TreePeople

Caring for Trees

PROJECT GUIDE

2025

WHO WE ARE

TREEPEOPLE

TreePeople is a nonprofit environmental organization. Our mission is to inspire, engage and support people to take personal responsibility for the environment, making it safe, healthy, fun and sustainable and to share our process as a model for the world.

Natural Connections Program

TreePeople's Natural Connections is an outdoor equity program designed to expose youth and their families to local natural and wildland areas. Participants learn about natural systems relevant to their community to foster stewardship of our natural resources and have fun through hands-on learning and service opportunities.

Service Opportunities

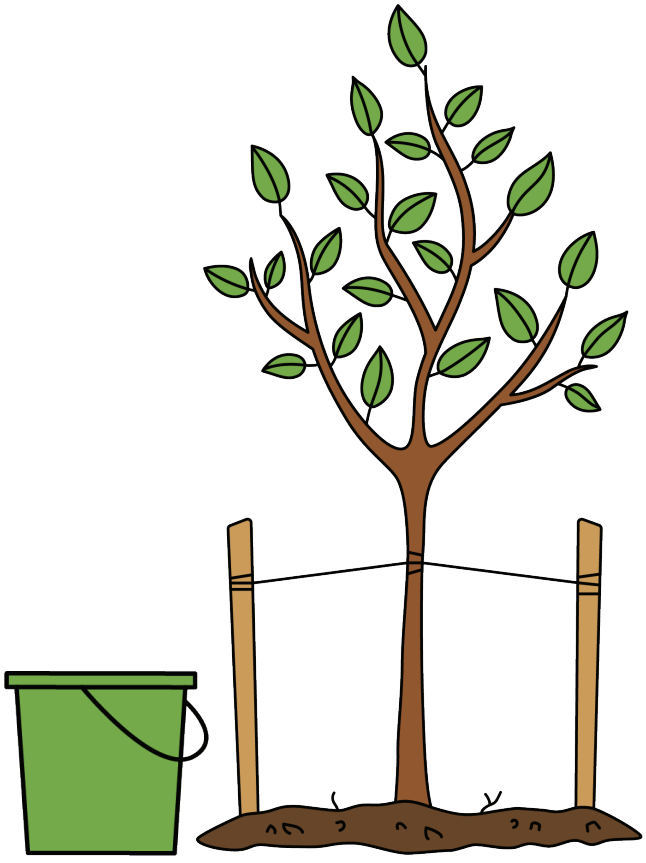
Providing service opportunities is a wonderful way to combine academics in the classroom with outdoor exploration, experiential learning, career development and service to the community. These opportunities empower youth to take action and make positive change.

TreePeople's Project Guides for Groups

TreePeople's Project Guides are designed to assist teens, youth groups, youth group leaders and teachers by providing instructions, tools and support materials that not only teach about critical environmental issues in their community but provide the tools to take action to address them.

Caring For Trees Project Guide

The Caring For Trees Project Guide explores the urban environment that is mostly covered in concrete and the beneficial effects that can be provided by healthy trees. This exploration will help determine how your group can help increase tree benefits and canopy by caring for existing trees, so they grow and thrive.



CARING FOR TREES PROJECT GUIDE

Urban environments tend to be places with lots of hot, reflecting concrete and very few trees. This Guide explores the urban environment that is mostly covered in concrete and the beneficial effects that can be provided by healthy trees. This exploration will help determine how your group can help increase tree benefits and canopy by caring for existing trees, so they grow and thrive.

HOW IT WORKS

Step 1: Instant Expert Activity

- Use the Instant Expert Activity sheets for a fun and informative, hands-on activity to explore the topic of trees.

Step 2: Map and Assess Trees at Your Site

- Use the *Project Assessment Tool* to map and explore your site.
- Use your map and the *Caring For Trees Project Readiness Survey* to determine what is needed to complete the project.

Step 3: Chart Tree Care Needs and Get Permission

- Learn more about the young trees and chart their tree care needs.
- Share the plan with stakeholders to get permission before providing tree care.

Step 4: Care For Young Trees

Follow the guidelines to care for young trees at your site.

Step 5: Evaluation

- Once the project is complete, answer the questions provided to evaluate and consider another project.

GET TREEPEOPLE EDUCATION COORDINATOR SUPPORT

If your group is planning to use this or another TreePeople Project Guide, and would like the support of a TreePeople Education Coordinator, send an email to education@treepeople.org

STEP 1: INSTANT EXPERT ACTIVITY

Learn the Value of Trees

NOT JUST SURVIVE – THRIVE!

