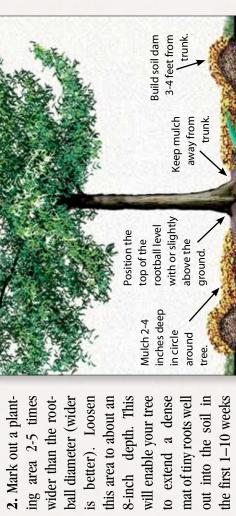


Tree Selection Chart For Central Texas

NAME	TYPE	GROWTH	HEIGHT SPREAD	SPREAD	Near Utility LINES	WATER*	BENEFITS	CONCERNS	COMMENTS
American Smoke Tree	Deciduous	Slow	25'	20,	Yes	K-M	Color, Wildlife	None	High drought, heat and cold tolerance.
Anacacho Orchid	Deciduous	Moderate	15'	10'	Yes	۸L	Attractive, Aromatic Flowers	None	Very attractive small tree that will flower in full or part sun.
Anaqua	Evergreen	Slow	30,	45'	No	V	Attractive, Showy Blooms	Susceptible To Freeze Damage	Deep shade; spring blooms look like the tree is covered with snow. Also called Sand Paper Tr
Bald Cypress	Deciduous	Moderate	+ ,09	25'-50'	No		Wildlife, Fall Color	Surface Roots	Well-adapted to many soil combinations and moisture. Handles wet areas well.
Bigtooth Maple	Deciduous	Moderate	25'-50'	25'-35'	No	۸ľ	Fall Color	None	Native to Hill Country; good for well-drained limestone soils. Excellent fall color. Hard to find
Bur Oak	Deciduous	Rapid	+ ,09	+ ,05	No	۸۲	Unique Leaves and Acorns	None	Excellent tree; not utilized enough. Plant with plenty of room!
Carolina Buckthorn	Deciduous	Slow	15'	15'	Yes	7	Wildlife, Fall Color, Fruit	None	Attractive fall color and fruit.
Carolina Cherry Laurel	Evergreen	Moderate	25'-30'	25'	No	≥	Wildlife, Flower	None	Makes a good screening hedge. Requires good drainage.
Cedar Elm	Deciduous	Slow	25'-50'	25'-35'	N _O	۸ľ	Wildlife, Fall Color	Pollen Drop	Well-adapted shade tree for Austin. Some problems with aphids & powdery mildew.
Chinkapin Oak	Deciduous	Moderate	+ ,05	25'-50'	No	_	Wildlife	None	Good for limestone soils. Attractive, light-colored bark.
Desert Willow	Deciduous	Rapid	25'	25'	Yes	۸ľ	Wildlife, Flower	None	Showy flowers through summer. Needs good drainage.
Eastern Red Cedar	Evergreen	Rapid	45'	25'	No	7	Wildlife, Aromatic Wood	None	Fast growing, adaptable evergreen for screening & shade.
Escarpment Black Cherry	Deciduous	Moderate	25'-50'	25'	No	7	Wildlife, Flower, Fruit	None	Attractive, upright tree with showy fall color & interesting bark. Not for heavy, clay soils.
Escarpment Live Oak	Semi- Evergreen	Moderate	25'-50'	+ ,05	No	_	Wildlife	Susceptible To Oak Wilt	Limit use to areas with few live oaks. Allow plenty of room. Oak Wilt disease a problem.
Eve's Necklace	Deciduous	Moderate	25'	25'	Yes	۸L	Flower, Fruit	None	Attractive flower in spring and fruit through fall and winter. Tolerates light, wet soils.
Gum Bumelia	Semi- Evergreen	Moderate	45'	20,	No	L-M	Wildlife, Fragrant Flowers	Sucker Growth, Small Thorns	Blue to black berries, edible, ripen in fall. Highly adaptable to soil types, drought resistant.
Lacey Oak	Deciduous	Slow	20'-30'	25'	No	۸۲	Texture, Color	None	Native oak unusual for its bluish foliage. Resistant to Oak Wilt disease.
