

COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (in feet)	SPREAD (in feet)	NOTES: Fall color Y=Yellow, R=Red, O=Orange, P=Purple, G=Golden, B=Bronze; F=Flowering
Bald Cypress	50-70	30-50	Good fall color, drought tolerant (B)
Birch River	50-70	40-50	Good fall color, drought tolerant, pest resistant (Y)
Cedar, Atlas	20-40	15-20	Evergreen, blue-green color, drought tolerant
Cherry, Ornamental	15-25	15-25	Many varieties available (R,O,F)
Crabapple, Flowering	15-25	15-25	Many flower color varieties, susceptible to disease (F)
Cypress, Arizona	20-30	15-20	Evergreen, blue-green color, drought tolerant
Elm, American	60-80	40-60	Fall color, drought tolerant (G,Y)
Elm, Lacebark	40-60	35-40	Resists disease and Elm Leaf Beetle (G,Y)
Ginkgo	40-60	30-40	Good fall color, interesting leaf, plant male tree (Y)
Goldenrain Tree	30-40	30-40	Yellow flowers in June, fall color (G,Y)
Honeylocust, Thornless	40-50	30-59	Many varieties (G)
Juniper, any species	20-40	15-25	Evergreen, many varieties, many shapes and sizes
Kentucky Coffee Tree	40-50	30-35	Fall color, large seed pods (G,Y)
London Plane Tree	60-80	50-60	Same appearance as Sycamore (B)
Maple, Amur	15-20	15-25	Good fall color, drought tolerant (R,Y,O)
Maple, Autumn Blaze	50-60	40-50	Bright fall color, tolerates full sun, very adaptable (R)
Maple, Red	40-60	35-50	Good fall color (R)
Maple, Sugar 'Caddo'	40-60	30-50	Good fall color (R,Y,O)
Oak, Bur	50-70	50-70	Native tree (B)
Oak, Chinkapin	35-40	40-45	Fall color, adaptable to most soils, pest resistant (G)
Oak, Northern Red	60-80	40-50	Good shade, attractive fall color (R,O)
Oak, Sawtooth	35-45	40-50	Fast growing, resistant to pests (B)
Oak, Shumard	60-80	40-60	Adaptable to most soil (R)
Oak, Swamp White	50-60	40-60	Wet soil, fall color (O)
Pistache, Chinese	20-40	30-40	Bright fall color, drought tolerant, pest free (O,R,P)
Spruce, Blackhills	30-40	15-20	Evergreen, dark green foliage, heat tolerant
Sweetgum	60-80	30-50	Fall color, interesting bark (O,Y,R,P)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PREFERRED
TREES IN SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS VISIT

Tree List

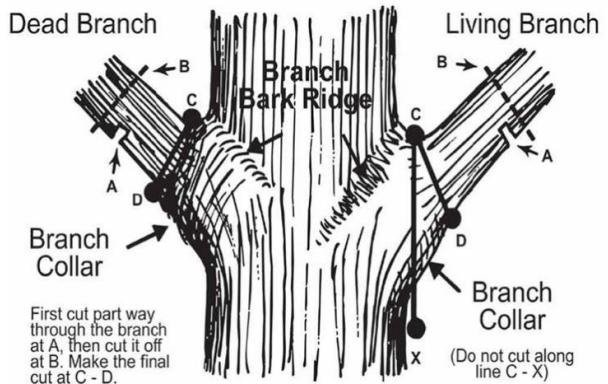
HOW DO I KEEP MY TREES HEALTHY?

Your new trees should receive close attention for at least the first two years after planting. Prune any dead or damaged limbs immediately after the plant has been installed. Refer to pruning guide below to help make proper pruning cuts.

Later in your tree's life, it will require occasional pruning and possibly sprayed for insects and disease. Get to know your tree! This will enable you to detect problems later, should any develop. If you should notice feeding injury by insects, leaf problems, branch dieback or anything unusual, contact area tree experts. It is best to get more than one opinion on what the problem is and how to correct it, before you invest any money.

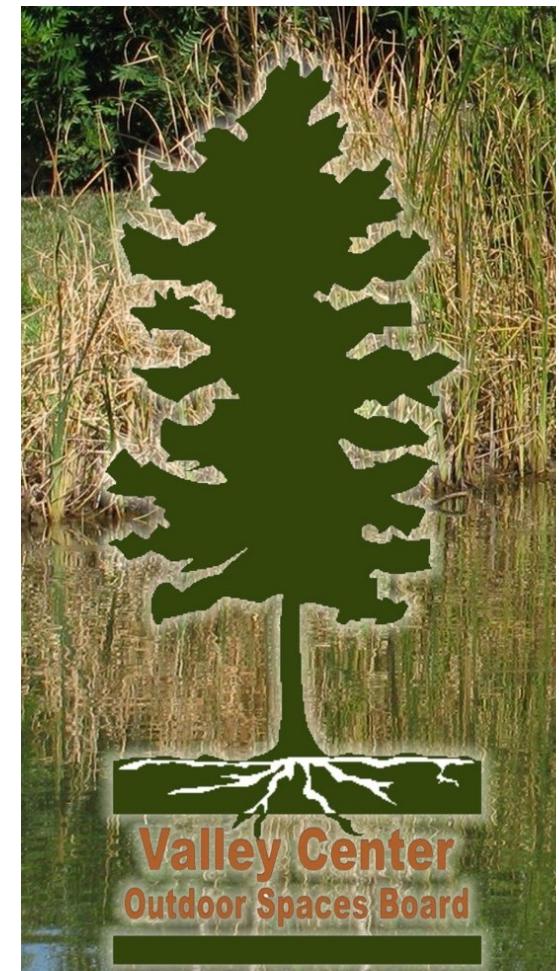
Water will be the most important requirement for your new plant for the next two years. Slow deep waterings are the best. Moisture is needed 10 to 24 inches below the surface to reach all the roots. During periods of hot and dry weather, more frequent applications of water will be needed.

