



The Right Tree for Me

Presented by Trees for Watertown.
March 11, 2023





The Right Tree for Me

Introduction by Libby Shaw, President, Trees for Watertown





The Right Tree for Me

Today's Program

- 4 Presentations:
 - Affordability, Greg Mosman
 - Small Yard Challenges, Ben Anderson
 - Tips for Growing Success, Jen Kettell
 - Tree-Centric Landscaping, Anthony Fox

Panel Discussion: Matching the Ideal Tree to Watertown Yard Conditions

Q and A after presentations and Panel Discussion plus Meet and Greet.





The Right Tree for Me

Tree-Centric Landscaping, Presented by Anthony Fox, Senior Associate, Reed Hilderbrand, LLC





AGENDA

Tree Gardens - Creating spatial environments

Designing spaces in celebration of one tree

Using trees in tight spaces

Working with what you have

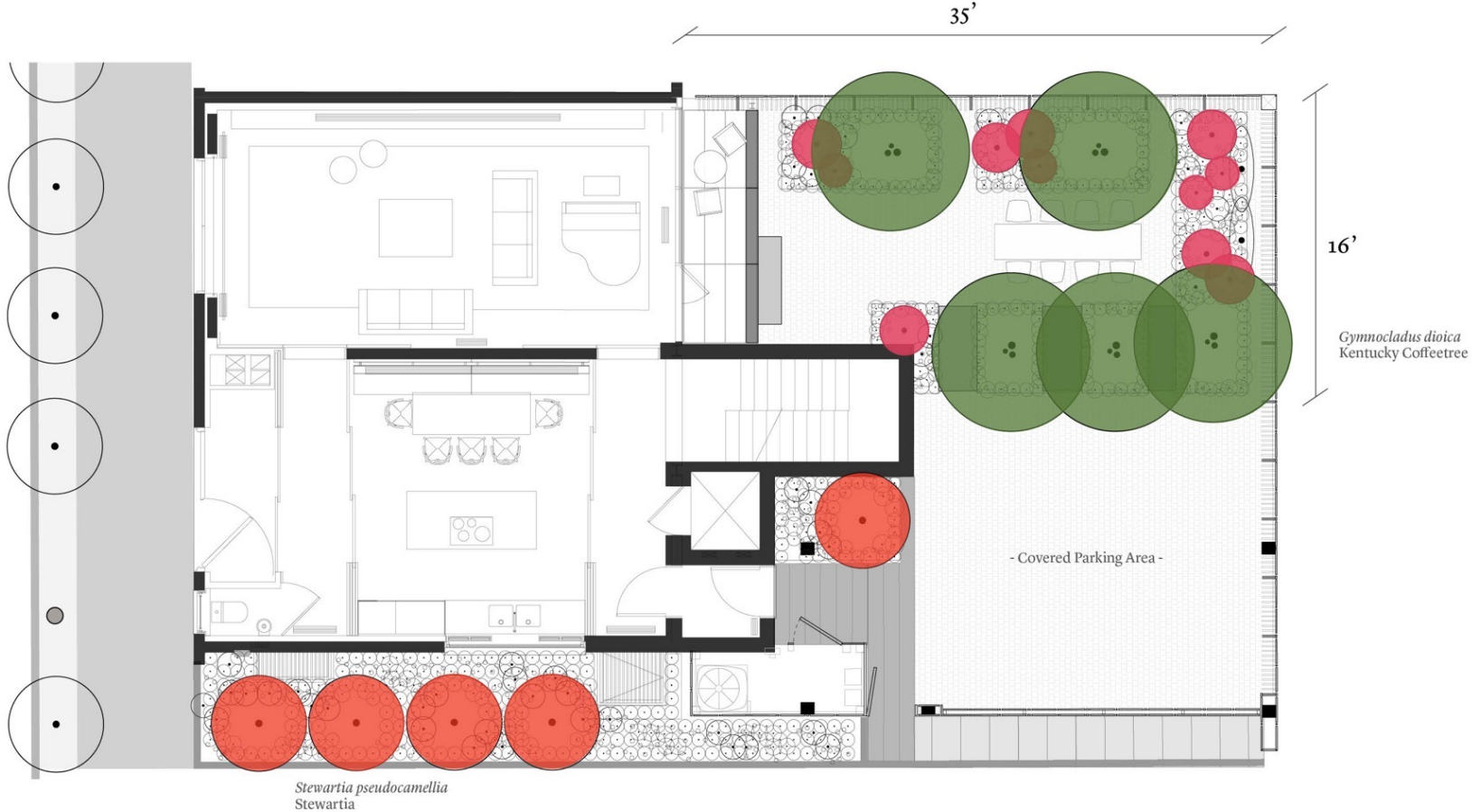
A black and white photograph of a tree garden. The scene is dominated by several large, mature trees with thick, gnarled trunks and intricate, bare branch structures. The trees are arranged in a line, receding into the distance. To the right, a dense, dark hedge runs parallel to the trees. The ground is a flat, light-colored surface, possibly grass or a path. The overall atmosphere is quiet and somewhat somber due to the lack of leaves and the monochromatic palette.

