



# A Tree Guide For Woodland

## A Tree Selection and Planting Guide For Woodland and Surrounding Areas

Woodland is known as ‘The City of Trees’. Trees are our legacy. The trees we plant today will provide clean air, clean water and psychological well-being for our children and grandchildren. In recognition of this rich heritage, Woodland has been designated a Tree City USA by the National Arbor Day Foundation.

Woodland Tree Foundation is a nonprofit organization run by volunteers dedicated to improving Woodland through the planting of trees. Our motto is Building Community Through Canopy. With the help of hard-working individuals and organizations, Woodland Tree Foundation has planted thousands of trees in and around Woodland since June 2000.

You can make a positive impact on our community by planting a tree at your home, or by becoming a Woodland Tree Foundation donor or volunteer. Visit [www.woodlandtree.org](http://www.woodlandtree.org) to learn more.

Working with PG&E and the City of Woodland, Woodland Tree Foundation has created this Tree Guide to help you get started. The trees in this guide have been selected for their performance in Woodland. Additional trees may be found on the City of Woodland Recommended Street Tree List, available on the city’s website.

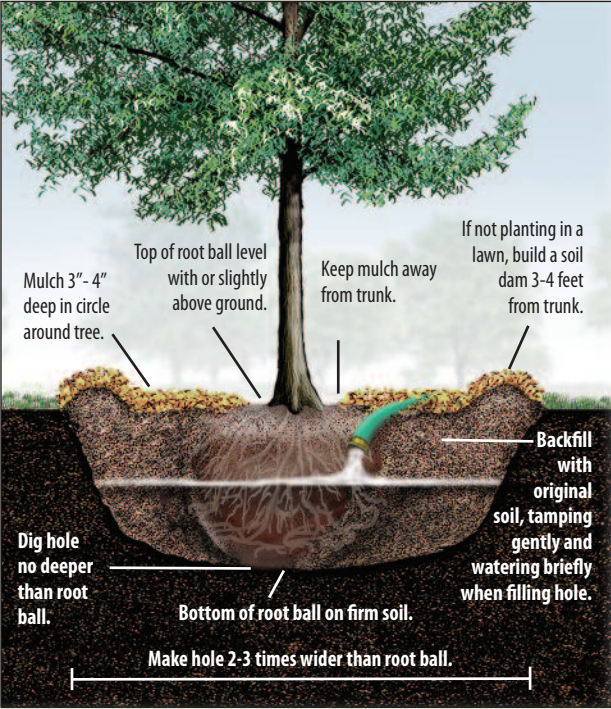
Refer to How to Plant Your Tree and Power Wise Tree Planting Tips from PG&E

### How to Plant Your Tree

- 1. Select your planting location wisely.** Consult PG&E and City of Woodland tree guidelines to avoid future conflicts with utility lines, concrete work and other landscaping. Before digging, call 811. Know what’s below. Look for conflicts above!
- 2. Prepare the planting area.** Mark an area 2-to-3 times wider than the root ball/tree container. Then loosen the soil to about the depth of the root ball. This will help your tree extend a dense mat of tiny roots well out into the soil during the first few months after planting.
- 3. Loosen the soil near the base of the trunk to find the trunk flare.** This is the area where the trunk gets wider as the first roots join the trunk. It should be visible at the top of the root ball. If not visible, remove soil from the top of the root ball until it is visible.
- 4. Dig a hole in the center of the loosened area.** The hole should be 2-to-3 times the diameter of the root ball or tree container, and no deeper than the depth of the root ball at the trunk flair — shallow is better than deep! Use your shovel to roughen the sides of the hole. A rough side to the hole helps new roots grow out into the surrounding soil.
- 5. Gently remove the root ball from the container.** Loosen the roots with your fingers. Prune damaged or circling roots at the point where they grow out or down from the center of the root ball.
- 6. Place the tree in the hole.** The bottom of the root ball should rest on solid soil. When finished planting, the trunk flare should be at or just above the soil surface. Planting too deep is the most common mistake. Soil above the trunk flare can cause the tree’s bark to rot!
- 7. Stand back and look at the tree.** Check the orientation of the tree before putting the soil back into the hole. This is the time to make careful adjustments to planting height to avoid seriously harming the roots.
- 8. Gently backfill with the hole with original soil.** Do not add fertilizer, compost or other material. Break up dirt clods and remove any grass, weeds or rocks. Lightly pack the soil with the shovel handle to remove air pockets. Do not stamp on or compress the soil heavily, especially the top of the root ball. The best soil for root growth has spaces for both air and water, but not large air pockets, which cause problems. The trunk flare should be slightly above the soil. Water thoroughly.
- 9. Use extra soil to construct a small earthen dam around the planting hole.** This dam should be less than 4 inches tall, just outside the root ball zone. This will help hold water until it soaks into the soil, rather than letting it run off across the surface. Watering is the most important factor for the long-term health of your tree.
- 10. Cover the entire loosened area of soil with 3-to-4 inches of mulch.** Mulch consists of wood chips or compost. Mulch will slow water loss, reduce competition



