







*Alamosa Tree Board and
Alamosa Dept. of Parks & Recreation*






**Alamosa 2019 Arbor Week Planting
May 11 – May 17**

Alamosa Recreation Center: Saturday, May 11, 10 am
Cemetery Entrance: Tuesday, May 14, 4:30 pm
Cemetery Entrance: Wednesday, May 15, Noon

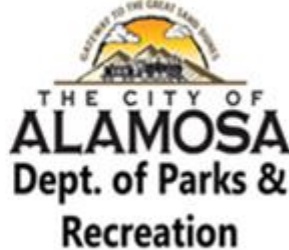
Alamosa received a **Colorado Tree Coalition** grant and an **Excel Foundation** grant. They are funding 44 new trees for Alamosa. Kids, adults, and members of civic groups --- please help the Alamosa Parks' personnel and Tree Board members help plant trees during three planting sessions.

Don't forget. To be healthy in our area, trees need to be watered!

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| Austrian Pine (8) <i>Pinus nigra 'Cimmaron'</i> Large, tolerates poor soil better than spruce. Prefers sun. | Ponderosa Pine (8) <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Large, long needles, many in Alamosa, tolerates drought | Wichita Blue Juniper (8) <i>Juniperus scopulorum 'Wichita Blue'</i> Full sun, 10-15 ft by 4-6 ft | Colorado Blue Spruce (10) <i>Picea pungens</i> Slow to moderate growth rate. Prefers moist, fertile, well-drained soil. |

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| 'Autumn Blaze' Maple(2) <i>acer x freemanii(rubrum)</i> Moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates deer, some drought, & wind. Prefers sun, adapts to most soil | Skyline Honeylocust(2) <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis "Skyline"</i> Filtered shade. Tolerates drought (once established) & variety of soil types | Western Hackberry(2) <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Fast growing. Adapts to dry environments. | Lanceleaf Cottonwood (2) <i>Populus acuminata</i> Large shade tree. Requires regular water – don't let dry out! Thrives at high elevations. | Accolade Elm (2) <i>Ulmus 'Morton' Accolade</i> Large, pest resistant, vase shaped |

SPONSORS of Alamosa's Arbor Week



Tree Care

Site Preparation

- Decide how deep to plant the tree. A common mistake is to plant the tree too deeply. Most of the important fine absorbing roots will develop in the upper 12 inches of the soil. Trees should be planted so that the top of the root ball is an inch or two above the surrounding grade. This helps tree roots get the oxygen that is essential to plant growth. It's OK to leave a couple of inches above the surface for mulch
- If the tree is in a container, measure the height and width and dig the hole to a depth slightly more than the height of the root ball, but **two to three** times as wide.

Planting

- Lift or move the tree by the root ball, not the trunk, to avoid damage to the tree.
- Before backfilling the hole, make sure the tree is straight.
- Container trees: Carefully remove tree from container if possible. If not, cut container away. Gently loosen any spiraling or circling roots.
- Girdling roots (those that grow in a circle around the inside of a container) are a major reason trees die within 8 years of planting. Once they've started growing in a circular manner, they continue to do so eventually choking the tree to death. Disrupt the circling roots by making several vertical cuts on the outside of the root ball or by loosening the outside roots with your hands.

Mulching

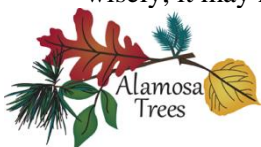
- Make sure to mulch the newly planted tree. A 2-4 inch layer of organic mulch reduces soil moisture loss from evaporation, moderates soil temperature extremes, reduces competition from grass & weeds, improves soil aeration & soil structure, adds organic material to the soil, and will help prevent lawnmower & weed whip damage to the trunk. Apply organic mulch within the dripline, to a depth of no more than 4 inches.

Protection

- Protect the newly planted tree from damage by such threats as deer and lawnmowers. Many people in Alamosa are now surrounding tree trunks with chicken wire or some other material that prevents deer from grazing on the trunk and damage from lawnmowers or trimmers.
- Staking: Generally, staking is not required. It may be necessary in very windy locations.

Maintenance

- Water: Keep the soil moist but not soaked; over watering causes leaves to turn yellow or fall off. Test the soil below the surface. Some people get so excited they water their trees to death!
- Pruning: Appropriate pruning is essential for both young and mature trees. Refer to website.
- Soil amendments/fertilizer: Fertilizing a tree can improve growth; however, if fertilizer is not applied wisely, it may not benefit the tree at all. Mulch: Maintain mulch layer of 2-4 inches.



For more information on Alamosa Trees,
including photos of Alamosa Arbor week since 2009,
please visit
AlamosaTrees.net