Tree Gardens

Beck House | Dallas, TX

TREE GARDENS

Using trees to create spatial environments



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Using trees to create spatial environments



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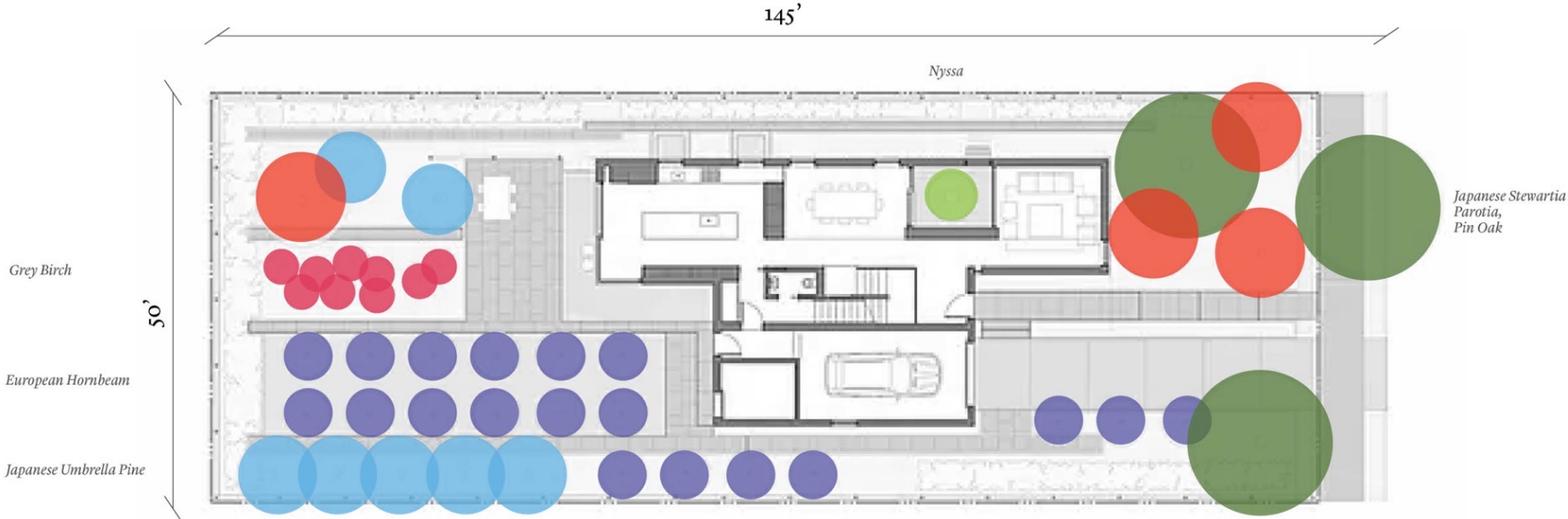
TREE GARDENS