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from weeds and grasses, moderate soil temperature, and provide a small amount of nutrients. Keep mulch at least a hand-length’s distance from the tree trunk to prevent disease.

- 11. Staking Your Tree.** Place 2-to-4 new stakes outside the root ball — on the east and west sides of the tree if possible — to help ensure that the tree grows straight. Remove nursery stakes at the time of planting, and remove all support stakes once the tree is firmly rooted. Make sure the stakes do not rub the trunk or branches. Staking is a temporary measure. Remove the stakes as soon as possible (typically 1-2 years) to allow tree trunk to gain strength and speed growth.
- 12. Regular watering is extremely important during the first three years.** Trees need 15-to-20 gallons of water each week for the first dry season. After that, most species can get by on 15-to-20 gallons every other week during the dry season until they have been in the ground for three years. At that point they can rely on finding their own water, although they will require supplemental water when it is hot or windy for long periods of time. Deep, thorough watering is best! Do not maintain a saturated soil condition in poorly drained soils where the roots cannot breathe.

*This Guide is published by Woodland Tree Foundation in partnership with the City of Woodland, with funding and graphics support from Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The National Arbor Day Foundation has designated the City of Woodland a Tree City USA and PG&E a TreeLine USA utility — awards granted for their commitment to the urban forest.*



in this guide before you select and plant your tree. By planting the right tree in the right place, you can enjoy its benefits for decades to come.

### Power Wise Tree Planting Tips from PG&E

- To ensure safe and reliable electric service, plant the “right tree in the right place” to avoid future conflicts between trees and power lines:
- Plant trees that grow no taller than 25 feet at maturity near high-voltage distribution lines.
  - Plant only small shrubs near or underneath high-voltage transmission lines.



- Avoid planting at the base of power poles and in proximity to pad-mounted transformers.

### Safety Concerns

For your safety, keep yourself and equipment at least 10 feet away from high-voltage power lines. Only qualified line-clearance workers are allowed to prune or remove a tree that is within 10 feet of high-voltage power lines. If there is any question, call PG&E (800-743-5000) for an inspection of your tree and power line situation.

