

Tree Care Tips

DISEASE

The disease problem that we face here is critical. The Conservancy utilizes a professional arborist (Ron Curtis, Trees for Life) to help identify disease issues. With his help in identifying bugs & diseases and managing the treatment, many of the issues with the diseases are being better controlled. We have seen some recovery of trees after careful trimming and spraying.

Some of the disease types he discovered:
(Commonly Found on Aspens & other poplar trees)

- [Cytospora Canker](#)
- [Marssonia Leaf Spot](#)
- Septoria Leaf Spot
- A few others like [Ink Spot \(Ciborinia\)](#)
- Leaf and Shoot Blight ([Venturia](#))
- Leaf Rust (Melamposora).

The Arborist has also identified some bugs on Evergreen or Conifer trees, these include:

- Oystershell Scale ([Lepidosaphes Ulmi](#)),
- [Pine Tortoise Scale](#) (Coccidae Toumeyella),
- [Spruce Needle Cast](#) (Lirula Macrospora),
- [Tip Blight](#)
- [Spruce Adelgids](#)
- [Tip Weevil](#)

There are also several other beetles, caterpillars, and aphid types found in trees and shrubs here in the community.

To help you identify if your trees are infected, you can click the links to identify diseases in [conifers \(pines\)](#) and [aspens](#). This information, provided by Utah State University also includes ways to properly [treat](#) your trees. As many diseases are airborne knowing [what to look for and how to treat them](#) is critical to saving our trees and plants.



Tree Care Tips

WATERING

We fit into a high-altitude desert. Water is essential to the success of any planting. Many practices tend to lean towards a schedule for turning on or off irrigations systems. With the constant changing in weather patterns it is critical for the health of your trees and shrubs to pay close attention to the temperatures, hours of sun, and precipitation. These three factors will tell you when to turn on and off your irrigation. You should not simply start watering or stop watering on a specific date. With proper watering techniques many of your plants and trees will be healthier and better able to resist the diseases facing our community.

While there is no standard watering amount that is suitable for all new trees, there are [general watering guidelines](#) that can be followed. One commonly used formula suggests [10 gallons of water per week for every 1 inch of tree caliper](#).

Water evergreen trees regularly during the first year after planting. Give the tree 1 to 3 inches of water every week, unless there is sufficient rainfall. Watering deeply once or twice weekly is better than more frequent, shallow irrigation, as deep watering will develop long, healthy roots.

How OFTEN Should You Water Your Shrubs & Trees?

These recommendations are only typical - Conditions may differ for individual landscapes. Please consult with a qualified professional to make certain proper watering is selected for your landscape.

	WINTER	SPRING - FALL	SUMMER
BEDDING PLANTS	Once Per Week	Twice Per Week	Three Times Per Week
TREES	Twice Per Month	Once Per Week	Twice Per Week
SHRUBS	Once Per Week	Twice Per Week	Three Times Per Week
DESERT PLANTS	Once Per Month	Twice Per Month	Once Per Week



Tree Care Tips

WATERING

How MUCH Should You Water Your Shrubs & Trees?
(How Many Minutes(varies with the emitter you use) / Gallons)

Most emitters are rated in gallons per hour, so for convenience this chart will use a “one gallon per hour” drip as example to determine minutes. Please consult with a qualified professional to make certain proper watering is selected for your specific plantings.

TYPICAL WATERING AMOUNT	WINTER	SPRING - FALL	SUMMER
Bedding Plants & Vegetables	20 - 30 Minutes	30 Minutes	45 Minutes
Trees (1 Emitter* per Sq. Yd.**)	1 - 2 Hours	2 Hours	2 Hours
Shrubs (1 Emitter* per Ft. in Size***)	45 Minutes	1 Hour	1 Hour
Desert Plants (1 Emitter* per 2 Ft. in Size)	45 Minutes	1 Hour	1 Hour

* With all your trees, shrubs and high mountain desert plants larger than 1 foot in height, you should have a minimum of 2 drips on each plant. This makes certain that you have adequate coverage around the root system, and not just on one side.

** “per sq. yd.” refers to the area beneath the trees’ canopy. A tree with a canopy that spread 10 ft. in width would have approximately 9 sq. yd. root area. Check with our Nursery Advisors if you need help calculating.

*** “per foot in size” refers to the height or width of a shrub, whichever is greater.

Additional Factors with Watering

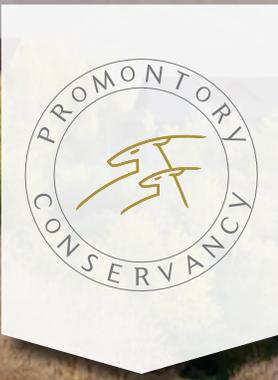
SOIL TYPE

Clay, sand and loam all have different water holding capacities and drainage rates. Most of the landscapes in Promontory are very quick to drain, but not all! Know the characteristic of your soil, and in particular the soil where you intend to plant. Slow draining soils should be watered less often.