Procedure

1. Divide up into five working groups.
2. Each group has 15 minutes to do the following:
   - Receive one Not Just Survive – Thrive! topic sheet with instructions and information on a tree-related issue.
   - Read the information on the topic sheet. Learn about and discuss the specific topic related to trees.
   - Using poster paper, answer and illustrate the answers to the questions listed on the topic sheet to create an infographic.
3. Once complete, each group presents their poster, sharing what they have learned.
4. As a whole group, discuss the need to care for trees and how they will work with TreePeople and the School Administration and Maintenance staff of their site to complete a project.

Other Options

Read each Topic Sheet as a group and discuss.

Materials

- Not Just Survive – Thrive! topic sheets (copy pages 4 – 8)
- Poster paper – 1 per group
- Markers – 1 set per group

Words to Explore

Definitions for these and other words can be found on page 20.

- atmosphere
- aquifer
- asphalt
- carbon dioxide
- climate change
- climate zone
- concrete
- emissions
- fossil fuels
- greenhouse effect
- hardscape
- impervious
- kilowatt-hour
- landscape
- loam
- methane
- native
- oxygen
- sand
- soil texture test
- storm drain
- watershed

START HERE!

Urban environments tend to be places with lots of hot, reflective concrete and few trees. In fact, any trees that you see around your community are more important than you think. Healthy, mature trees can provide fruit, energy-saving shade, beauty, habitat, places to play, oxygen and more. However, in order for trees to grow to their fullest potential and bring these benefits to a community, they need to not just survive – but thrive!

Your Instructions:

1. As a group, read and discuss the information on the right.
2. Use a large sheet of paper and markers to create an infographic that answers the following:
    - What should we know about trees planted in the city?
    - What are some/the causes of a tree's inability to survive?
    - What is an action we can take at home and/or in our community to help?

NOT JUST SURVIVE – THRIVE!

Tree Care

- Without care, the average life span of a tree planted in the city is only about seven years.
- The soil around a young urban tree is often hard and full of weeds. Hard, compacted soil makes it difficult for water to get down into the roots. Weeds also suck up water needed by the tree.
- The soil needs a layer of *mulch* – fallen leaves, branches and bark. This organic matter helps protect the soil from drying out, and holds rain water, allowing it to seep into the soil.
- Trees planted along city streets receive no extra water. They need periodic deep watering for the first 5 years to ensure they can survive on their own.
- Wooden stakes placed to help a young tree stay upright, can loosen and fall causing them to rub the trunk and branches, exposing the tree to possible pests and disease. Stakes can be adjusted to support it instead of damaging it, and once a tree is strong enough, the stakes need to be removed.
- Five years of basic tree care that includes weeding, mulching, stake adjustment and water will help ensure a tree's survival.

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Your Instructions:

1. As a group, read and discuss the information on the right.
2. Use a large sheet of paper and markers to create an infographic that answers the following:
    - What should we know about the wrong trees, planted in the wrong place?
    - What is important to know when choosing the right tree for the right place?
    - What is an action we can take at home and/or in our community to help?

NOT JUST SURVIVE – THRIVE!

Right Tree, Right Place

- In a city environment, we blame large trees for uprooting sidewalks, getting tangled in power lines or dropping sticky leaves on our car. These are just the wrong trees planted in the wrong places.
- Different trees do well in different climates, so know your “climate zone”. Some trees prefer the cool temperatures of the coast, some prefer the heat of inland valleys. Some like either place.
- Trees need the right soil. Different trees prefer different types of soil that include combinations of sand, silt or clay. A soil texture test helps determine your site’s soil type.
- Trees need space to grow. Knowing how tall and wide the tree will be when it is full grown helps determine where it can be planted. A large and tall tree can be planted in a large open space. A short and skinny tree can be planted under power lines or between classrooms.
- These all are questions to ask to ensure that the right tree is planted in the right place.

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Your Instructions:

1. As a group, read and discuss the information on the right.
2. Use a large sheet of paper and markers to create an infographic that answers the following:
    - What should we know about sun exposure in the city?
    - Why is human-made carbon dioxide a problem?
    - What is an action we can take at home and/or in our community to help and why?

NOT JUST SURVIVE – THRIVE!