Using trees to create spatial environments



TREE GARDENS

Using trees to create spatial environments



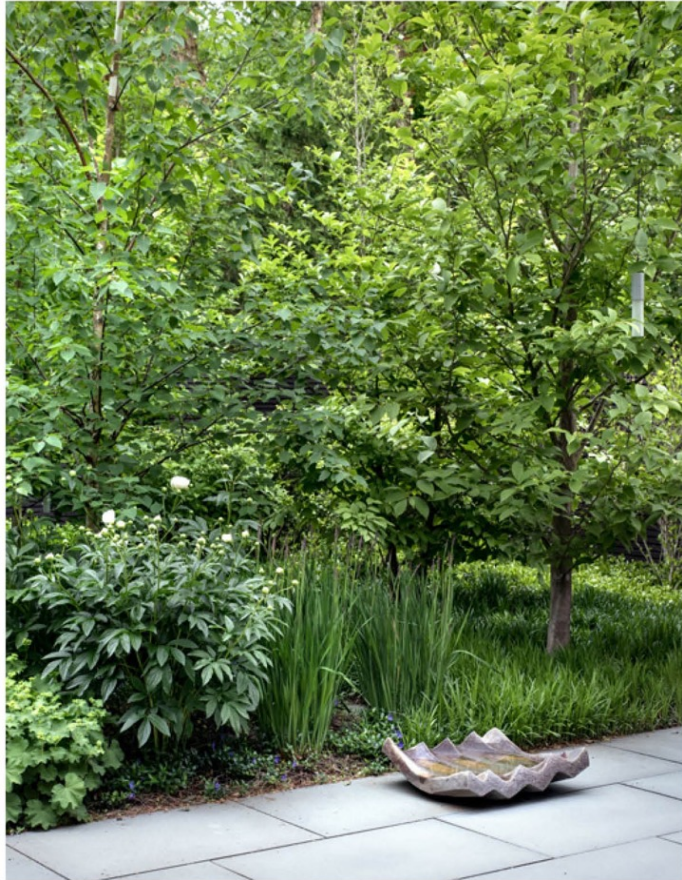
TREE GARDENS

Using trees to create spatial environments



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Ophiopogon japonicus Dwarf Lilygrass



Vinca minor Vinca

TREE GARDENS

Using trees to create spatial environments



TREE GARDENS

Using trees to create spatial environments



TREE GARDENS

Using trees to create spatial environments



A photograph of a modern house at dusk. The house has a flat roof and large windows. A tree with white flowers is in the foreground. The text "Can we design a space in celebration of one tree?" is overlaid in the center.

Can we design a space in celebration of one tree?

TREES FOR SMALL SPACES

Celebrating a singular specimen | Marion Road, Watertown



Tree: *Magnolia stellata* Star Magnolia



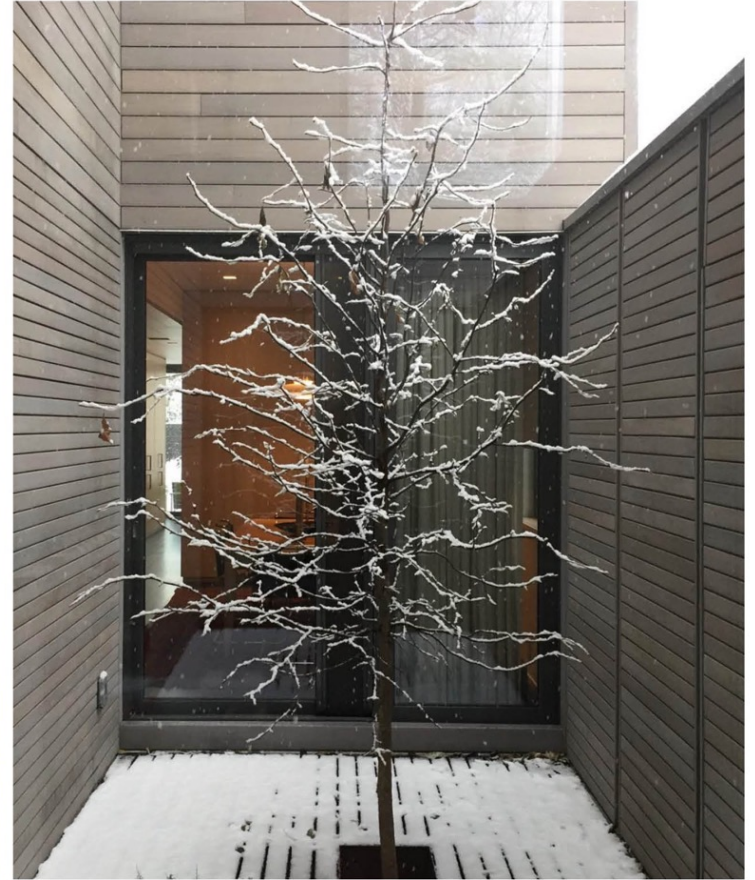
Groundplane: Pachysandra, English Ivy, spring ephemeral bulb mix