LOCATION

On a slope? Some slopes will drain quite a bit faster, while others (due to clay) do not. Does water run to this location, or away from it. Does this area get extreme heat and reflected sun in the summer? All of these things will affect water requirements. If plants in a unique location do not have a different zone or valve than the other, you will very likely have a hard time keeping them all healthy.

Cover under canopy of plant. Mulch insulates the soil and keeps it from drying out as quickly as it would under normal conditions. Proper use of mulch can minimize the water frequency requirements.



Tree Care Tips

PLANTING

Proper planting is the last component to insuring your success with regard to Trees and Shrubs planted on here in the community. While there are many varying opinions practices, and techniques, we have determined through experience and research that the following diagrams are helpful.

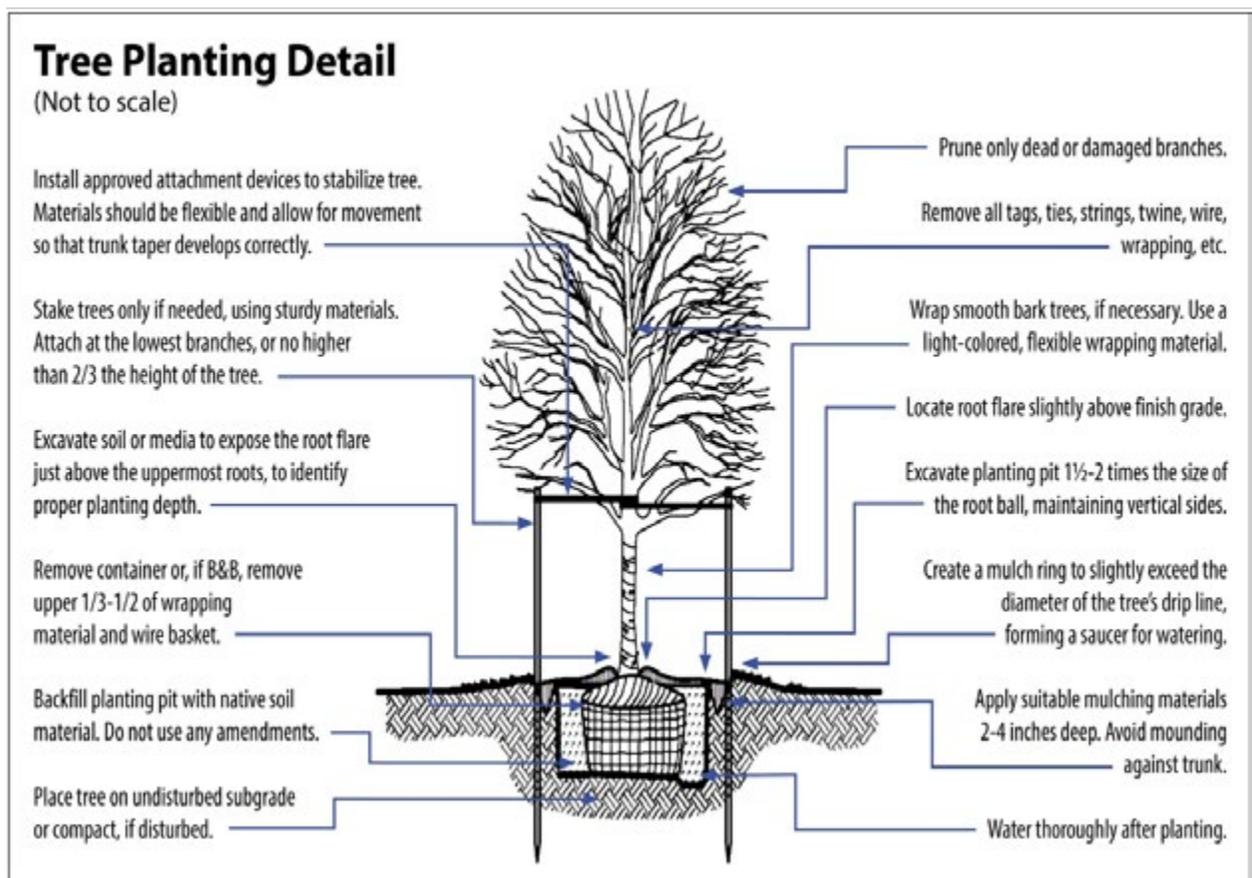


Figure 1 <https://www.lafayette.in.gov/2032/Tree-Planting-Pruning-and-Removal>

It is important to clearly understand the soil type you are dealing with on your property. Important factors for health and growth for most all trees and shrubs in regards to the soil are: drainage, proper mixture of amendments and native soil, and fertilizer/food.

We would like to have your help to stop the import of disease to the community. The best way we feel we can accomplish this is to require that all trees and shrub coming onto the property are from certified disease-free growers. The board of directors is considering this as a rule change.

If you have any questions regarding the information, suggestions, or rules please feel free to contact the Conservancy.