Energy Savings

- Due to the angle of the sun, the south side of a building receives the most sun exposure during the day. As the building heats up, the need for air conditioning increases.
- Fossil fuels, such as coal, are burned to generate the electricity needed to run air conditioners and more. Burning fossil fuels results in 75% of the human-made carbon dioxide that goes into our air every year. Human-made carbon dioxide is an ingredient of air pollution and contributes to climate change.
- Strategically planting trees on the south side of buildings, near air conditioning units and over large areas of concrete and asphalt, can provide much needed shade.
- When buildings are shaded by trees, the inside temperatures are generally 15 degrees cooler. This allows air conditioners to run more efficiently.
- Planting and caring for trees not only helps save on energy bills, but by reducing the need for additional power generation, one less pound of carbon is dumped into the air for each kilowatt-hour of electricity saved!

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Your Instructions:

1. As a group, read and discuss the information on the right.
2. Use a large sheet of paper and markers to create an infographic that answers the following:
    - What should we know about rainwater that hits concrete and asphalt?
    - Why is rain water that is wasted a problem?
    - What is an action we can take at home and/or in our community to help and why?

NOT JUST SURVIVE – THRIVE!

Water Quality and Quantity

- During a rainstorm, water hits concrete, rushes into the street and down into a complex flood control system that leads to the ocean.
- This “runoff” carries with it anything that is left on the ground including trash, oil and pesticides, creating poor water quality.
- Most of our rainfall flows to the ocean as polluted run-off instead of seeping into healthy soil. As a result, rainfall – a natural resource that could be used to fill local underground water supplies – is wasted, reducing our water quantity.
- Studies show that tree branches that form a canopy (like an umbrella) over soil and grassy areas can reduce polluted runoff by as much as 43%. Trees over concrete and asphalt can reduce the amount of runoff by as much as 10%.
- Trees allow the rain to drip into the soil below, helping to replenish underground stores of water.
- Planting and caring for trees so they reach maturity to create a large canopy helps to protect water quality and increase water quantity.

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Your Instructions:

1. As a group, read and discuss the information on the right.
2. Use a large sheet of paper and markers to create an infographic that answers the following:
    - What should we know about the greenhouse effect?
    - Why is an accumulation of greenhouse gasses a problem?
    - What is an action we can take at home and/or in our community to help and why?

NOT JUST SURVIVE – THRIVE!

Climate Change

- The Earth's temperature is controlled by water vapor, methane and carbon dioxide, three of the most important greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere. This phenomenon is called the greenhouse effect.
- When greenhouse gasses, such as carbon dioxide, accumulate, it raises the Earth’s average temperature causing climate change.
- The burning of fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal), such as driving a car, is the largest source of emissions of carbon dioxide. Heat from the sun, reflecting back from the earth, is trapped in this thickening layer of gasses and global temperatures rise as a result.
- As part of the air cycle, trees absorb carbon dioxide, removing and storing the carbon while releasing the oxygen back into the air. In one year, an acre of trees can absorb the amount of carbon dioxide that is produced when you drive your car 26,000 miles.
- Planting and caring for trees helps reduce the impact of climate change.

STEP 2: MAP AND ASSESS TREES AT YOUR SITE

Map established and young trees and determine project readiness

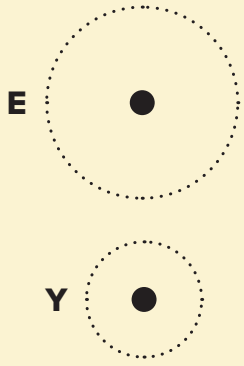
MAP TREES

Procedure

1. Work as one large group or divide up into working groups when mapping the trees at your site.
2. Create a map of the site by doing one of the following:
   - Use an existing map, removing any unnecessary information.
   - Download a map of the site from online.
   - Create your own map using a large sheet of paper.
3. Add in where existing trees are at your site.
   - Draw a circle for the trunk and a dashed line for the drip line (the area the branches reach over the landscape).
   - Determine if the tree is established or young.
     - Established trees are typically over 25 feet tall, in the ground for 5 or more years and have a trunk diameter of 4 inches or larger. Mark these with an **"E."**
     - Young trees are typically under 25 feet tall, planted within the last 1 - 4 years and have a trunk diameter of less than 4 inches. Mark these with a **"Y."**

Materials

- Map of the site
- Pencil



CARING FOR TREES PROJECT READINESS SURVEY

Materials

- Care For Trees Project Readiness Survey (copy page 11)
- Map of the site
- Pencil

Procedure

1. Using the map of your site and the Caring For Trees Project Readiness Survey, thoughtfully answer the questions to determine if you are ready to start the project, and if not, what needs to happen.

