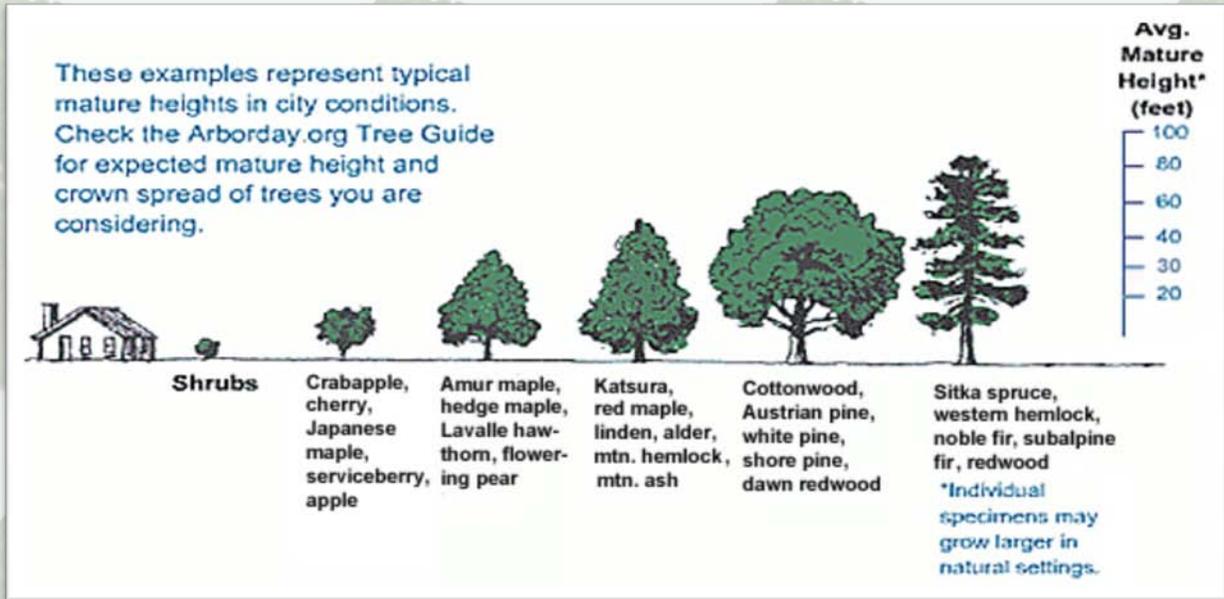


The Right Tree in the Right Place

A healthy community forest begins with careful planning. With a little research and a simple layout, you can produce a landscape that will cool your home in summer and tame the winter winds. Your well-planned yard will contain trees that grow well in the soil and moisture of your neighborhood. Your trees will be properly placed to avoid collisions with power lines and buildings, and the aesthetics will increase your property value

A proper landscape plan takes each tree into consideration:

1. Height. Will the tree bump into anything when it is fully grown? Available space is probably the consideration most overlooked or misunderstood when deciding what tree to plant. Before you plant, it is important to know what the tree will look like as it nears maturity. Consider its height, crown spread, and root space.

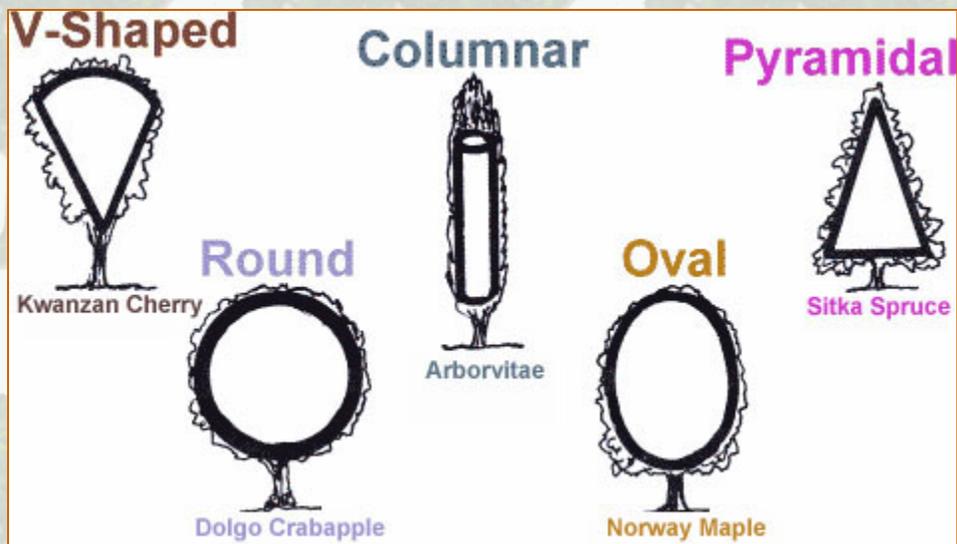


| Basic Spacing Guide | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Spacing - plant massings | Min. spacing from wall of 1-story building | Min. spacing from corner of 1-story building |
| Small trees (30' or less) | 6-15' | 8-10' | 6-8' |
| Medium trees (30-70') | 30-40' | 15' | 12' |
| Large trees (70' or more) | 40-50' | 20' | 15' |

2. Canopy spread. How wide will the tree grow?

3. Is the tree deciduous or coniferous? (Will it lose its leaves in the winter?)

4. Form or shape. A columnar tree will grow in less space. Round and V-Shaped species provide the most shade. The character of tree crowns and the form or shape of trees varies among species as much as leaf shapes or bark patterns. Shape is another clue to how well a tree will fit the space you have available, what problems might occur, and how well it will help meet the goals you have for your property



5. Growth rate. How long will it take for your tree to reach its full height? Slow growing species typically live longer than fast growing species. Non-native species grow more slowly in Sitka and don't grow to the same size as the tree would in its native setting.

6. Soil, sun, and moisture requirements.

7. Fruit. No one wants messy droppings on busy sidewalks.

8. Hardiness zone indicates the temperature extremes in which a tree can be expected to grow. In Sitka the hardiness zone used is Zone 4. Even though Sitka's temperatures aren't often as cold as a Zone 4, since there aren't very many "heating-days" or days where the temperature is over 70 degrees, a lower overall zone is used.