

TreePeople's School Greening Program

Planting Trees Project Toolkit





TreePeople

TreePeople is an environmental nonprofit that unites the power of trees, people and technology to grow a sustainable future for Los Angeles. Simply put, our work is about helping nature heal our cities. TreePeople's 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.

Shifting Los Angeles From Grey to Green

TreePeople is helping to shift Los Angeles from using grey and polluting ways of handling our energy and water to using green nature-based solutions. We provide tools, programs, and education to empower Angelinos of all ages to participate in growing an ample tree canopy that cools hot urban neighborhoods and in retrofitting our landscapes to harvest rain and conserve and clean precious water. The result? A more secure local water supply, cleaner air, reduced carbon emissions, more habitat for birds, bees and animals, and a greener, healthier and more sustainable future for us all.

Founded by a Teenager!

TreePeople's founder, Andy Lipkis, was a teenager when he started the organization in the early 1970's. Since then, nearly two 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 Project Toolkits for Groups

TreePeople's Project Toolkits 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.



Planting Trees Project Toolkit

Urban environments tend to be places with lots of hot, reflecting concrete and very few trees. This toolkit 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 planting trees.

How it works

STEP 1: LEARN

Conduct the Instant Expert activity.

• Use the Instant Expert Activity sheets for a fun and informative, handson activity to explore the topic of trees.

STEP 2: ASSESS

Map your site and assess the needs of the project.

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

STEP 3: PLANT TREES

Follow the guidelines to plant trees at your site.

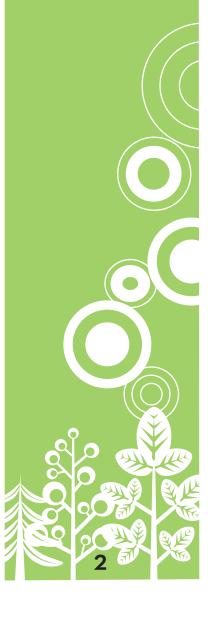
- Choose Your Trees
- Finalize Your Plans & Get Permission
- Prepare For Your Event
- Plant Your Trees
- Maintain Your Trees

STEP 4: MAKE IT COUNT

Make your trees count by mapping them on TreeMapLA.org. This also allows your group to measure the environmental benefits of your trees.

STEP 5: SHARE WHAT YOU DID

Share your project through TreePeople's various social media sites (see page 3) including the Project Toolkit Facebook Group and completing a final report.



HOW TO GET SUPPORT

If your group is planning to use this or another TreePeople Project Toolkit, and would like support, send an email to education@treepeople.org





TreePeople Support

TreePeople staff are available to support groups working on projects in the following ways:

Visit your group.

Once your group has completed Step 2, a TreePeople staff person can make a site visit to help launch your project.

Answer questions.

If your group has questions that are not answered in the Toolkit, TreePeople staff can help.

· Stay connected.

We encourage your group to join us on Facebook and other social media (see instructions below) and stay connected. Share your group's process and learn what other groups are doing.

• Event day support and acknowledgement.

Depending on your project, TreePeople staff can help provide event day support, tools, acknowledgement and more.

Stay Connected!

Facebook

Join our Project Toolkit Facebook Group to share experiences, post photos, ask questions, and find inspiration. This is a closed and private group. TreePeople will invite you to join. We also encourage setting up your own Facebook group and inviting your mentor to join. Registered TreePeople EcoClubs get an official badge for their profile.

Twitter

Follow us @tpyouthprojects for the latest news, upcoming workshops, events, tips, suggestions, nursery sales and more!

Pinterest

As you transform your school or community site check out our Pinterest page for inspirational photos of campus greening, rain gardens, native plants and more! pinterest.com/tpgreytogreen

Instagram

Along the way share your photos on Instagram. Be sure to tag #TreePeoplela

TreePeople Blog

Visit our TreePeople blog to stay connected with the TreePeople community and if you'd like, share your club's story for publication. blog.treepeople.org

TreePeople YouTube

Check out our How to Videos and more at youtube.com/user/ TreePeople1

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.
- 3. Once complete, each group presents their poster, sharing what they have learned.
- 4. As a whole group, discuss the need to plant 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 5 - 9)
- Poster paper 1 per group
- Markers 1 set per group

WORDS TO EXPLORE

Definitions for these and other words can be found on page 44.