2. Consider the following:

   - Do You Have Young Trees?: Tree care happens on young trees that still need to be established.
   - Available Resources: Do you have the materials or money raised to complete the project? If not, consider raising additional funds or ask for resources from local stakeholders. Discuss this with your TreePeople Education Coordinator, if needed.
   - Permission: It is extremely important that the group has permission to do the project.
     - Make sure you have the support of an adult to assist your group through this part of the project.
     - There will be additional permissions that must be obtained for planting projects on Los Angeles Unified School District property. This may also apply to other School Districts as well.
   - Commit To Care: It is important to consider the amount of time and commitment it will take to care for young trees until they are established, especially during the summer.

3. Once the group has determined project readiness, you are ready to assess the needs of each young tree.

CARING FOR TREES PROJECT READINESS SURVEY

To determine project readiness, use your map to answer questions about your trees and then additional questions to determine its feasibility.

Answer the questions below to determine project readiness.

Caring For Young Trees

- [ ] **Do You Have Young Trees?**

  Look at your map. These trees will be marked with a "Y". Young trees are typically:
  — Under 25 feet tall.
  — Planted in the last 1 – 4 years.
  — Have a trunk diameter of less than 4 inches.

- [ ] **Do You Have Available Resources?**

  Depending on the number of trees, you will need the following:

Tools for your tree care event	Talk to your TreePeople Education Coordinator
Stakes and ties (for any trees that need them)	Talk to your TreePeople Education Coordinator
Mulch	Free
Tools for on-going care (hose, trowels, buckets, gloves, etc.)	Check for any existing on-site supplies or could cost $50 - $100

- [ ] **Do You Have Permission?**

  Whether you want to care for trees at a school, public park or a privately owned location you will need to have permission.
  — Make sure you have the support of an adult to help your group through this process, and who can ensure there is general support for a tree planting or tree care project.
  — Guidelines for getting permission are provided in this Guide on page 15.

- [ ] **Can You Commit To Care?**

  Depending on their age, young trees require care for up to five years to get established.
  — Can you work with school/maintenance staff to put together a maintenance plan for the trees?
  — TreePeople offers technical assistance workshops for schools on how to provide on-going tree care.

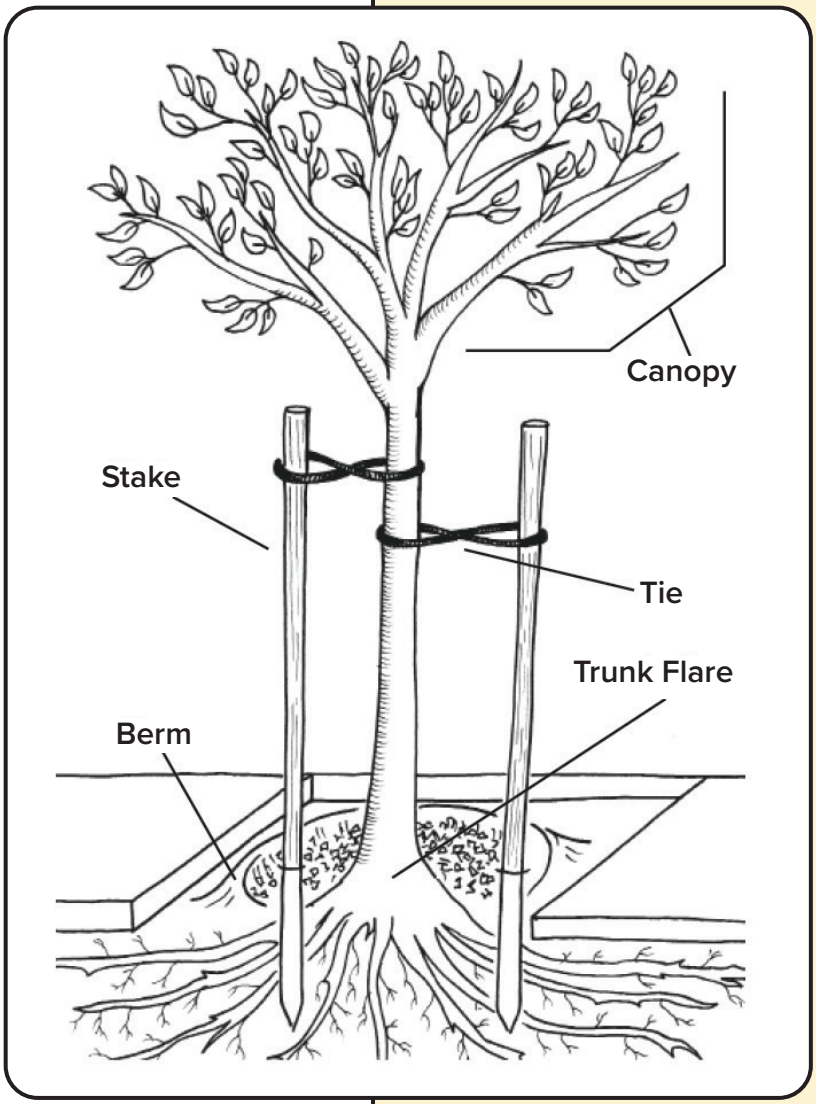
STEP 3: CHART TREE CARE NEEDS AND GET PERMISSION

Getting Started

CHART TREE CARE NEEDS

There are questions to answer about each young tree to determine exactly the type of care it needs.

