



TEXAS TREES  
FOUNDATION

# Planting a Tree: Everything involved

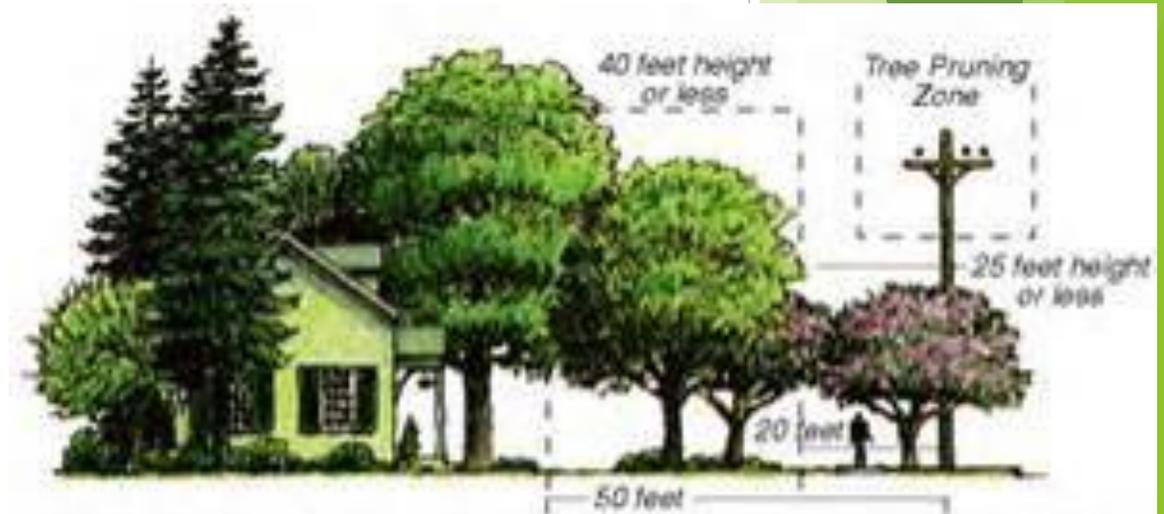
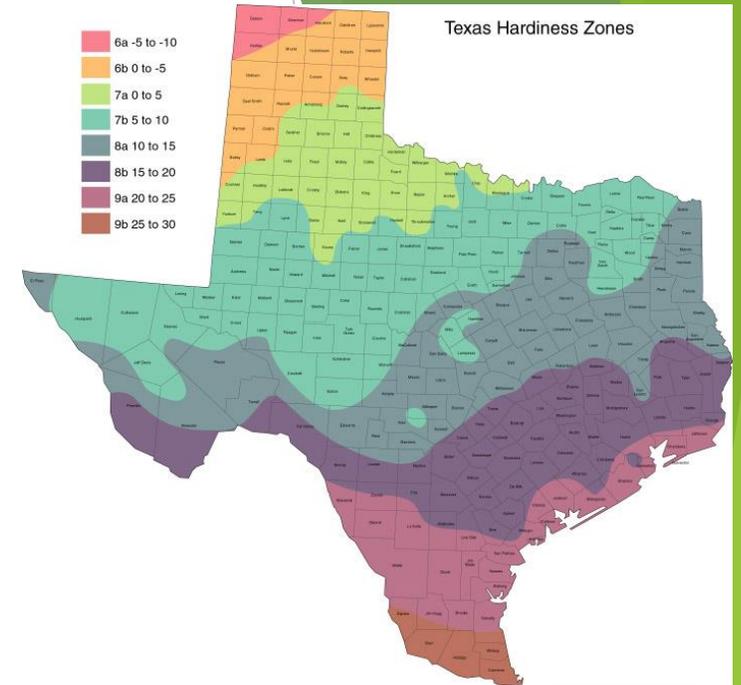
Texas Trees Foundation  
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# Things to Consider

- ▶ Location
- ▶ What are you looking for in a tree?
- ▶ The type of growth medium for the tree
- ▶ Finding the right tree at the nursery
- ▶ What is the correct way to plant a tree?
- ▶ Tree Species that will Thrive in North Texas