TREES FOR SMALL SPACES

Celebrating a singular specimen



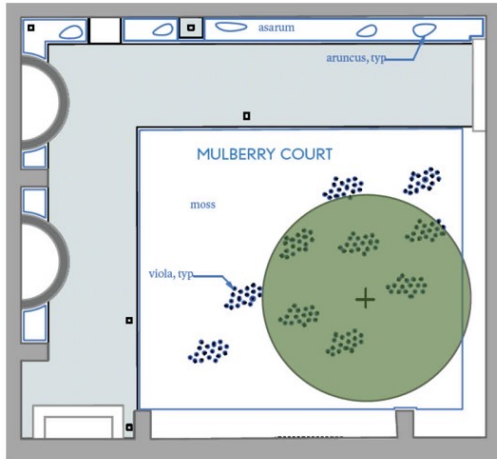
Cornus kousa Kousa Dogwood | Chester St, Watertown



Nyssa sylvatica Black Tupelo

TREES FOR SMALL SPACES

Celebrating a singular specimen | Marsh Court - Stockbridge, UK



Prunus serrulata 'Sunset Boulevard' Cherry

Groundplane; Moss field, Ginger, Fritillaria

TREES FOR SMALL SPACES

Celebrating a singular specimen | Marsh Court - Stockbridge, UK



Tree: *Prunus serrulata* 'Sunset Boulevard' Cherry Groundplane: Moss field, Ginger, Fritillaria



How can we use trees in tight spaces?

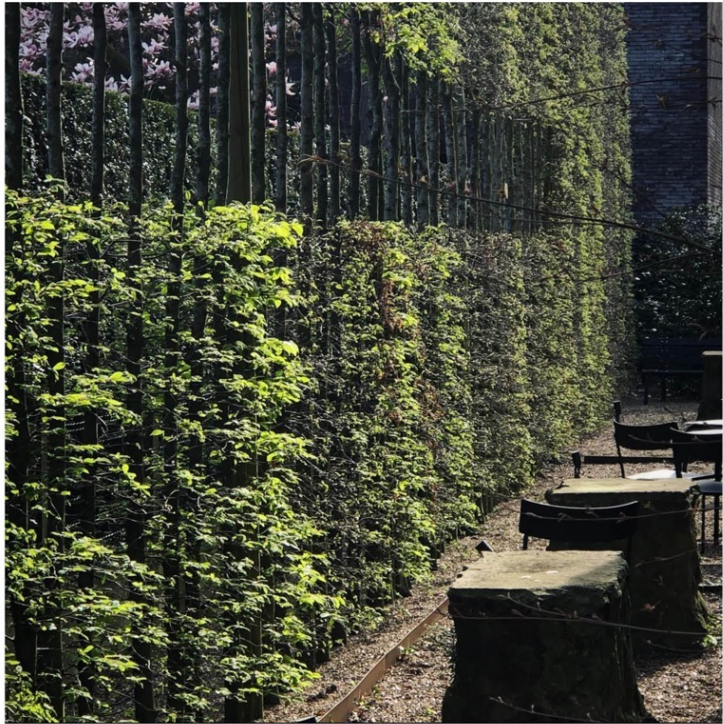
TREES IN TIGHT SPACES

Trees as Hedge



TREES IN TIGHT SPACES

Beech Court



Fagus sylvatica European Beech

TREES IN TIGHT SPACES

Chesnut St. Beacon Hill



A misty landscape with a large tree on the left and a line of trees in the distance. The scene is dimly lit, with a soft, hazy atmosphere. The text "Working with what you have" is centered in the middle of the image.