- Use your site map to assign a number to each young tree.
- Use the Tree Care Assessment Tool on page 13, to determine what care each numbered tree needs.
- Use the Tree Care Assessment Chart on page 14 to record your answers.
- Use the illustration to the right to clarify terminology.



Materials

- Completed Site Map
- Tree Care Assessment Tool (copy page 13)
- Tree Care Assessment Chart (copy page 14)
- Pencil

TREE CARE ASSESSMENT TOOL

Your goal will be to assess the trees in your site and then use the information to create a plan.

As you walk your site, use the Tree Care Assessment Chart to record your answers.

- First, assign a number to the tree and add it to your site map.
- The number on the map should correspond to the number of the tree on your chart.

Chart the following:

- **Are there weeds and/or grass?**

  — Are there weeds and/or grass within a 3-4 foot wide circle around the tree?

- **Does the berm need rebuilding?**

  A berm is the circle of raised dirt around the base of the tree that creates a basin for watering.

- **Is mulch needed?**

  Mulch is ground up tree limbs and branches that are placed on top of the soil. There should be a 3 – 4 inches thick layer of mulch around the base of the tree.

- **Do stakes and ties need to be removed?**

  Gently rock the tree back and forth from the trunk.
  — Does the soil around the base of the tree move? If not, the roots are established and the stakes and ties should be removed.

- **Do stakes and ties need to be adjusted?**

  — Are the stakes loose, leaning on the tree or falling away from the tree?
  — Are the ties too tight or too loose around the tree?

- **Does the tree need water?**

  Using fingers, dig down 3-4 inches into the soil. Pull up some soil and try to squeeze it into a ball.
  — If the soil does not stay together, it is dry and needs water.

- **Are there suckers or broken and damaged branches?**

  — Suckers are tree sprouts growing directly off of the root system at the base of the tree.

TREE CARE ASSESSMENT CHART

For each tree, answer the questions on the Tree Care Assessent Tool and chart the answer here.

- Insert **Y** for a yes answer.
- Insert **N** for a no answer.

	Weeds and/or grass?	Does the berm need rebuilding?	Mulch needed?	Stakes and ties removal needed?	Stakes and ties need adjustment?	Need water?	Any suckers or broken branches?	Notes
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

GET PERMISSION

Once you have assessed the trees for your site, it is time to finalize your plan. Whether you are caring for trees along a neighborhood street, at your local school or at a community park, you will need to obtain permission from the entity responsible for those trees before you begin work. In some cases, you will be required to submit your plans and receive a permit.

1. **Finalize your plan.**
   - Use your site map and the filled-out Tree Care Assessment Chart as the basis for your plan.
   - Your tree care plan should include:
     — Removing weeds and grass
     — Rebuilding berms
     — Removing or adjusting stakes and ties
     — Watering
     — Removing suckers and damaged branches
     — Adding mulch
2. **Get property owner/school principal permission.**
   - A Project Information Sheet is provided in the Resource section on page 22. Make a copy, fill in your specific information and use it as a tool for providing the property owner or school principal with information about TreePeople and the proposed project.
3. **Permits and final approval.**
   - In some situations you will need to obtain a permit for your tree care project. Work with a TreePeople Education Coordinator, if necessary, to get a packet of instructions, forms and samplers for obtaining a permit/final approval.
   - Take into consideration that, in some situations, the permit process may take 6 weeks or more. A TreePeople representative can help gauge timing.

STEP 4: CARE FOR YOUNG TREES

Tree Care Steps

1. **Weed**

- Remove all the grass and weeds growing around the tree.
  — At a minimum, remove weeds and grass within a 3 – 4 feet wide circle around the tree.
- Use small hand tools when weeding so you are only removing the weeds.
- After the area is cleared, and only the soil remains, use a cultivator to loosen the top soil to allow for better infiltration of water.

2. **Remove suckers and any broken branches**

- Prune suckers back to the point at which they begin growing.
  — For suckers growing directly off the roots, remove the soil until the point of growth on the root and remove.
- Prune out broken branches.