Mesquite	Deciduous	Slow	25'-35'	25'-35'	No		Wildlife, Flower	Thorns	Extremely drought tolerant with desirable light, filtered shade. Thornless varieties available.
Mexican Buckeye	Deciduous	Moderate	15'-20'	15'-20'	Yes		Wildlife, Bark Texture/Color	None	Good as a multi-stemmed specimen.
Mexican Plum	Deciduous	Moderate	25'	25'	Yes	7	Wildlife, Flower, Fall Color, Bark	None	Bright white flowers and edible fruit. May need protection from winter winds.
Pecan	Deciduous	Slow	+ ,09	+ ,05	No		Fruit, Wildlife, Fall & Winter Color	None	State Tree of Texas. Plant with plenty of room! Grows slowly until well-established.
Possumhaw Holly	Deciduous	Moderate	15'-20'	15'-20'	Yes	K-M	Wildlife, Fall Color	None	Striking native plant. Bright red berries in late fall and winter.
Texas Ash	Deciduous	Rapid	50'	30,	No	۸۲	Wildlife, Fall Color	None	A very attractive alternative to Arizona Ash. Darker leaf color & denser, more upright growth
Texas Mountain Laurel	Evergreen	Slow	15'-20'	12'-15'	Yes	۸L	Wildlife, Flower	Poisonous Seeds	Excellent drought-tolerant tree. Outstanding fragrant spring blooms. Needs good drainage.
Texas Persimmon	Deciduous	Slow	25'	25'	Yes	۸L	Color, Wildlife, Bark Texture	None	Drought-tolerant native with attractive exfoliating bark. Small, edible black fruit.
Texas Pistache	Evergreen	Moderate	20'-30'	20'	No	-	Attractive To Birds, Deer Resistant	None	Glossy foliage, small, white flower clusters, maintains shrub-like shape.
Texas Redbud	Deciduous	Moderate	15'-20'	15'-20'	Yes		Flower, Fall Color	None	Several redbuds available. "Texensis" best for our area. Eastern variety does poorly.
Texas Red Oak	Deciduous	Moderate	25'-50'	25'	No	_	Wildlife, Bark, Fall Color/Acorns	Susceptible To Oak Wilt	Several red oaks available. "Texana" best for our area. Known as Quercus shumardii var. texar
Western Soapberry	Deciduous	Moderate	25'-30'	25'-30'	No	٦	Fall Color	Sucker Growth	Large amber berries fall through winter.
Yaupon Holly	Evergreen	Moderate	25'	25'	Yes	K-M	Wildlife, Fruit	None	Females hold bright red berries through winter. Very hardy. Bushy unless pruned.
 VL - Very Low (Water occasionally during very dry conditions) L - Low (Water thoroughly ever 3-4 weeks if no rainfall). M - Medium (Water thoroughly every 2-3 weeks if no rainfall) 	occasionally d ughly ever 3-4 horoughly eve	Ily during very dry conditions). 3-4 weeks if no rainfall). every 2-3 weeks if no rainfall).	conditior infall).	.(Sr .(II)		*Wat 15–21 in thi	*Water guidelines are for established trees. Freshly planted trees require 15–20 gallons of water every 7-10 days. See the 'Planting Your Tree' secti in this guide for more information on watering your new tree.	s. Freshly planted trees require ee the 'Planting Your Tree' section ering your new tree.	
T - HIGH I WATER THORG	-c Vyary aldbii	IEL OUTI SVED /	וועדט						