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



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 a poster that answers the following:
 - What should we know about trees planted in the city?
 - What are 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 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 the 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 in the sun, and when it rains, it holds the water like a sponge, allowing it to seep into the soil.
- Trees planted along city streets receive no extra water. Young trees need periodic deep watering. In fact, it takes 5 years of regular watering to ensure the trees get to the point where 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 a poster 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. Or, they don't grow well no matter how much we try to care for them. 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 can be planted in 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.
- Does the tree have flowers or fruit? Will it have leaves all year or lose them in the fall? 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 a poster 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 in 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 a poster 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

- With an increase in paved areas throughout Los Angeles, rainwater 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 rain fall 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 capture rainfall and hold water on their leaf, branch and trunk surfaces. Rain then drips into the soil below. This helps 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 a poster that answers the following:
 - What should we know about the greenhouse effect?
 - Why is an accumulation of greenhouse gases 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 gases in the atmosphere. This phenomenon is called the greenhouse effect.
- When greenhouse gases, 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 gases 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.

MAP AND ASSESS YOUR SITE Create a map to find sites for trees

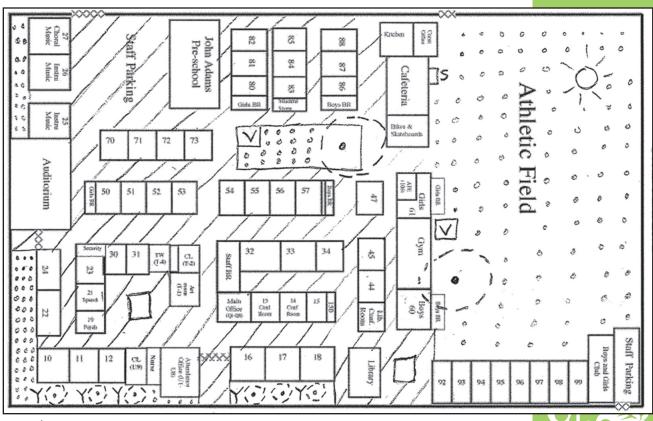
Site Assessment Tool

Procedure

- 1. Work as one large group or divide up into working groups when assessing and mapping 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 on-line.
 - · Create your own map using a large sheet of paper.
- 3. Using the Site Assessment Tool, follow the instructions to identify specific elements of your site and include them on your map.

MATERIALS

- Site Assessment Tool (copy pages 11 - 12)
- · Map of the site
- Pencil



Sample Map



The best place to start in growing a more sustainable landscape is by learning how to look at your site. Your goal will be to map and assess your site as the first step.

Follow the steps to determine the details of your site.

1. Create a map of your site

Draw a general outline of your site, including any streets. You can make a simple sketch or use a Google map.

- Orient and draw the map so that North is at the top of the page and South at the bottom.
- Include the outline of major buildings.

2. A	dd the following to your map
	Hardscape This will be used for site information and possible places to shade using trees. These include: — Parking lots — Walkways — Driveways — Patios — Any other areas of concrete and/or asphalt • Mark these with diagonal lines.
	Landscape This will be used to determine places that may be sites for trees. These include: — Turf/Lawn — Shrubs — Gardens — Areas of bare/compact soil Mark these with dots.
	 Existing Trees and Tree Wells This will be used to determine current trees and potential areas for trees. For existing trees: 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". For empty tree wells: draw a square.

☐ Recreational/Unused Areas

This will be used to determine areas that can be used as sites for trees or avoided.

These include:

- Playgrounds and sports fields
- Vegetable gardens
- Picnic areas
- Vacant spaces
- Label the area indicating what it is used for.

☐ Utilities

This will be used to determine where digging can occur.

If it is not obvious, then wait for help from a TreePeople mentor and/or Facilities Manager.

• Label the area with the type of utility (water/gas/electric).

☐ Water Sources

This will be used to determine where water can be retrieved to provide water for trees.

These include:

- Spigots (for attaching a hose)
- Valves (for attaching a quick coupler quill)
- Mark spigots with "S".
- Mark valves with a "V".
- Label any other sources of water that can be used to fill buckets.

