

TREES FOR VALLEY CENTER

*A Guide To Proper Selection,
Planting and Care For Your Trees*

City of

Valley Center

**City of Valley Center
Park and Tree Board**

VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS



TREE CITY USA

Trees along our streets and in our yards provide each of us with a number of benefits often taken for granted. Consider the contributions trees make in our daily lives: beauty, increased property values, shade on hot summer days, reduce glare from pavements and buildings, privacy from objectionable views and noises, air purification, a source of fruits and scents, wildlife habitat, wood products and many others.

It should be obvious that trees in our community are an invaluable resource. Realizing this, the City of Valley Center and the Park and Tree Board have prepared this brochure for you. The information will assist you with proper site and plant selection, proper planting techniques and proper follow-up care.

The Valley Center Park and Tree Board has made it possible for you to participate in the City's "Tree Planting and Replacement" programs. Residents of Valley Center are eligible to take advantage of Park and Tree Board projects which help promote the "greening up" of our community.

The Park and Tree Board is made up of residents who share common goals and meet on a regular basis.

- 1) Education
- 2) Reforestation of the city
- 3) Public awareness of tree care, which also supports our local tree care organizations including nurseries and tree service companies.

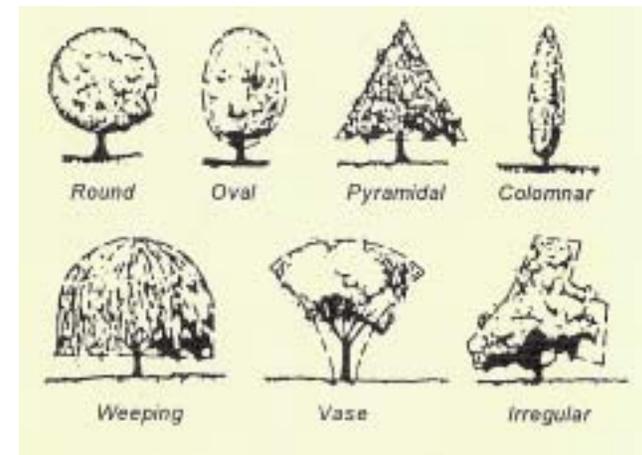
For our urban forest to prosper, your support is needed. Planting new trees, improved maintenance of existing trees or direct participation in the city's "Tree Planting and Replacement" programs can significantly help in insuring a more attractive and functional urban forest in Valley Center for all of us to enjoy today and in the future.

City of Valley Center Park and Tree Board

Selecting the Correct Tree

The first step in selecting a tree for your home is that it must be adaptable to the growing conditions in your area. Soil conditions such as type and moisture holding capacity are also determining factors. Wind and sun exposure should be considered, as well.

Trees develop into a variety of sizes and shapes. The illustrations below demonstrate the diverse shapes different species of trees acquire. The location you decide to plant will determine what size and form of tree you can use successfully.



The checklist below should help you in properly selecting the right tree for the right place.

1. Is the plant well suited to your local growing conditions?
2. What size, height, and spread of branches will the plant attain at maturity?
3. What shape (at maturity) do you want?
4. What leaf and flower colors do you want?
5. Will you plant in direct sun or shade?
6. For further assistance with proper species selection please consult the following web sites:
Valley Center Park and Tree Board
www.valleycenterks.org or Sedgwick County Extension Office www.oznet.ksu.edu/sedgwick/

Where Do I Plant?

Before choosing a tree, decide what purpose it will serve. Will it be a landscape accent, for shade or for screening? Then decide exactly where it will be planted – you will need to allow plenty of room for growth and to avoid future maintenance problems or damage.

The City of Valley Center has a street tree ordinance which restricts planting within a certain distance of curbs, street corners, fire plugs, sidewalks, street lights and above and below ground utilities. (ord. 2.19)

Spacing for Tree Planting

	Height @ Maturity	Distance From Curb	Distance From Sidewalk	Distance From Fire Plugs	Lateral Distance From Overhead Utilities	Lateral Distance From Underground Utilities	Distance From Street Corners
Small Trees	Up to 20 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	5 ft.	consult city for line-of-sight requirements at intersections
Medium Trees	20 to 40 ft.	20 ft. min.	4 ft.	10 ft.	20 ft.	10 ft.	
Large Trees	40 ft. +	20 ft. min.	5ft.	10 ft.	30 ft.	10 ft.	

Tree Planting guidelines

As a general rule of thumb, road right-of-way or easement is approximately fifteen (15) ft. behind the curb line or behind the homeowner/business owners' sidewalk. However, road right-of-way and easement varies at different locations, so check with the Parks Superintendent before planting.