VL - Very Low (Water occasionally during very dry conditions).
 L - Low (Water thoroughly ever 3-4 weeks if no rainfall).
 M - Medium (Water thoroughly every 2-3 weeks if no rainfall).
 H - High (Water thoroughly every 5-7 days if no rainfall).

Planting Your Tree



mat of tiny roots well out into the soil in the first 1–10 weeks in the ground. the planting area, dig a hole at least 2-3 times the diam-8-inch depth. This will enable your tree is better). Loosen this area to about an In the center of extend a dense

9. Construct a small dam or berm three feet in diameter around the tree. This dam will help hold water until it soaks into the soil, rather than it running off

Large air

1. Select the right tree for the right place. Proper tree planting begins with good planning. Determine your planting goals and match the mature size, soil and moisture requirements of your trees to the site. (Refer to the *Tree Selection Chart.*)

h original fertilizer,

Mixing

the depth of soil in the rootball.

The bottom of the ball should rest on solid undisturbed soil when finished, the soil at the base of the tree should be as high on the trunk as it was in the container.

5. Place the tree in the hole. If the tree is in a container, pull the container away from the rootball. Don't pull the tree out by its trunk. Place the rootball in the center of the hole. Adjust the tree so it sits straight and at the proper level. Stand back and look at the tree now before you put the soil back into the hole. You can make careful adjustments to the hole at this point without seriously harming the rootball.

6. For balled and burlapped trees, rest the rootball in the center of the hole. Reshape the hole so the tree will be straight and at the proper level. After adjusting the tree, pull the burlap and any other material away from the sides and top of the rootball. Gently

8. Fill until the hole is half full. Flood the hole with a slow hose or tamp gently with your foot to firm the soil. Repeat until the hole is full. Press only firm enough to hold the tree upright. The best soil for root growth has spaces for both air and remove the material from the hole. compost, or other material with the soil is not 7. Backfill with soil.

9

eter of the rootball and no deeper than

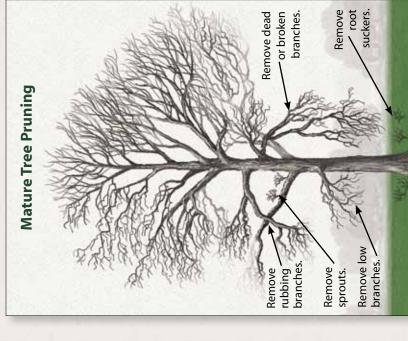
4. Make sure the sides of the hole are rough and uneven. In very hard soils, a rough edged hole may help allow new roots to grow out into the surrounding soil.

across the surface.

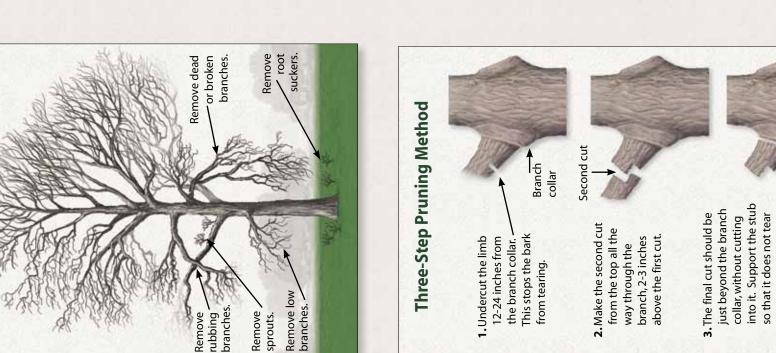
10. Cover the entire loosened area of soil, including the berm, with 3-4 inches of mulch. For example, you can use shredded wood or bark, compost, or dry leaves. Mulch will slow water loss, reduce weeds and grasses, moderate soil temperature and provide small amounts of nutrients.

roots; they need air as well as water to grow.

Young Tree Pruning Remove limbs that extend beyond the natural crown of the tree. emove limbs / nat turn inward owards the trunk Do not leave branch stubs.



3. The final cut should be just beyond the branch collar, without cutting into it. Support the stub so that it does not tear the bark. 2. Make the second cut from the top all the way through the branch, 2-3 inches above the first cut. 1. Undercut the limb 12-24 inches from the branch collar. — This stops the bark from tearing. Remember: a good mulch layer will provide a natural source of nutrients to the tree and it will help cool the soil and conserve moisture. Maintain a 3-4 inch mulch layer within the planting area. Check the thickness of your mulch mid-summer and renew it as needed. Keep mulch away from the base of the trunk to avoid potential rotting of the bark. Do not add fertilizer at planting. Have your soil analyzed to consider amending soil. Fertilizer may injure the tree. Half an inch of compost under the canopy is recommended. Watering slowly by hand gives you a great opportunity to monitor your trees for problems such as disease, insects and broken or dead limbs. You will be amazed at how well your trees will respond to your care. Regular watering is the single most important factor in the success of your new tree. New trees need about one inch of water per week for about two years. This is true for all trees, even though they may be native or drought tolerant. Be careful not to drown the