Working with what you have

Marsh Court | Stockbridge, UK

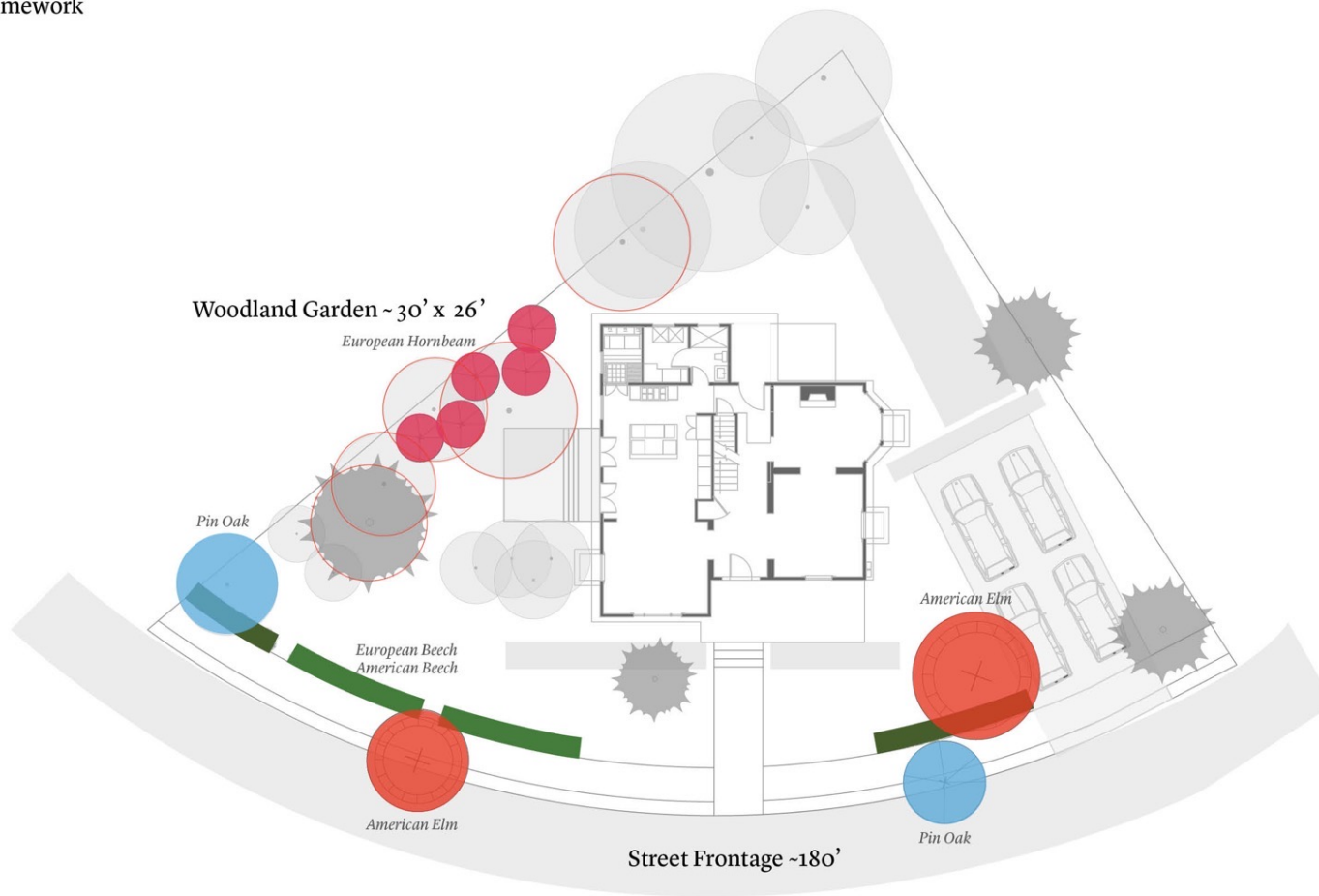
WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

