

# Recommended Trees

## Large Deciduous Trees

**Sugar Maple (native)** – 25-30m (80-90 ft) mature height; prefers deep, well drained, fertile, moist soil; susceptible to air pollution and salt damage; orange-yellow fall colour

**Red Maple (native)** – 15-30m (50-90 ft) mature height; prefers moist soil to moderately drained soil; leaves are extremely toxic to horses; withstands harsh urban conditions; red fall colour

**Autumn Blaze Maple**-15-20m (50-60ft) at maturity; a cross between Native Red Maple & Native Silver Maple; intense orange red fall colour; very adaptable to various soil & climate conditions; named Urban Tree of the Year in 2003; fast grower

**Red Oak (native)** –18-25m ( 60-80 ft) mature height; deep rooted; withstands urban conditions; copper to red fall colour

**Linden** – 40-50 feet mature height; pyramid oval crown; flowers attract bees; fast growth rate

**Ginkgo Biloba**- 20-35 m ( 66-115ft) at maturity; shade intolerant species; grows best in well watered & well drained sites; well adapted to urban conditions & can tolerate pollution & confined soil spaces; no disease or insect problems

**White Ash (Native)**- 18-20m (60-70ft) at maturity; susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer



## Medium to Small Deciduous Trees

**Serviceberry (native)** – under 9m (30 ft) mature height; white flowers early spring; fruit provides food for the birds

**Chanticleer Pear** – 9-15m (30-50 ft) mature height; conical crown; tolerant of many soil types; white blossoms in early spring; red to scarlet fall colour; tolerates heat, drought, cold, and pollution; prefers full sun

**Ivory Silk Lilac** – 6m (20 ft) mature height; white lilac flowers in late June to July; needs full sun and well drained soil; highly tolerant of urban conditions

**Hawthorne**—6m (20 ft) mature height; pink flowers in spring; tolerant of urban pollution; needs full sun

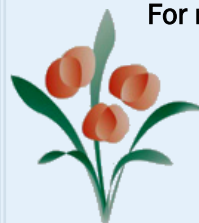
**Common Hackberry**- 10-15m (30-50ft) at maturity; tolerant of urban conditions; rough bark

## Conifers

**White Spruce (native)** – 15-30 m (50 to 100 ft) mature height

**Colorado Blue Spruce** – 15-30 m (50 to 100 ft) mature height

**Hemlock (native)** – up to 27m (90 ft) mature height; shade tolerant; long lived; not wind tolerant



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# URBAN TREES

## Selection & Care



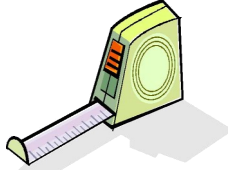
Join in renewing the urban forest to

- \* Absorb greenhouse gases
- \* Reduce water runoff
- \* Create shade in summer & windbreak in winter
- \* Provide habitat for small wildlife
- \* Stabilize watersheds
- \* Increase property values
- \* Provide beauty and stress reduction!

# Plant a Tree: Contribute to the Urban Forest in Sussex



## First, Planning



### What Kind of Tree Should I Plant?

First, evaluate the conditions of the soil, sunlight, and water in your yard. Most trees need certain conditions to grow and be healthy. You can consult our list of suggested trees on the reverse to find out more!

### Where Should I Plant a Tree?

When you're looking for the best spot in your yard for a new tree, keep in mind a few basic points:

- Avoid placing trees under overhead wires.
- Make sure you leave space around the tree so that grown roots won't interfere with fences, house foundations, or other trees.
- In the same vein, make sure that young trees are well-spaced so they don't crowd each other as they mature.
- You may want to plant a tree near areas where you anticipate wanting shade in the summer—where kids are playing or where you would like to sit outside.
- Finally, make sure trees are at least 2 metres away from hard surfaces such as patio stones or driveways.
- Avoid planting trees too close to your house.
- Avoid planting trees that will mature to overpower your house.



## Next, Planting



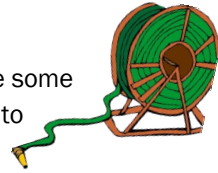
Be prepared to mix plenty of compost into your soil before you plant. In many residential areas the topsoil is lacking and is either compacted clay or sandy soils with little organic matter.

### How do I plant the tree?

Here is a step-by-step guide:

1. Dig a hole two times as wide and the same depth as the tree's root ball or pot in which you purchased the tree.
2. Use a shovel to loosen the soil on the sides of the hole.
3. Mix one to two handfuls of bone meal in the hole with the soil at the bottom.
4. Remove the pot if the tree is containerized. If it is 'balled & burlapped' place the wire basket in the hole and remove the rope tying the wire basket together. Gently peel back the burlap from the top of the basket and fold down the first layer of wire.
5. Position the tree, making sure not to rip its roots, in the hole with the base of the trunk four or six centimetres above the ground. Don't bury the base of the trunk.
6. Fill the hole with a mix of soil you removed from the hole and compost then gently tamp the soil to remove air pockets. Make sure the trunk is level with the soil's surface.
7. Water the soil and, when it settles, add a three-centimetre layer of compost to the surface.
8. Mulch with wood chips or bark mulch about eight to ten centimetres thick. The woodchips or mulch shouldn't touch the trunk of the tree.
9. Water immediately with at least three buckets of water.

## Now, Caring for Your Tree



Your newly planted tree will require some attention. The following is a guide to keep your newly planted tree healthy until it is established:

- Check the soil often to determine moisture content. Soil should be moist but not drenched or muddy.
- Scratch the surface of the soil to ensure the water has penetrated the root ball and tree pit area. If the soil is found to be dry, water again until moist throughout the root ball.
- During periods of drought it is especially important to maintain moisture levels for your new tree to prevent desiccation and wilting. At no time should the new tree planting site be allowed to dry out completely.
- Place a tree guard on your tree to protect it. It is very important that mechanical damage from grass trimmers, mowers, bicycles, and cars is prevented to ensure the good health of your tree.
- Maintain 4 to 10 cm of mulch to prevent damage from grass trimming, help maintain moisture, and add needed organic material to the soil.
- Fertilize the tree after planting using a brand-named fertilizer and their recommended application rate. In the first season use a fertilizer mix with a high phosphorus proportion (for example, 10-52-10). This promotes root growth.
- Keep weed killers, solvents, and cleaning agents away from your tree.
- Prune as required following proper pruning practices.
- Watch it grow!