### Recommended Trees for Woodland

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Tree Type	Height	Spread	Growth Rate	Water Use	Lawn	Utility*	Comments
SMALL	Crabapple, Flowering	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Deciduous	15'-20'	15'-20'	slow to moderate	moderate	yes	yes	Colorful leaves, flowers and fruits. Very resistant to disease and makes a great ornamental tree in small spaces or under powerlines.
	Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia hybrids</i>	Deciduous	20'-30'	15'-25'	moderate	low	yes	yes	Year-round interest — showy flowers, fall color and decorative bark only plant disease resistant varieities to keep care low-maintenance.
	Hawthorn, Washington	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Deciduous	18'-25'	15'-25'	moderate	moderate	yes	yes	Springtime flowers and small, bright red berries that hold into winter. Very decorative. Thorny branches. Fireblight resistant.
	Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Deciduous	20'-25'	20'-25'	moderate	moderate	yes	yes	Heart shaped leaves and magenta flowers in early spring. Pollinators enjoy this tree, drought tolerant once established, California native.
	Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus x 'Marina'</i>	Evergreen	25-30'	20-25'	slow to moderate	low	yes	yes	Evergreen tree with clusters of small cream color flowers, good for bees, humming birds. Forms 1" red strawberry like fruit. Attractive red bark.
MEDIUM	Ash, Fan Tex 'Rio Grande'	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Deciduous	30'-50'	30'-40'	rapid	moderate	yes	no	Thrives in hot, dry climates with wind burn resistant leaves. Good replacement for Modesto Ash.
	Buckeye, California	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	Deciduous	30'	30'-45'	moderate	low	yes	no	California native. Conserves water in summer by going dormant. Large, fragrant flowers.
	Linden, Little Leaf, 'June Bride' **	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Deciduous	30'-50'	15'-30'	slow to moderate	moderate	yes	no	Fragrant, light yellow flowers bloom in July. Pyramidal shape in maturity.
	Maple, Trident	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	Deciduous	20'-30'	20'-25'	moderate	moderate	yes	no	Does well in many different soil types. A nice, dense shade tree for smaller spaces.
	Olive, Fruitless, 'Wilsonii'	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Evergreen	25-30'	25-30'	slow to moderate	low	yes	no	Good in hot dry climates, silver grey foliage, fruitless, attractive bark with age.
LARGE	Pistache, Chinese 'Keith Davey'	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Deciduous	30'-50'	30'-50'	slow to moderate	low	yes	no	Striking fall color. Tolerant of drought and heat.
	Cedar, Deodar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Evergreen	80'	40'	rapid	moderate	yes	no	Performs best in unconfined areas so plant only in areas with plenty of space. Textures is softer and lighter than other cedars.
	Elm, Accolade **	<i>Ulmus x 'Accolade'</i>	Deciduous	50-60'	30'-40'	rapid	low	yes	no	Dutch elm disease and leaf beetle resistant; drought-tolerant, prefers well-drained soil; three-inch yellow fall leaves; upright arching branches.
	Elm, Frontier	<i>Ulmus x 'Frontier'</i>	Deciduous	40'	30'	moderate	moderate	yes	no	Dutch elm disease and leaf beetle resistant; drought-tolerant, prefers well-drained soil; three-inch yellow fall leaves; upright arching branches.
	Elm, Prospector **	<i>Ulmus wilsoniana 'Prospector'</i>	Deciduous	50'	25'	moderate	moderate	Yes	no	Dutch elm disease and leaf beetle resistant; some boron leaf margin burn; best in well-drained soil; four-inch leaves red in spring, yellow in fall; lower branches arching.
	Gingko 'Autumn Gold'	<i>Gingko biloba</i>	Deciduous	60'	45'	slow	moderate	yes	no	Beautiful golden fall color. Does well in many soil types and prefers good drainage.
	Hackberry, European	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Deciduous	40'-80'	40'-50'	moderate	moderate	yes	no	Pest resistant and disease free. Attractive to birds when dark purple fruits are ripe.
	Hornbeam, European	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Deciduous	40'-80'	40'-80'	slow to moderate	moderate	yes	no	Long life and good habits with attractive fall color.
	Oak, Coast Live	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Evergreen	20-50'	20-30'	moderate	low	no	no	California native and drought tolerant. Varies widely in growth habit.
	Oak, Cork	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Evergreen	40'	40'	moderate	low	no	no	Heavy, cork bark with dark green foliage. Very drought-tolerant and sensitive to over-watering.
	Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Deciduous	40'-70'	40'-60'	rapid	moderate	no	no	Adapts well to many environments. Nice fall color.
	Oak, Valley	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Deciduous	70'+	70'+	moderate	low	no	no	Califonia's "signature tree." Tolerates high heat and drought conditions and makes a great shade tree for large, open space.
	Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Evergreen	50'-80'	20'-35'	rapid	moderate	yes	no	Grows as a slender, graceful pyramid with attractive bark
	Zelkova, Sawleaf	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Deciduous	50'-90'	50'-90'	rapid	moderate	yes	no	Great shade tree for lawns and streets with wide-spreading branches and dense foliage. Interesting fall color.

\* May be planted near utility lines    \*\* Limited Availability



# Recommended Trees for Woodland AND SURROUNDING AREAS



**Western redbud**  
*Cercis occidentalis*  
Heart shaped leaves and magenta flowers in early spring. Pollinators enjoy this tree. Drought tolerant once established. California native.



**Crape Myrtle**  
*Lagerstroemia* hybrids

Year-round interest — showy flowers, fall color and decorative bark. Plant only disease-resistant varieties to keep care low-maintenance.



**Canary Island Pine**  
*Pinus canariensis*  
Grows as a slender, graceful pyramid with attractive bark.



**"Prairie Fire" Flowering Crabapple**  
*Malus floribunda*  
Colorful leaves, flowers and fruits. Very resistant to disease. Makes a great ornamental tree for small spaces or under powerlines.



**Washington Hawthorn**  
*Crataegus phaenopyrum*  
Springtime flowers and small, bright red berries that hold into winter. Very decorative. Thorny branches. Fireblight resistant.



**Red Oak**  
*Quercus rubra*  
Adapts well to many environments. Nice fall color.



**California Buckeye**  
*Aesculus californica*  
California native. Conserves water by going dormant in the summer. Large, fragrant flowers.