PRUNING GUIDE



Where Can I Find Out More?
Information on the City's Tree Incentive Program
is available at valleycenterks.org

TREES FOR VALLEY CENTER



121 S. Meridian Ave
Valley Center, KS 67147
316-755-7320
valleycenterks.org

Trees along our streets and in our yards provide each of us with a number of benefits often taken for granted. Consider the contributions trees make in our daily lives: beauty, increased property values, shade on hot summer days, shelter from winds in the winter and summer, reduced glare from pavements and buildings, privacy from objectionable views and noises, air purification, a source of fruits and scents, wildlife habitat, wood products and many more.



The City of Valley Center's Public Properties and Outdoor Spaces Board (OSB) have prepared this brochure to help assist you with proper site and tree selection, planting techniques, and follow-up care. The OSB is made up of seven residents who meet regularly to discuss issues concerning our public outdoor spaces and properties. The goals include:

- Education
- Reforestation of the city
- Public awareness of tree care

The OSB created a '[Tree Incentive Program](#)' for the residents of Valley Center to help promote the "greening up" of our community. For our urban forest to prosper, your support is needed. Planting new trees, improved maintenance of existing trees or direct participation in the City's Tree Incentive Program can significantly help in insuring a more attractive and functional urban forest in Valley Center for all of us to enjoy today and in the future.

Updated September 2021

WHERE TO PLANT

Before choosing a tree, decide what purpose it will serve. Will it be a landscape accent, for shade, or for screening? Then decide exactly where it will be planted — you will need to allow plenty of room for growth and to avoid future maintenance issues or damage. The City of Valley Center has tree spacing guidelines which restrict planting in the public right-of-way and near any overhead primary or secondary utility wire.

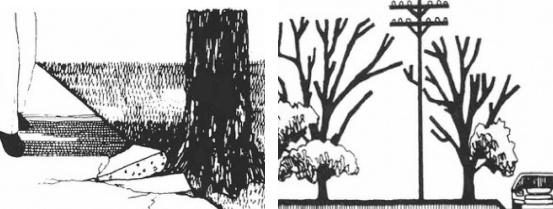
Above ground concerns include limited space for crown development due to buildings, utility lines and other trees. Remember, a key to good site and tree selection is to consider the size of the tree at maturity, not what the tree looks like when you purchase it.

Some common problems associated with poor site and plant selection are: 

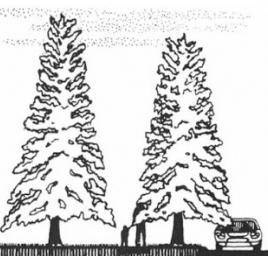


Still have questions?
Reference [City Code 2.19](#) for more information

Or visit kansas811.com to have underground utilities located prior to planting



Trees planted adjacent to sidewalks, curbs and streets can result in damage to both the tree and structure and may be costly to the property owner. No tree may be planted within three feet of these paved surfaces. Check with the City Code Enforcement Department before planting in these areas or under or near overhead utility wires.



Low hanging limbs interfere with pedestrian and vehicular safety and height clearance. Trim limbs 8' over sidewalks and 14' over streets.

WHAT TO PLANT: SELECTING THE CORRECT TREE

The first step in selecting a tree for your home is that it must be adaptable to the growing conditions in your area. Soil conditions such as type and moisture holding capacity are determining factors, and wind and sun exposure should be considered as well. Trees develop into a variety of [sizes and shapes](#), the location you decide to plant will determine what size and form of tree you can plant successfully.

The checklist below should help you in properly selecting the right tree for the right place:

1. Is the tree adaptable to your local conditions?
2. What size tree (at maturity) will satisfy your needs?
3. What size, height and spread of branches will the tree attain at maturity?
4. What shape (at maturity) do you want?
5. What leaf and flower colors do you want?
6. Will you plant in direct sun or shade?

HOW TO PLANT

A successful tree planting depends largely on your willingness to spend a little more time and effort upfront in the planting and follow-up care of your new tree. Protect your new tree from the time you pick it up until it is planted. Keep it in a cool protected location, out of direct wind and sun. Keep the root-ball moist at all times. Carry the tree by the root-ball, do not use the trunk as a handle.

Preparation of the planting hole:

1. Dig the hole twice the diameter of the ball.
2. Place the tree in the hole so it sets at the same height in relation to the soil line. The proper planting depth is when the root flare of the tree is set 2 inches above existing ground level.
3. Remove all plastic or metal containers completely. On balled and burlap stock, carefully remove any twine and the burlap.
4. You may need to remove part of the root ball to reach the root flare.
5. Backfill with existing soil. Tamp the backfill in lightly with your heel to eliminate air pockets.
6. Usually staking is needed. For more information about staking and guying a tree click the link below

[More Information on Proper Tree Staking](#)

Now that your tree is planted, make a watering basin by layering four to six inches of mulch around the base of the tree. This helps to retain moisture in the soil. Be sure to keep the mulch a few inches away from the trunk. Immediately give your tree a slow, deep watering to ensure the entire root-ball is saturated.