3. **Build or repair berms**

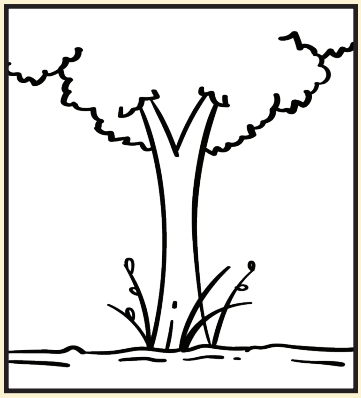
- A berm on a newly planted tree should be created just outside the root ball, about 4-6 inches high.
- For a tree older than a year, the berm should be extended to the drip line of the tree.
  — The drip line is an imaginary line on the ground around the tree marking the edge of the branch canopy.
- Firmly compress the soil so no water will escape.

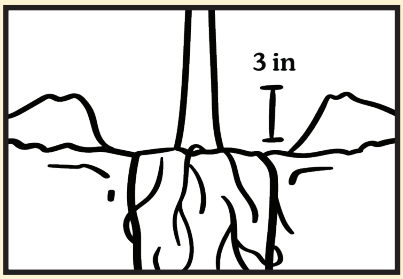
How-to Videos

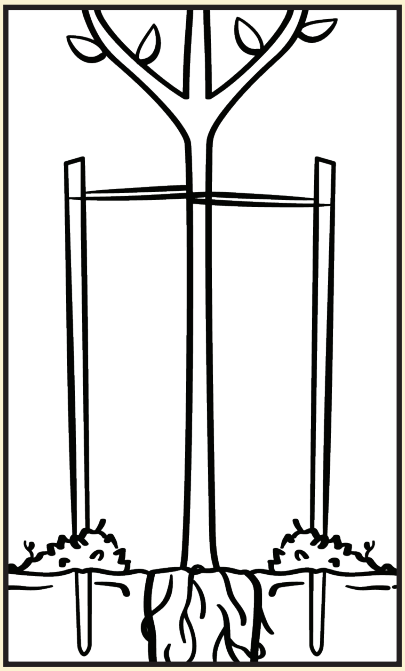
Watch the following videos together to see a visual of how to care for trees properly.

youtube.com/user/TreePeople1

Under "Playlists" find "Tree Care Videos" and click "Play All."







4. Adjust or Remove Stakes and Ties

Adjust

- If the stakes have become loose and are not supporting the tree properly they need to be re-installed.
  - It is best to have two people work together. One person is responsible for pounding in the stake and the other for holding the stake into a vertical position.
  - Place the stake in the desired position, at a distance of 8”-12” from the base of the tree, and lean back so it is lowered to the person driving the stake.
  - Load the stake pounder onto the stake and with a partner stand the stake up with the stake pounder positioned on top.
  - The person holding the stake should kneel down and move out of the way of the downward pounding to avoid being struck.
  - When pounding the stake there is no need to lift the stake pounder more than a few inches upward to generate enough downward force to pound the stake into the ground. Lifting the stake pounder too high and with vigorous force may cause it to come off of the stake and fall back toward the head, causing an injury. Stake pounders are 25lbs of metal, and will leave quite a bump.
  - When finished installing the stake, have a partner help to lift the stake pounder off of the stake.

- Ties can be loosened or tightened to make sure the tree is allowed to move 2-3 inches in either direction.
  - To install a tie, wrap the tie around a spot that supports the tree and back towards the stake crossing the ties to create a figure eight.
  - Pull the tie through to the desired tightness.
  - Nail the tie to the stake. Place the nail through the loop where the two ends are joined together. This will ensure both ends of the tie are nailed to the stake.

Remove

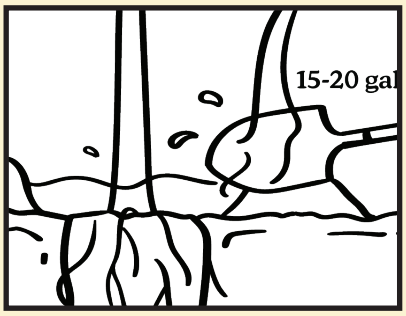
- To remove a stake, rock it back and forth in a circular motion until it is loose enough to be pulled out of the ground.
  - Be careful to not break the stake so it can be reused.
  - If portions of the stake break off above the ground, use a saw to cut it down as close as possible to the soil.
- To remove a tie, place the claw end of a hammer behind the nail and wedge the nail off the stake.
  - Push the nail back against the stake to loosen it from the tie.