Trees species selected for planting along road right-of-ways, easements and streets need to be given special consideration as to what the tree will be like at a mature height and spread. **Kansas One Call 1-800-DIG-SAFE** is a free utility locating service that should be called before any digging is done.

Other tree ordinances that are established pertinent to trees include: *topping of trees, removal of stumps, tree spacing, and the public's responsibilities of tree maintenance.*

Where Can I Find Out More?

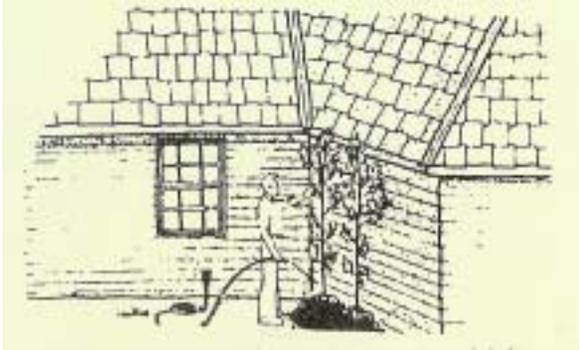
- Valley Center Park and Tree Board
phone: (316) 755-7320
e-mail: parks@valleycenterks.org
- Sedgwick County Extension Education Center
phone: (316) 722-7721
web: www.oznet.ksu.edu/sedgwick
- Department of Parks and Public Grounds
web: www.valleycenterks.org
e-mail: parks@valleycenterks.org
- Local nurseries, garden centers, and tree service companies.

Trees For Valley Center

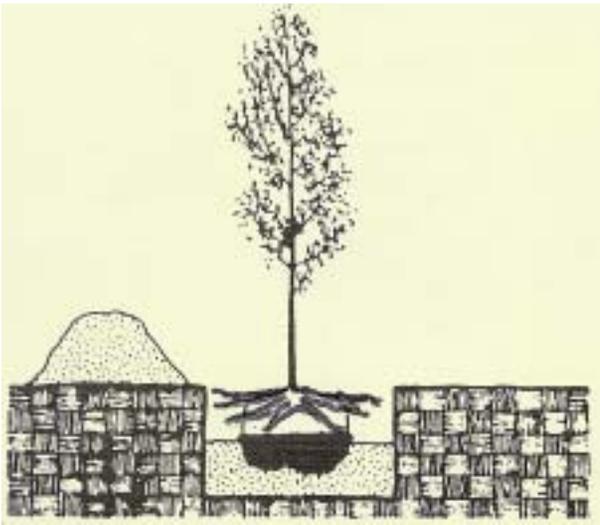
COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (FT.)	SPREAD (FT.)	USES			NOTES:
			STREET	ACCENT	SCREENING	
Ash, Green-Urbanite, Marshalls	40-60	35-40		X		Borers are a problem
Ash, White-Appause, Autumn Purple	45-60	25-50		X		Fall color
Bald Cypress	50-70	20-50		X		site adaptable, fall color
Birch, River Heritage	40-60	40-50		X		Most adaptable birch, ornamental bark
Cedar, Eastern Red	30-40+	10-25			X	Ornamental bark
Chinese Pistache	30-35	30-40		X	X	Do not plant north of Harvey County
Crabapple * use disease resistant varieties	15-25	15-25		X		Many varieties available
Ginkgo	50-60	25-40				Interesting leaf, plant select male
Goldenrain Tree	30-40	30-40		X		Yellow flowers in June
Hackberry	40-60	40-50				Drought tolerant
Hackberry, Sugar	40-60	40-50				Ornamental bark
Hawthorn, Cockspur	15-20	20-25		X		Red fruit and white flowers
Hawthorn, Washington	20-25	20-25		X		Thorny, fruit
Honey Locust, Imperial	40-60	30-50		X		Many varieties
Juniper, Chinese Upright	varies	varies		X		Showy fruit
Kentucky Coffee Tree	50-60	30-45		X		Large seed pods
Lace Bark Elm	40-60	35-50		X		Resists disease, elm leaf beetle
Linden, American	50-60	35-40		X		Good shade
Linden, Littleleaf	35-45	25-40				Resists disease
Londen Plane Tree	60-80	50-65				Same appearance as sycamore
Maple, Amur	15-20	15-25		X		Fall color
Maple, Freeman	50-60	40-50		X	X	Fall color
Maple, Hedge	25-35	25-35		X		Resistant to pests
Maple, Red	40-60	35-50		X		Fall color
Maple, Shantung	25-30	25-30		X		Good fall color
Maple, Sugar	40-60	30-50		X		Fall color
Maple, Tatarian	15-25	15-25		X	X	Fall color
Maple, Trident	20-35	20-30		X		Drought tolerant
Mulberry, White	30-40	30-40		X		Fall color
Oak, Bur	60-80	50-70		X		Slow growing, long lived
Oak, Chinkapin	35-40	40-45		X		Fall color
Oak, English	40-60	45-65		X	X	Resistant to pests
Oak, Red Northern	60-75	40-60		X		Good shape, fall color
Oak, Sawtooth	40-50	30-45		X		Resistant to pests
Oak, Shingle	50-60	40-60		X		Some fall color
Oak, Swamp White	50-60	40-60		X		Fall color
Osage Orange-Var. Park, Wichita, Whitesield	30-40	20-40		X		Fall color
Pear, Ornamental	30-40	15-45		X		Not "Bradford"
Pecan	60-80	50-70		X		Moderate growth
Pine, Austrian	40-60	25-40		X	X	Won't tolerate wet soil
Pine, Limber	30-40	15-30		X	X	Drought tolerant, 3-6" cone
Pine, Pinyon	10-20	10-15		X	X	Drought tolerant
SW White	40-60	25-40		X	X	Won't tolerate wet soil
Redbud, Oklahoma	15-20	15-20		X		Flowers fall color
Service Berry	15-20	15-20		X		Red-violet spring flowers
Soapberry, Western	20-40	20-30		X		Drought tolerant
Spruce, Black Hills	30-40	15-20		X	X	Showy fruit
Sweet Gum	50-75	35-50		X		Fall color, interesting bark
Winterberry, Euonymus	15-20	10		X		Some fall color

