one time, rather than watering daily. Place a shallow pie pan under the tree canopy and water the area until 1 ½" accumulates in the pan. Depending on your sprinkler system, it may take ½ hour to 3-4 hours. Begin watering in the Spring when soils start drying out and continue until Fall. Deduct rainfall received during the week from the 1 ½ total. Water more often in periods of drought and above normal temperatures.

Mulching

Mulching is a must! Mulch with wood chips to help retain soil moisture and reduce weeds. It also protects the tree from lawn mowers and weed whips. Mulch with 2"-3" of material at a 6' diameter. Keep mulch away from the tree trunk a few inches to avoid trunk rot. As mulch decomposes, it enriches the soil and provides organic matter and beneficial microorganisms.

Fertilizing

Fertilizers are natural or synthetically produced elements applied to the soil or foliage of plants to supply nutrients necessary for normal or accelerated growth. With the exception of nitrogen, fertilizing with other nutrients is usually not required unless a known deficiency exists. As long as your trees have normal leaf size and color and appear to be growing well, the nutrients in the soil are probably adequate.

If a deficiency is suspected, a soil analysis should be done to determine what nutrient or mineral is deficient. Testing can usually be performed by an agricultural soil laboratory or by your local county extension service. After testing, a report is prepared for you identifying what nutrients need to be applied to correct any deficiencies. Only those nutrients that are known to be deficient should be applied since over application of certain elements over time can be harmful to your trees.

Over fertilization can contribute to ground water contamination or pollution of adjacent bodies of water. If nitrogen is to be applied, slow release formulas are recommended as they will limit the chances of root 'burning', which can be caused by some of the quick release, high concentrate, nitrogen fertilizers. Natural organic forms of nitrogen are your best choices for fertilizing.

Pruning

Pruning is the most common tree maintenance procedure. Pruning to improve structure or enhance vigor is associated with mature or aging trees. When planting young trees, prune to remove the dead, broken or crossing branches. Cut the branches to just outside the branch collar. Avoid flush cuts or stubs. Do not apply wound dressings to the cut area after pruning. It is not necessary and may impede the tree's natural healing process.

Pests

Some of the more common forms of pests include insects, mites, bacteria, fungi and viruses. There are many organisms in the landscape that are considered pests because of the amount of damage they cause the host plant or because they may be present in such large numbers that they become undesirable. However, some of these organisms **do not** harm plants but are truly beneficial to the host plant and are a valuable component of the ecosystem.



Many pest problems occur as a result of improper watering, poor plant stock, or an inferior planting site. Trees that are poorly adapted to a particular site are usually the ones most affected by pests. Choosing the appropriate tree and planting it in an environment capable of sustaining good growth will significantly reduce many pest problems.

In selecting the trees for the illustrated section of this guide, we have chosen species that have adapted well to our local environment. Although we have listed certain pests associated with these trees, with the proper attention to correct planting procedures, growing conditions and maintenance, you will promote a tree's best protection against pests...**good health**.

Weeds & Herbicides

Keep the area around your tree free of weeds and other competing plants. Use wood chip mulch to suppress the weeds or remove them by hand when possible. Avoid the use of herbicides near the tree as certain formulations may seriously injure or kill the tree. If you do decide to use herbicides, avoid getting any on the leaves, branches, trunk or near the root area of any plant you wish to keep. Beware of fertilizers containing weed killers. These types of 'weed and feed' fertilizers **should not** be used over areas where tree roots are growing, as they can seriously injure or even kill trees. Remember that tree roots extend well beyond the perimeter of the outermost branches.

Hazard Tree Recognition

A hazard tree is defined as any defective tree, or tree part, that poses a high risk upon its failure or fracture to cause injury to people or damage to property. A hazard tree has one or more defects which decreases its structural integrity and gives it an increased potential for failure. Defects that are visible or detectable include cracks, decayed wood, weak branch unions, cankers, poor tree architecture, root problems and dead trees or branches.

A defective tree is not considered hazardous unless there is a nearby target that it could hit. A target could be a person, vehicle, tent, building, picnic table, campfire ring, recreation equipment and so on. The term target area is used to describe an area where people or their equipment are likely to stop and congregate. An individual campsite is an example of a target area. By definition, **a hazard tree = a defective tree plus a target**.

An inspection is a systematic method of examining and rating trees. The purpose of a hazard tree inspection is to detect defective trees in target areas, assess the severity of the defects and recommend corrective actions before tree failure occurs. Inspection priorities are based upon human mobility within the target area, the duration of site occupancy, and the level of site

maintenance. Consult a Certified Arborist from the International Society of Arboriculture for information on hazard tree inspection. Remember that safety is paramount in both your yard and your community forest.

Regulations Concerning Public Trees

The City of Driggs has adopted a Tree Ordinance regulating the planting, maintenance and removal of trees and shrubs located on city-owned property. The intent of this ordinance is to encourage tree planting on public land and to protect trees that are planted on city-owned property. In general, city-owned property includes unpaved areas along street rights-of-way and city park areas. Most of the streets in Driggs have an 82.5' wide right-of-way (excepting the Wallace Way and Creekside subdivisions). If you suspect your yard includes trees planted in the right-of-way, consult the Tree Map found at City Hall to learn which trees are "public trees" subject to protection under this ordinance. You cannot prune or remove any public trees without first obtaining a permit at city hall. You must also obtain a permit before planting trees within the public right-of-way.