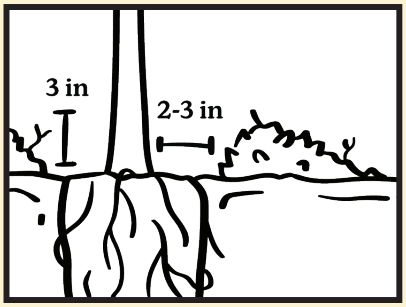
5. Water

- Check to see if the tree needs water.
  - —Using fingers, dig down 3-4 inches into the soil.
  - —Pull up some soil and try to squeeze the soil into a ball.
  - —After a squeeze, if the soil can't stay together it is dry and ready for water.
  - —If it stays lumped in a ball, there is still moisture in the soil and it can wait to be watered.
- Give the tree 15-20 gallons (three 5 gallon buckets) of water.

6. Mulch

- Place a 3 – 4 inch layer of mulch over the exposed soil around the berm and base of the tree.
- Pull the mulch 2 inches away from the trunk of the tree.





ONGOING TREE CARE

Young trees need care for up to 5 years, until they are established.

1. Water the Trees

- Trees need periodic deep watering. When watering, give the tree 15 gallons (3 buckets) of water.
- Trees need more water in hot summer months.
- In year 1 – check once a week for water needs. After a year, use the following as a guideline:
  - Year 2 – twice a month
  - Year 3 – monthly to every other month
  - Year 4 – every other month
  - Year 5 – every 3-4 months

2. Maintain Mulch

- Maintain mulch at about a 3 inch depth.
  - Apply a layer twice a year, in the spring and fall, as needed.

3. Weed Around the Basin

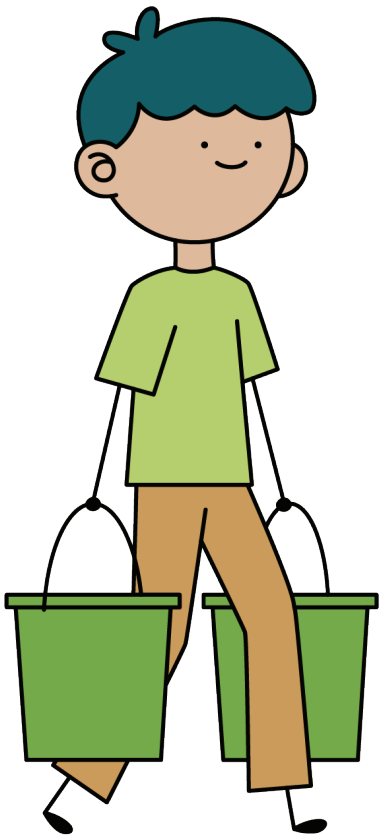
- Weeds should always be removed from within 3 – 4 feet from the base of the trunk

STEP 4: EVALUATION

Once the project is complete, have students answer the following questions to evaluate their project and introduce some possible next steps.

Questions

1. What was the most successful part of the project?
2. What was the least successful?
3. What would you do differently next time?
4. What is something new that you learned?
5. What would you like to learn more about?



What's Next?

Are you interested in another project?

Consider using another Project Guide:

- Native Plant Garden Installation
- Native Plant Propagation
- Tree Planting

RESOURCES

Glossary

atmosphere: The layer of gasses surrounding Earth that are composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.

asphalt: A product used in paving, specifically for streets and play grounds.

aquifer: Underground zone of Earth that contains water.

berm: A raised mound of dirt designed to slow, spread and sink water much like a dam. They can be covered with shrubs, ground covers, turf or mulch.

clay: A mineral part of soil and soil type whose individual particles are flat and less than .002 millimeters in size.

climate change: A long-term change in the Earth's climate due to a change is the average atmospheric temperature.

climate zone: An area in which a common set of temperature ranges, humidity patterns and seasonal characteristics combine to allow certain plants/trees to succeed and others to fail.

concrete: A building material used for sidewalks, patios and more. It contains a mix of cement, water, sand and gravel.

deciduous: Refers to a tree that loses its leaves annually.

dependent: Relying on or requiring the aid of another for support.

emissions: A substance discharged into the air, especially by an internal combustion engine.

fossil fuel: Petroleum, coal or natural gas, derived from fossilized plants, and used for fuel.

greenhouse effect: The phenomenon caused when the Earth's atmosphere traps solar radiation as a result of the presence in the atmosphere of gasses that allow incoming sunlight to pass through but absorb heat radiated back from the Earth's surface.