Care Of Your Tree



Why Native?

unds of years and are better able to withstand extreme ore resistant to insect and disease attack, and provide Central Texas native trees have adapted to this climate over thousands weather events. Native trees generally require less watering, are more superior native wildlife habitat. There is also a link to our Central Tex

Why We Plant Trees

Energy Conservation

Properly placed shade trees can reduce home energy consumption, by providing shade for roofs, walls and air conditioners. Large deciduous trees on the south and west sides of your home shade the roof and walls in the summer and help conserve energy. In the winter when they drop their leaves they allow the sunlight through to warm your home. Planting evergreens on the north side of your home can help you save energy too and keep your home warmer by blocking cold, northerly winter winds.

Property Value

can add a significant percentage to the value of a Mature trees beautify and help reduce crime in neighborhoods. They typical Austin home.

lowering localized temperatures through evapotranspiurface of leaves), the amount of related energy is Trees don't just help us avoid making more remove particulates and disrupt ozone particles. Climate Protection and Air Quality
Through the shading of homes, offices, air conditioning units, and by ration (where the air is cooled by the release of moisture from the su reduced including its associated air pollution and greenhouse gases.' air pollution; they actively absorb it. They sequester carbon dioxide, r

Cities often experience higher temperatures than the surrounding countryside. This urban heat island effect is reduced by planting trees that shade hard surfaces like roads and sidewalks. Trees also literally cool the air around them through the natural process of evapotranspiration. Whether alone or together evapotranspiration and shading can cool your yard, your street and ultimately the city.

frees provide food, nesting sites and protection to a wide variety of birds and an

Wildlife Habitat

reduce soil erosion. The soil absorbs more rainwater Trees and other landscape plants help slow surface water runoff and so less potable water is needed on your landscape.

gardens. To learn m call 512-443-5323.

This po

Resources

Tree Folks
www.treefolks.org

Fruit & Nut Tree Guide for Central Texas www.treefolks.org

Plan before you plant. Make a sketch of your property showing existing trees and landscape, sidewalks, driveways, building outlines, compass directions and overhead or buried utility locations. Play it safe and call Dial Before You Dig (8-1-1) three days before you plan to dig. They will come out and mark the ground where all of your underground utilities are located.

Austin Urban Forestry Program www.austintexas.gov/parks/forestry.htm

Green Building Program www.greenbuilding.austinenergy.com

Plant flowering trees for accent and beauty.

Texas Forest Service
http://txforestservice.tamu.edu

Managing Trees Near Power Lines www.austinenergy.com/go/trees

Where to Plant

Plant your new tree(s) as early as possible during the Central Texas planting season (October 1st through March 31st). Planting in the cool, wet season allows the roots of your new tree(s) to become established before the trees are subjected to our hot, dry summers.

Consult the *Tree Selection Chart* to determine the mature height and spread of your tree(s). Make sure you give your tree(s) adequate room to grow. Trees and shrubs should not be planted where they will eventually interfere with utility lines or equipment.

Planting Site Selection

City of Austin Urban Heat Island Mitigation Program www.austintexas.gov/urbanheatisland City of Austin Tree Programs
www.austintexas.gov/trees/programs.htm

City of Austin Grow Green Program www.austintexas.gov/growgreen

When to Plant

There are many kinds of trees available for planting in your yard. The tree listings and illustrations in the *Native Tree Growing Guide* can help you decide what to plant. We recommend planting only native trees for shade and ornamental purposes. Also, consider the size of the planting hole you are willing to dig before you buy a tree. You must dig no deeper than the rootball depth of your new tree and two to three times as wide. Besides being less expensive to purchase younger trees, they require less water to get established than older trees.

What to Plant

are finished with it.

THIS GUIDE was created to answer some of the most commonly asked questions about foldout can also be used as a wall poster. Please share or recycle the guide when you and small trees, and their characteristics and growing needs. The tree illustration tree planting and care in Central Texas. It provides a selection of native large

TREEFOLKS