Choose the Right Tree

Consider:

» site conditions
» soil
» space constraints
» tree hardiness
» climate
» insect and disease susceptibility
» tree quality
» locations with reliable water source
» protection from animal browsing/ rubbing
» space needed for size of tree at maturity
» proximity to structures or utility lines

In addition to picking the right species, it is vital to know when and how to plant it. A *New Tree Planting Guide* is available from *TreesAreGood. org*; or scan the QR code.

After You Plant

» Keep the soil moist, but not waterlogged. Continue until mid-fall, tapering off to an occasional watering in the winter if conditions are dry.

» If you staked your tree, you *must* remove all tree straps after the 1st year of growth to prevent strangling the tree.

» As the tree grows, ensure that any protective wire caging expands with it. The cage should be at least 6" away from branch tips to prevent damage from bruising or animal browsing.

» Deer will eat ANY tree—you must provide protection.

Need a Reason to Plant a Tree?

» Trees cool your home in the summer and block wind in the winter, thus saving energy.

» Trees strengthen the quality of place.

» Trees boost the local economy and property values.

» Trees create walkable communities.

» Trees improve air quality.

For More Information
Montrose District, Colorado State Forest Service
535 S. Nevada Ave
Montrose, CO 81401 (970) 249-9051
www.csfs.colostate.edu

CO₂

TREES

PROVIDE

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COLORADO STATE
FOREST SERVICE
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Planting Trees in Telluride

Species Recommendations

"The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now."

-Chinese Proverb

TOWN OF TELLURIDE

telluride-co.gov

SMALL to MEDIUM

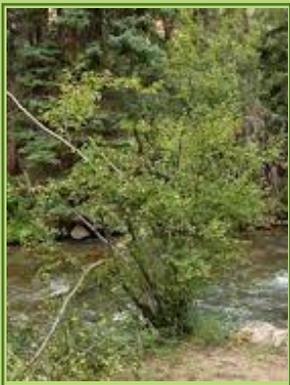Rocky Mountain Maple
(Acer glabrum)

Gambel Oak
(Quercus gambelii)

Spring Snow Crabapple
(Malus 'Spring Snow')

Peachleaf Willow
(Salix amygdaloides)

Western Water Birch
(Betula occidentalis)

Tatarian Maple
(Acer tataricum)

MEDIUM to LARGE

Sensation boxelder
(Acer negundo)

American Linden
(Tilia americana)

Bigthooth maple
*(Acer **grandidentatum**)*

Hackberry
(Celtis occidentalis)

Quaking Aspen
*(Populus **tremuloides**)*

Rio Grande Cottonwood
*(Populus deltoides,
cottonless 'Siouxland')*

CONIFERS

White Fir
(Abies concolor)

Rocky Mountain juniper
(Juniperous scopulorum Sarg.)

Blue Spruce
(Picea pungens)

Bristlecone Pine
(Pinus aristata)

Ponderosa Pine
(Pinus ponderosa)

Douglas Fir
(Pseudotsuga menziesii)

If planting several trees, consider diversifying your species. Not only will your yard look more interesting, but you'll also be creating resiliency to insects and disease.

Species NOT RECOMMENDED: Boxelder -female trees (Acer negundo), Ash (Fraxinus spp.), Russian olive (Eleagnus angustifolia), Siberian elm (Ulmus pumila), Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)

Photos: Tatarian maple (NetPS Plant Finder); Spring snow crabapple (© Dow Gardens); Aspen (© Leonid Ikan); Bigtooth maple (©:Joseph A. Marcus), Rocky Mountain juniper (© David Powell) ; Bristlecone Pine (@Tom DeGomez