Collection of 'Ones' | Marshall St, Watertown



WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

Creating a Framework



WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

Existing Street Edge; 2016



WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

New Hedge - Blocks of American and European Beech



Fagus sylvatica European Beech | *Fagus grandifolia* American Beech

WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

~Four (4) Years of Growth



April, 2019



February 2023

WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

Blocks of American and European Beach



Fagus sylvatica European Beech



WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

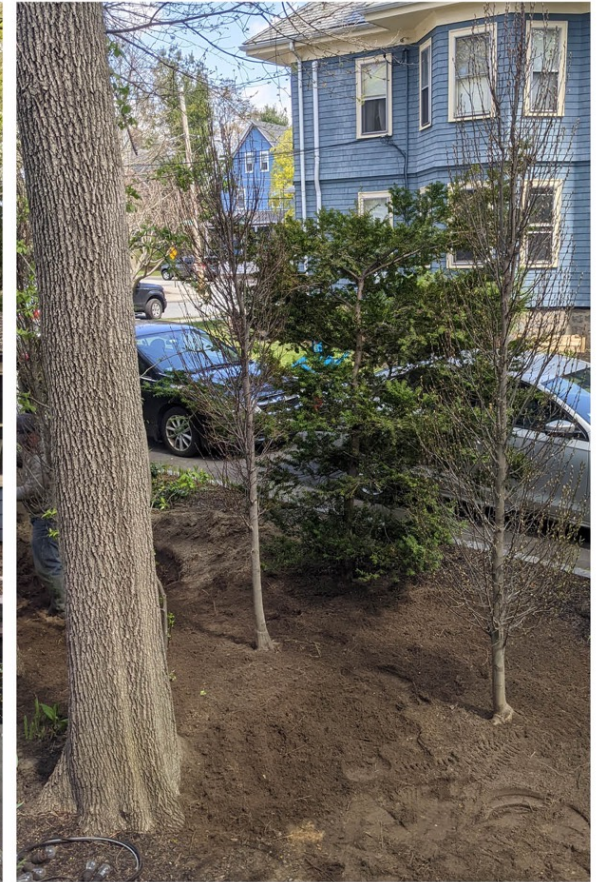
Creating a woodland garden



Existing trees: Fir, Mulberry, Norway Maple, White Oak, Japanese Yew

WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

Interplanting within existing Woodland



Carpinus betulus European Hornbeam

WORKING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE

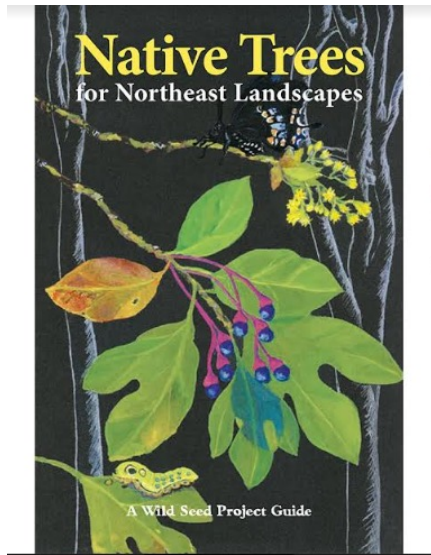
Creating a woodland garden





TREE-CENTRIC LANDSCAPES

Use trees for spatial definition
Celebrate unique form + texture
Highlight the power of light and shadow
Think creatively about expression in the groundplane



<https://shop.wildseedproject.net/collections/publications>



Colorado Master Gardener™ Program
Colorado Gardener Certificate Training
Colorado State University Extension

CMG GardenNotes #636
Tree Planting Steps

This publication summarizes the tree planting process. For an in-depth discussion on tree planting, refer to CMG GardenNotes #633, The Science of Planting Trees.

The science of planting trees is aimed at preventing rapid root growth (represented by a shaded red area) to reduce water stress imposed by the bare root and planting process. The planting step (represented by a shaded red area) consists of the stress factors induced by the reduced root system.

Planting trees too deeply has become an epidemic leading to the decline and death of landscape trees. In the landscape, trunk girdling roots account for 77% of all tree deaths. Trunk girdling roots develop when a tree is planted too deeply in the root ball and/or the root ball is planted too deeply in the planting hole. Trunk girdling roots may lead to decline and death some 12 to 20 years after planting. Trunk girdling roots may be below ground.

Step 1. Determine the depth of the planting hole

Depth of root ball in planting hole

To deal with the soil texture interface (differences in soil pore space between the root ball soil and backfill soil), it is imperative that the root ball rise slightly above grade with no backfill soil over top of the root ball. For small (one-inch caliper) trees, the top of the root ball should be about one inch above grade. For larger (2-4 inch caliper) trees, the top of the root ball should be about two inches above grade. Backfill soil should cover the "hollow" separating down to grade. (Figure 6)

Depth of tree in the root ball

- Generally, at least two structural roots should be within the top 1-3 inches of the root ball, measured 3-6 inches from the trunk.
- On species prone to trunk-choking roots (Catalpa, Green Ash, Hackberry, Loblolly

Linden, Poplar, Red Maple, and other species with aggressive root systems, the top structural root should be within the top one inch of the root ball.

Checking depth of tree in root ball. Check depth of the tree in the root ball. Do not assume that it was planted correctly at the nursery.

- The presence of the root flare is an indication of good planting depth. However, small trees may have minimal root flare development making it difficult to determine. Be careful not to mistake swelling of the trunk below the graft as the root flare.
- A good way to evaluate planting depth in the root ball is with a slender implement like a slender screwdriver, knitting needle or herbicide shaver. Systematically probe the root ball 3-4 inches out from the trunk to locate structural roots and determine depth. (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Systematically probe the root ball with a slender implement. Generally, at least two structural roots should be found in the top 3 inches of soil. A minimum of one inch of soil should be present in the planting hole to ensure the root ball is within the top one inch of the root ball.

Figure 2. Adjust the depth of tree planting hole to bring the root flare to the correct depth.

636-1

https://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/pdfs/TreePlanting_636.pdf



The Right Tree for Me

Meet With Speakers for Individual Questions Until 12:00

Post-Event Questions: Genie Johnston, Tree Ambassador
at: TFWtreeconsult@gmail.com