\square Areas of Sun Exposure

This will be used to determine areas that need shade.

• Mark these with a sun.





Spigot



Water valve

REVIEW YOUR PROJECT Do you have what you need?

Planting Trees Project Readiness Survey

Procedure

- 1. Using the map of your site and the *Planting 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:
 - Location: If you have potential locations for your project mark these on your map and share with appropriate Stakeholders (Principal, Site Maintenance staff, etc.). This also includes your TreePeople Mentor who will give additional recommendations.
 - 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 Mentor.
 - 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 permission 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 new trees until they are established, especially during the summer.
- 3. Once the group has determined project readiness, you are ready to choose your trees.

MATERIALS

- Planting Trees Project Readiness Survey (copy page 14)
- · Map of the site
- Pencil



Use your assessment map to answer questions about your site and then additional questions to determine its feasibility.

Answer the questions below to determine project readiness.

Plan	ting ⁻	Trees	on (Cam	pus		
	Do Yo	u Have	Loca	ations	For [·]	Trees	?

Look at your map. Are there areas that can be revitalized by trees? Look for:

- Places where people gather that could use shade.
- South-facing sides of buildings that receive the most sunlight.
- Lawn or other garden areas that could use more trees.
- Empty tree wells that can be replanted with trees.

Do any of these areas:

– Have a water source nearby?

☐ Do You Have Available Resources?

Depending on the size of your project, you will need the following:

Trees	\$0 - \$60 per tree (depending on your city and the type of tree)
Stakes and ties	\$0 - \$5 per tree (depending on your city and the size of the stake)
Mulch	Free
Tools for tree planting	Borrow for free from TreePeople
event	

□ Do`	You H	lave P	ermiss	ion	?
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Whether you want to plant 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 insure there is general support for a tree planting or tree care project.
- Guidelines for getting permission are provided in this Toolkit on page 25.

☐ Can You Commit To Care?

Young trees require care for the next 5 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.

CHOOSE YOUR TREES Creating a Tree Wish List

There are important questions to answer, that ensures your group chooses the right tree for the right place. This includes:

- What is the soil type for each location?
- · What is the climate zone for your area?
- Is the location irrigated or not?
- · What are water use needs to consider?
- · Evergreen or deciduous?
- · What size tree is right for the location?

Follow the instructions on page 17 - 20 to answer these questions.

Make a copy of the Site Information Chart on page 16, and fill it out with your answers. Once complete, use the chart and the Recommended Trees for Schools (page 21), to choose the right tree for each location.



Site Information Chart

Answer the questions for each tree location, and fill out the chart with your answers. Once complete, use the chart and the *Recommended Trees for Schools* (page 21) to choose the right tree for each location and create a Tree Wish List.

Tree Location	Soil Type - Clay (soil texture results were: clay, clay loam, sandy clay loam; sandy clay; silty clay loam; or silty clay) - Sand (soil texture results were: sand; loam; or sandy loam; sandy clay loam; or sandy clay) - Loam (soil texture results were: loam, loam; sandy clay loam; sandy clay loam; sandy clay loam; sandy clay; silt loam; clay loam silty clay; or silty clay loam)	Climate Zone	Irrigated (I) or Non Irrigated (NI)	Water Use Needs - Same (require same as other trees nearby) - CA Native/Low Wate Use	Evergreen (E) or Deciduous/Semi Deciduous (D)	Tree Size/Shape - S/W - S/S - M/W - M/S - T/W - T/S
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

MATERIALS

- Trowel or shovel
- · Bucket or hose
- Water
- Watch
- Pencil
- Paper

What is the Soil Type?

In the location identified for your tree(s) you will need to evaluate the soil. First you need to determine if the soil drains properly. If not, the location is not appropriate to plant a tree. Next, you need to determine the type of soil to help choose the right tree for the location.

Soil Drainage Test

Follow the instructions to determine if the soil will drain properly.

- Dig a hole in the identified area 6 inches to one-foot deep.
 - The hole should be wide enough so the level of the water can be seen easily.
- Fill the hole with water and let it completely drain.
- Fill the hole with water again and note the starting time.
- Note how long it takes for the water to completely disappear (5 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, etc.)
 - If the water is draining slowly, note how much water is draining each 30 minutes. (1/2 inch every 30 minutes, etc.)



