

TREE SELECTION

Tree selection is important. Some trees are more susceptible to storm damage than others are. The list below includes trees that are resistant to ice and windstorms.

Wind Resistant Trees:

Bald cypress
Crape myrtle
Flowering dogwood
Japanese zelkova
Golden rain tree
Persian parrotia

Ice Resistant Trees:

American hornbeam
Littleleaf linden
Sugar maple
Redbud

KEEP TREES HEALTHY

A great way to help make your trees ice and wind proof is to keep them healthy throughout the year. Mulch and water as recommended for each species to keep the trees and the soil around them healthy. Doing this step can help to prevent decay and soil cracking, both of which can lead to uprooting and breakage during storm conditions. Use the 3-3-3 rule when adding mulch: 3 inches away from the trunk of the tree, 3 inches deep, in a 2-3 foot radius.



TIPS FOR PREVENTING TREE RELATED DAMAGE CAUSED BY WIND & ICE STORMS

ADDITIONAL TREE RESOURCES

Arbor Day Foundation
www.arborday.org

Oregon Department of Forestry
www.oregon.gov/ODF

OSU Extension Forestry & natural Resources
extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu

**CITY OF WOODBURN
URBAN FORESTRY PROGRAM**
270 MONTGOMERY ST.
WOODBURN, OR 97071
(503) 980-6321



TIPS TO PREVENT TREE RELATED DAMAGE

Falling trees and limbs can cause significant damage to homes, cars, and power lines. Severe weather events are a leading cause of such damage and injury. Want to make sure your trees withstand the next big ice or windstorm? The following tips included in this brochure can help your trees make it through the storm.

IT ALL STARTS WITH PLANTING

When planting a new tree in your yard plan ahead for proper tree placement. Proper tree placement away from structures can help to reduce property damage. Expose young trees to the local wind environment and minimize any support system used so that the tree trunk and roots grow strong enough to easily support the adult tree. If staking the tree is necessary, you can test to see if a stake can be removed by moving the tree and watching for movement of the root ball. If there is no movement, the stakes are no longer needed.

PRUNE TREES PROPERLY

Using good pruning practices can prevent many problems. Removal of diseased, damaged or dead tree branches helps to limit the spread of harmful insects, disease, and can reduce the possibility of future storm damage. When the tree's leaves begin to fall from the branches the tree is dormant and it is the best time to start pruning. Winter pruning helps to revitalize a tree, while summer pruning temporarily hinders growth.

NEVER TOP YOUR TREE

Topping is defined as removing whole tops of trees or large branches and/or trunks from the tops of trees, leaving stubs or lateral branches. Sometimes trees can recover from this process but, along with the regrowth, topped trees will battle severe health and structural problems which make them less likely to be able to withstand windy or stormy weather.



THE ARBOR DAY FOUNDATION OFFERS

THESE HELPFUL TREE PRUNING TIPS:

- Begin with a visual inspection at the top of the tree and work downward
- Use the 1/3 and 1/4 Rules of Pruning:
- Never Remove more than 1/4 of the tree's crown in a season
- Ideally, main side branches should be at least 1/3 smaller than the diameter of the trunk.
- For most deciduous (broadleaf) trees, don't prune up from the bottom any more than 1/3 of the tree's total height.
- Where possible, try to encourage side branches that form angles that are 1/3 off vertical that form "10 o'clock" or "2 o'clock" angles with the trunk.
- For most species, the tree should have a single trunk. Identify the best leader and later branches before you begin pruning and remove defective parts before pruning for form.
- Don't worry about protecting pruning cuts. For aesthetics, you may feel better painting large wounds but it doesn't prevent or reduce decay.
- Keep tools sharp. One-hand pruning shears with curved blades work best on young trees.
- For high branches use a pole pruner. A major job on a big tree should be done by a professional arborist.
- For larger branches, cut outside the branch bark and ridge collar (swollen area). Do not leave a protruding stub. If the limb is too small to have formed a collar cut close.
- When simply shortening a small branch, make the cut at a lateral bud or another lateral branch. Favor a bud that will produce a branch that will grow in desired direction (usually outward). The cut should be sharp and clean and made at a slight angle about 1/4 inch beyond the bud.

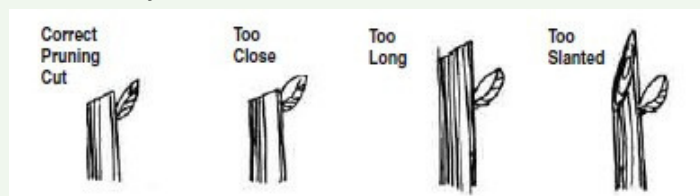


Diagram depicting the correct methods for cutting while pruning

PAY ATTENTION TO SIGNS OF POTENTIAL HEALTH PROBLEMS, MANY ARE EASY TO SPOT AND INCLUDE:

- Cracks in the trunk or major limbs.
- Hollow and decayed trees.
- Trees that look one-sided or lean significantly.
- Branches hanging over the house near the roof.
- Limbs in contact with power lines.
- Mushrooms growing from the bark, indicating a decayed or weakened stem.
- V-shaped forks rather than U-shaped ones. V-shaped are more likely to split.
- Crossing branches that rub or interfere with one other.



If you have any questions about pruning or protecting your trees during the next winter storm consider hiring an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist.