hardscape: Refers to hard elements on the land such as driveways, patios and sidewalks.

impervious: A barrier to the passage of water.

kilowatt-hour: A unit of electric energy equal to the work done by one kilowatt acting for one hour.

landscape: Garden or planted area.

loam: A mineral part of soil and soil type whose individual particles are round and .002 millimeters to .05 millimeters in size.

maturity: State of being fully grown or developed.

methane: An odorless, colorless, flammable gas, the major component of natural gas, that is used as a fuel.

mulch: A ground covering, especially of organic materials, that holds water, slows evaporation, enriches the soil and encourages plant growth.

native: Originating in, or inhabiting, a specific place for many years.

non-native: Not coming from a given locality; synonymous with "exotic."

oxygen: A colorless, odorless gas that is the life-supporting component of the air.

permeate: To flow through.

pollution: The addition of any substance that has a negative effect on the environment and the living things that depend on it.

sand: A mineral part of soil and soil type whose individual particles are round and .05millimeter to 2 millimeters in size.

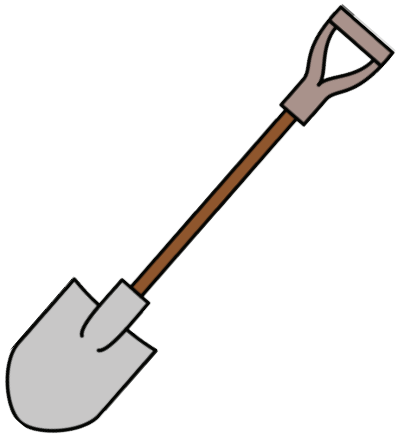
storm drain: Above ground or below ground pipes and channels that transport stormwater to the ocean for flood control purposes.

sustainability: The use of natural resources in a way that avoids depleting them or otherwise damaging the environment.

watershed: The land area that drains water to a particular stream, river, lake or ocean.

Tools

- Talk with your TreePeople Education Coordinator to borrow tools for the first tree care event.
- Talk with on-site maintenance to borrow tools for on-going maintenance.



Mulch

DO NOT PAY for mulch! Many free options exist.

- **LAUSD**
  - — Contact Mahmud Shieikh-Ali at Mahmud.shiekh-ali@lausd.net
  - — Work with your TreePeople Education Coordinator, as needed.
- **Other**
  - — For a large amount, contact a local tree trimmer.
  - — Let them know you will be using it around trees and don't want chips from a palm or diseased trees.
  - — They can deliver it to your site.

Stakes and Ties

- Talk with your TreePeople Education Coordinator for resources.

HOW MUCH MULCH?

Measure the length and width of the garden area. The measurements should be in feet.

Mulch is delivered or purchased by the cubic yard. To figure out how many cubic yards you need follow the formula below:

- Multiply the width by the length to get the area.

  width x length = area
- Multiply the area by .25 feet (depth of mulch) area x .25 = cubic feet
- To get the cubic yards, divide by 27.

  cubic feet ÷ 27 = cubic yards

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

Who We Are

TreePeople is an environmental nonprofit that unites the power of trees, people and technology to grow a sustainable future for Los Angeles. Our mission is to inspire, engage and support people to take personal responsibility for the urban environment, making it safe, healthy, fun and sustainable and to share the process as a model for the world.

TreePeople believes in the power of young people to make change in their communities. In fact, TreePeople was founded by a teenager in 1973. Since then, over 2 million trees have been planted in wilderness areas, neighborhoods and school campuses in Southern California by volunteers. We've continued to place young people at the center of our work by developing one of the largest environmental education programs in the United States. Our programs for youth create opportunities for leadership, community service and fun.

TreePeople's Youth Leadership Program

TreePeople's Youth Leadership Program is designed to assist teens, youth groups and youth group leaders by providing a program that teaches youth about critical environmental issues in their community and how taking action can help to address these issues.

TreePeople Mentor

Groups are assigned a TreePeople Mentor who will provide expertise and work with the group to support the completion of the project. Project guidelines, tools and some supplies are also provided. For sites on LAUSD property, TreePeople is working on a formal partnership to assist with greening projects and is well-versed in the procedures for obtaining permission at the District level.

Name of TreePeople Mentor: _____

Email: _____ **Phone:** _____

☐ **Tree Care Project**

The group has assessed the site and identified young trees that need care. A site map and tree care needs chart are included.

Name of Group: _____

Group Contact: _____

TreePeople

OUTDOOR EQUITY

For more information, visit treepeople.org/education/

Through funding provided by

LOS ANGELES COUNTY REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE DISTRICT