Design
Background: Plant trees on the side or back of your home to provide a backdrop for your home.

Accounts: Small flowering trees can create focal points andbalance in your garden.

Variety: Pests and disease are more likely when one type of tree is planted around the tree. It is important to have a variety of trees in your yard and within your neighborhood to help minimize the spread of pests and disease and to create a variety of texture, height, and color.

Things to Avoid
• Bickering the root zone in concrete
• Planting tall trees under utility lines
• Tangles with vines or esrns
• Shading gardens
• Covering traffic signs or blocking views at corners
• Interfering with outdoor lighting
• Covering windows
• Encroaching on your neighbor

Selection
When buying, select trees with a single, dominant trunk and full, even canopy. Pick a tree that fits the area you’ve selected by following the When to Plant guidelines.

When to Plant
The best time to plant a tree was 50 years ago—the next best time is now. Trees grown in containers can be planted at any time, but November through March is best in Midland.

How to Plant
Things to Have Before Planting
• Your tree
• A trowel
• A bag of mulch (3 cubic feet)
• A bag or two of topsoil (for rocky soils)

Remove the Container:
• A stick
• A bag of mulch (1 cubic foot)
• A bag or two of topsoil (for rocky soils)
• A hose that will reach the tree

Remove the Container: Remove or cut away the container just before the tree is put in the hole. To remove the tree by the root ball instead of the trunk. Minimize the time the roots are exposed to the air.

Plant a Tree: Set the root ball in the hole and adjust it so that the “best” side of the tree faces the direction you want and the root flare (where the trunk meets the root ball) is level with, or slightly above, the natural soil grade. A stick or shovel handle laid across the hole will tell if the root ball is high or low.

Tree Guide for the Permian Basin
KNOWING AS “THE LAND OF THE HIGH SKY,” the Llano Estacado is a seemingly endless landscape of short prairie grasses and blue sky. As this landscape was settled, newcomers began planting trees to provide shade, clean air, clear water and psychological well-being for the community. Many species of trees were planted, and our representative list showcases a selection that will withstand our soil conditions and semi-arid climate. Midland TreeKeepers is a sub-committee of Keep Midland Beautiful, which collaborates with the Texas A&M Forest Service and City of Midland Parks and Recreation Division to promote tree planting and care within the Permian Basin. We are a group of volunteers who are passionate about the urban forest and creating a sustainable tree canopy that will benefit future generations.

You can make a positive impact on our community by planting a tree at your home, or by becoming a Midland TreeKeepers volunteer. Visit our Facebook page: facebook.com/midlandtreekeepers to learn more.

This guide was created to help you plan for, purchase, plant, and care for trees anywhere in the Permian Basin. Additional trees and information can be found on the Midland TreeKeepers section ofwww.keepmidlandbeautiful.org.

Where to Plant
Call Before You Dig: Dial 811 or visit www.Texas811.org to have underground utilities located before you dig any deeper than 10’ in depth. It’s the law.

Look Up!: Consider the mature size of the tree, and be conscious of overhead lines in alleys or along property boundaries, and service lines coming into the home.

Shade: Consider planting deciduous trees along the south and west of the home to provide shade in the summer, but allow warming sun to come in during the winter. Also, planting trees to shade your air conditioning unit can help keep it cool and increase efficiency.

Size: Make sure you give your tree adequate room to grow, both above and below ground. A tree’s roots can grow two to five times as far as the trunk’s tips. (Continued on reverse page)

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Recommended Trees for the Permian Basin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Tree Type</th>
<th>Height (ft)</th>
<th>Spread (ft)</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Light Use</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
<th>Utility</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desert Willow</td>
<td>Salix laevigata</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>25’-30’</td>
<td>20’</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>Ornamental, naturally multi-branched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghan Pine</td>
<td>Pinus Scaliger</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>100’</td>
<td>50’</td>
<td>Very Fast</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15’</td>
<td>Multi-trunked, female with red needles, female to male flowers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon Pine</td>
<td>Pinus edulis</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>100’</td>
<td>40’</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15’</td>
<td>Multi-trunked, female with red needles, female to male flowers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacey Oak</td>
<td>Quercus Lusiana var. Mexicana</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>70’</td>
<td>50’</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15’</td>
<td>Ornamental, multi-trunked, white bark, fruits, prefers well-drained soils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pistache</td>
<td>Pistacia chinensis</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>40’</td>
<td>40’</td>
<td>Med-Fast</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15’</td>
<td>Ornamental, multi-trunked, white bark, fruits, several flower colors, several flower color varieties available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Choose a site that will allow for proper sunlight and space for the tree to grow. Be sure to allow enough room for the tree to develop its canopy. Consider the mature size of the tree and any underground utilities before digging. It is a good practice to call 811 before digging over 16” in depth. It’s the law.

Why Plant?
Shade and Cooling: A well-placed shade tree can reduce your roof and wall temperature by 20-25 degrees and help you save over 10% on your electrical bill.

Property Values: Trees help to establish your neighborhood and can add value to your home.

Clean Air: Trees help clean the air by removing particulates (such as dust), absorbing carbon dioxide, and producing oxygen.

Wildlife: Trees provide food, nesting sites, and protection for birds and mammals.

Enjoyment: Trees are an important part of the landscape and can provide positive visual, physical, and psychological effects.

* Minimum recommended distance from overhead utility lines

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The Right Tree in the Right Place
Use the right size tree for your planting site. Use small trees when planting near power lines.

Large Shade Trees

- Quercus Muenchbergii
- Pinus edulis
- Cercis canadensis var. Mexicana
- Quercus Muhlenbergii

Small Trees

- Prunus domestica ‘Glenhaven’
- Salix laevigata ‘Weeping Willow’
- Acer griseum ‘Crimson King’

Large Shade Trees

- Quercus Muenchbergii
- Pinus edulis
- Cercis canadensis var. Mexicana
- Quercus Muhlenbergii

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