**European Hackberry**  
*Celtis australis*  
Pest resistant and disease free. Attractive to birds when dark purple fruits are ripe.



**Frontier Elm**  
*Ulmus x 'Frontier'*  
Fast growing elm that is resistant to Dutch Elm disease. Some red fall color

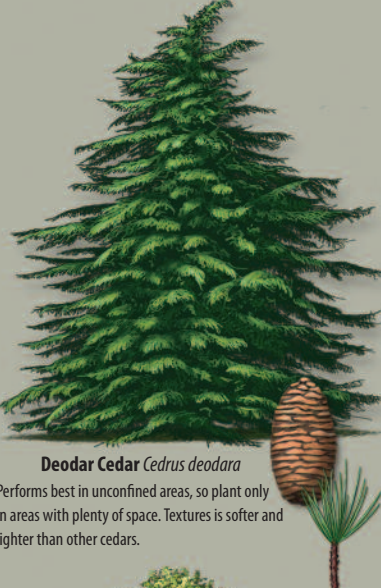


**European Hornbeam**  
*Carpinus betulus*

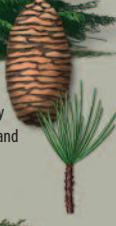
Long life and good habits with attractive fall color.



**Strawberry Tree**  
*Arbutus x 'Marina'*  
Evergreen tree with clusters of small, cream color flowers. Good for bees and hummingbirds. Forms one-inch red, strawberry-like fruit. Attractive red bark.



**Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodara*  
Performs best in unconfined areas, so plant only in areas with plenty of space. Textures is softer and lighter than other cedars.



**Trident Maple**  
*Acer buergerianum*  
Does well in many different soil types. A nice, dense shade tree for smaller spaces.



**Fruitless Olive, 'Wilsonii'**  
*Olea europaea*  
Good in hot dry climates. Has silver-grey foliage, is fruitless and has attractive bark with age.



**Chinese Pistache 'Keith Davey'**  
*Pistacia chinensis*  
Striking fall color. Tolerant of drought and heat.



**Ginkgo, 'Autumn Gold'**  
*Ginkgo biloba*  
Beautiful golden fall color. Does well in many soil types. Prefers good drainage.



**Prospector Elm**  
*Ulmus wilsoniana 'Prospector'*  
Developed by the National Arboretum for resistance to Dutch elm disease and Dutch elm beetle. Has large leaves like the American Elm.



**Little Leaf Linden 'June Bride'**  
*Tilia cordata*  
Fragrant, light yellow flowers bloom in July. Pyramidal shape in maturity.



**Cork Oak**  
*Quercus agrifolia*  
Heavy, cork bark with dark green foliage. Very drought-tolerant and sensitive to over-watering.



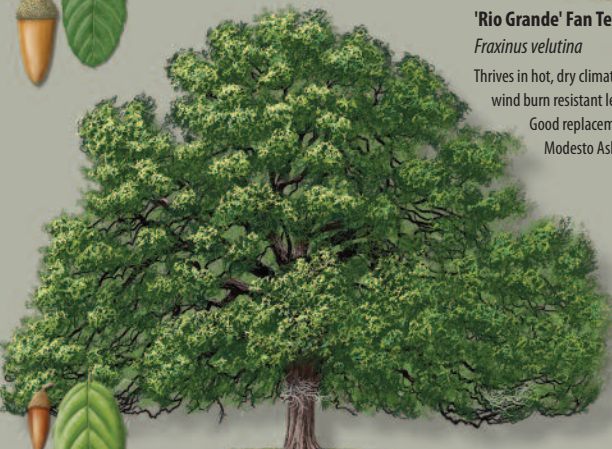
**'Rio Grande' Fan Tex Ash**  
*Fraxinus velutina*  
Thrives in hot, dry climates with wind burn resistant leaves. Good replacement for Modesto Ash.



**Accolade Elm**  
*Ulmus 'Accolade'*  
Fast grower with good pest and disease resistance, drought tolerant. Has smaller leaves similar to its Chinese Elm parent.



**Valley Oak**  
*Quercus lobata*  
California's "signature tree." Tolerates high heat and drought conditions and makes a great shade tree for large, open spaces.



**Coast Live Oak** *Quercus suber*  
California native and drought tolerant. Varies widely in growth habits.



**Sawleaf Zelkova**  
*Zelkova serrata*

Great shade tree for lawns and streets with wide-spreading branches and dense foliage. Interesting fall color.