# Location

- ▶ Geographic Location
  - ▶ USDA Hardiness Zone
  - ▶ North Texas: Mostly 8
- ▶ Specific Location
  - ▶ Site selection in your yard?
  - ▶ How much sun will the tree require
  - ▶ Growth space : 2000 sq feet



**Tall Trees, such as:**  
• Maple • Oak  
• Spruce • Pine

**Medium Trees, such as:**  
• Linden • Magnolia

**Small Trees, such as:**  
• Dogwood • Crabapple  
• Serviceberry

# What are you looking for in a tree?

- ▶ What are you looking for?
  - ▶ What are your main goals?
    - ▶ To create shade, to flower, to fruit, produce nuts, add fall color, etc.
  - ▶ Desired shape or growth habit?
    - ▶ Straight, decurrent vs. excurrent
  - ▶ Deciduous or Evergreen



## Tree Growth Forms



Excurrent



Decurrent



# What are you looking for continued...

- ▶ Fruit Tree or Shade tree?
- ▶ Fragrant? Fall Color?
- ▶ Male or Female?
  - ▶ Is the tree Monoecious or dioecious



# What Type of Growth Medium?

- ▶ What type of growth medium do you prefer?
- ▶ Containerized
- ▶ Ball and Burlap
- ▶ Bare Root



# Containerized Trees



## ► Advantages

- Can be lighter than Ball and Burlap (B&B) trees
- Smaller containerized trees tend to experience less transplant shock
- Generally more established
- Less root loss than B&B

## ► Disadvantages

- If unmaintained the trees can become root-bound
- More difficult to handle than bareroot
- The larger sizes are more expensive than B&B



# Ball and Burlap Trees (B&B)

- ▶ Advantages
  - ▶ B&B Trees are readily available
  - ▶ Allows you to plant larger trees
  - ▶ The ball and burlap holds soil together
- ▶ Disadvantages
  - ▶ B&B are generally heavier than containerized
  - ▶ Potential transplant shock during non harvesting season (summer)
  - ▶ Significant root loss



# Bare-Root Trees

## ► Advantages

- Generally cheaper
- Longer roots
- Inferior root systems can be detected early
- Much lighter

## ► Disadvantages

- Size range of trees are smaller
- Desiccation can be an issue
- More difficult to store
- Difficult to plant larger sizes