How to Plant?

The difference between success and failure depends on your willingness to spend a little more time and effort in the planting and follow-up care of your new plant.



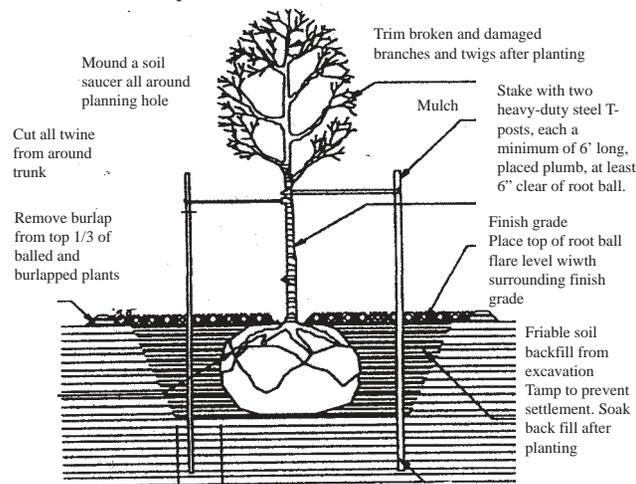
Protect your new plant from the time you pick it up at the nursery until it is planted. Keep the plant in a cool protected location, out of direct wind and sun. Keep the rootball moist at all times. Carry the tree by the rootball, do not use the trunk as a handle.



Preparation of the planting hole is a crucial step in the planting process. Dig the hole twice the diameter of the ball. The proper planting depth is achieved when the root flare of the tree is set approximately 2 inches above existing ground level. *Note: the root flare of the tree is defined as the location at where the main anchoring roots start to “flare” out from the trunk of the tree. On balled and burlaped stock carefully remove any twine and pull back the burlap and trim off the top 1/3 of the wire basket. Tamp the backfill in lightly with your heel to eliminate air pockets.



Make a watering basin at least 30 inches in diameter. Construct a four to six inch high rim to retain moisture. Water your new tree slowly to ensure soaking the entire rootball. A four to six inch layer of mulch around the base of the tree or shrub will help to retain moisture in the soil.



Trees should be staked in a North to South orientation. Install the stakes at the same time you plant the tree. Don't drive the stakes through the rootball. Old pieces of garden hose should be used to protect the trunk from possible cutting action by the guy wires. "Guy wires should be installed at a 90 degree angle from the trunk of the tree." The staking should be checked periodically for damage to the trunk. Staking can be removed after one or two years.

How Do I Keep My Trees Healthy?

Your new tree should receive close attention for at least the first two years after planting. Prune any dead or damaged limbs immediately after the plant has been installed. Make sure all the cuts are smooth and as close to the trunk or branch as possible, to ensure rapid healing.

Watering will be the most important requirement for your new plant for the next two years. Slow, deep waterings are the best. Moisture, 10 to 24 inches below the surface, is needed to reach all the roots. During periods of hot and dry weather, more frequent applications of water will be needed. A light application of fertilizer can be made the year following planting to develop a strong and healthy tree.

Later in your tree's life, it will require occasional pruning and possible spraying for insects and disease. Get to know your tree! This will enable you to detect

problems later, should any develop. If you should notice feeding injury by insects, leaf problems, branch die-back or anything unusual, contact area tree experts. It is best to get more than one opinion on what the problem is and how to correct it before you invest any money.