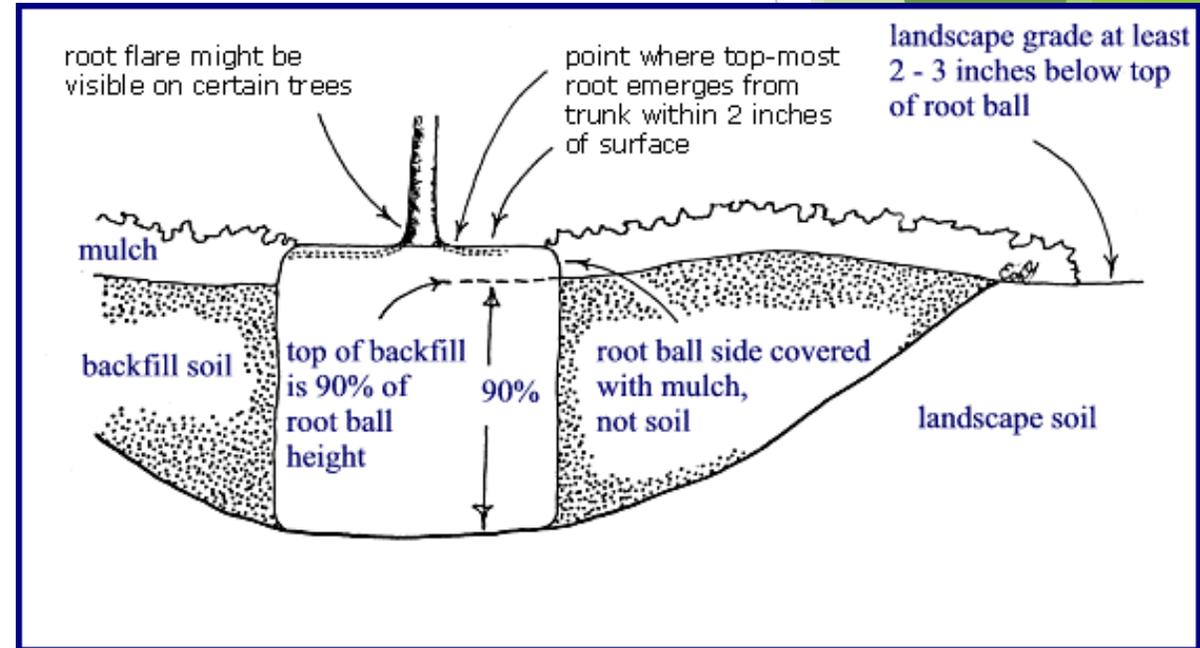
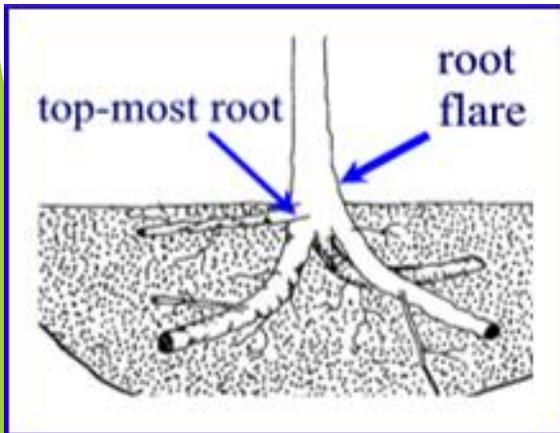


# Selecting a Tree from a Nursery

- ▶ Find a reputable nursery
- ▶ Selecting your tree
  - ▶ Minimal damage to trunk/root flare
  - ▶ Minimal dead branches
  - ▶ Strong central leader
  - ▶ Avoid girdling roots

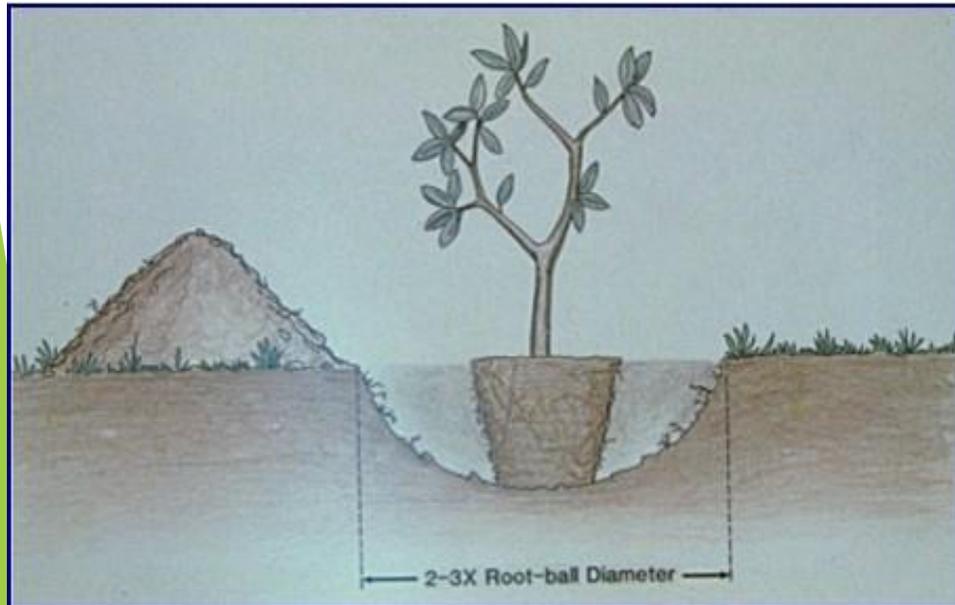
# Planting your Tree

- ▶ Find the planting location
- ▶ Dig shallow/wide hole
- ▶ Find root flare and top most root



# Planting your tree contd..

- ▶ Check for root problems
- ▶ Plant with top most root above the soil
- ▶ Position the tree/set root ball correctly



# Planting B&B

- ▶ Remove synthetic material
- ▶ Remove wire baskets
- ▶ Remove girdling roots



# Planting Containerized Trees

- ▶ Remove tree from container
- ▶ Remove circling roots
- ▶ Scarify root ball



# Planting your tree contd..

- ▶ After the tree is in the hole
  - ▶ Make sure depth is correct
  - ▶ Backfill with water
  - ▶ Mulch the tree correctly
  - ▶ Stake if necessary



# Tree Species to Plant

- ▶ Large Shade Trees
  - ▶ Burr Oak
  - ▶ Mexican White oak
  - ▶ Post oak
  - ▶ Pecan
  - ▶ Chinkapin oak
- ▶ Medium Shade Trees
  - ▶ Cedar elm
  - ▶ Crape Myrtle
  - ▶ Vitex
  - ▶ Eastern Redbud
  - ▶ Chinese Pistache

# Bur oak



- ▶ *Quercus macrocarpa*
- ▶ Hardiness Zone: 4-8
- ▶ Height: 70' -100'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Hardy
  - ▶ Drought tolerant
  - ▶ Large leaves & acorns
  - ▶ Excellent shade provider



Bur Oak  
*Quercus macrocarpa*

# Mexican White oak

- ▶ *Quercus polymorpha*
- ▶ Hardiness Zone: 7-10
- ▶ Height: 30' -50'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Waxy “plastic” leaf
  - ▶ Drought tolerant
  - ▶ Heat tolerant
  - ▶ Shallow root system



# Post oak

- ▶ *Quercus stellata*
- ▶ Hardiness Zone: 6-9
- ▶ Height: 40' -50'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ High drought tolerance
  - ▶ Large diameter trunk
  - ▶ Prone to compaction/construction damage
  - ▶ Crucifix shaped leaf



# Pecan

- ▶ *Carya illinoensis*
- ▶ Hardiness Zone: 7-9
- ▶ Height: 70' -100'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Edible nut
  - ▶ Elongated serrated leaf
  - ▶ Slow growing
  - ▶ Relatively drought tolerant



# Chinkapin oak

- ▶ *Quercus muehlenbergii*
- ▶ Hardiness zone: 3-9
- ▶ Height: 40' -60'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ High drought tolerance
  - ▶ Long serrated leaf
  - ▶ Fast growing
  - ▶ Resistant to breakage



Marlin



# Cedar elm

- ▶ *Ulmus crassifolia*
- ▶ Hardiness zone: 6-9
- ▶ Height: 50' -70'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Rough, doubly serrated leaf
  - ▶ Drought tolerant
  - ▶ Deep furrowed bark
  - ▶ Susceptible to mistletoe



# Crape Myrtle

- ▶ *Lagerstroemia indica*
- ▶ Hardiness Zone: 7-10
- ▶ Height: 15'-25'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Showy flowers
  - ▶ Grows well in limited space
  - ▶ Drought tolerant
  - ▶ Susceptible to scales



# Vitex

- ▶ *Vitex agnus-castus*
- ▶ Hardiness zone: 5-9
- ▶ Height: 10' -15'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Purple, showy flowers
  - ▶ Palmate shaped leaves
  - ▶ Drought tolerant
  - ▶ Pest resistant



# Eastern redbud

- ▶ *Cercis canadensis*
- ▶ Hardiness Zone: 4-9
- ▶ Height: 20'-30'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Pink showy flowers
  - ▶ Heart shaped leaves
  - ▶ Grows in rounded vase shape
  - ▶ Shade tolerant



# Chinese Pistache

- ▶ *Pistacia chinensis*
- ▶ Hardiness Zone: 6-9
- ▶ Height: 25'-35'
- ▶ Characteristics
  - ▶ Drought tolerant
  - ▶ Showy fall colors
  - ▶ Dioecious
  - ▶ Tolerant of urban conditions



# Thank You!

Questions?

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