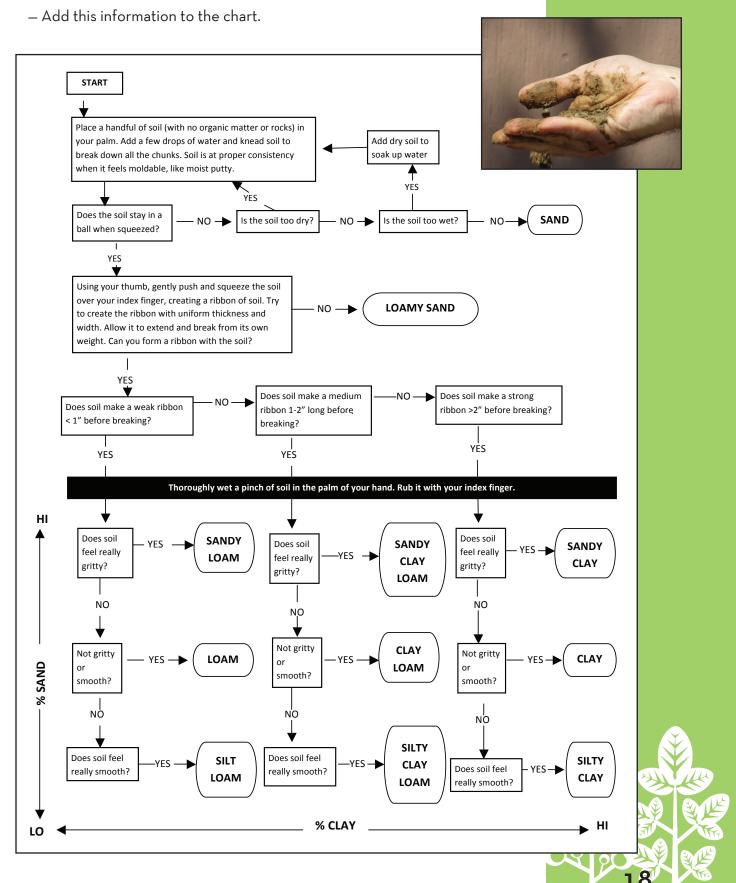
Soil Test Results

- 0 4 minutes: You have fast-draining soil. This area is fine for trees.
- 5 15 minutes: Soil drainage is good. This is an ideal area for trees.
- 16 60 minutes: If soil is draining at least 1 inch per hour, the area is fine for trees.
- More than 6 hours: This is NOT a good area for planting trees. Try another site.



Soil Texture Test

Follow the instructions below to determine the type of soil.



What is the Climate Zone?

Climate zones are areas defined by seasonal temperature, rainfall, humidity, altitude and coastal influence.

- Los Angeles Sunset climate zones vary from 11-24. Because of this broad range, it is important to know the climate zone of your area to provide the best conditions for the tree(s).
- To find the climate zone:
 - Consult a Sunset Western Garden book.
 - Go online at http://www.sunset.com/garden/climate-zones/
- Add this information to your chart.

Is the Location Irrigated or Not?

Some trees do better in lawn areas and places that are irrigated (receive water from sprinklers or bubblers) than others. Some trees do better in areas that have no irrigation, and some are fine in either.

- Is the location for your tree(s) in a lawn or irrigated area?
- Is the location for your tree(s) in a concrete cut-out, empty tree well, or other non-irrigated location?
- Add this information to your chart.

Any Water Use Needs?

Consider the following when determining the water use of trees:

- Are there trees that will be planted in the same location?
 - When choosing trees that will be planted near each other, they should have the same water use needs.
- Do you want to plant climate-appropriate trees?
 - Choose trees that are California native or low water use.
 - · Add this information to your chart.

Evergreen or Deciduous?

Consider the following when choosing whether you want an evergreen, deciduous/semi-deciduous tree, or either:

- Evergreen: Evergreen trees keep leaves all year. Good for privacy, wind breaks and hot areas. Plant on the north side of a building.
- Deciduous/Semi Deciduous: Deciduous trees lose their leaves in fall or winter. Semi deciduous only drop part of their leaves for a short period of time. Plant on the south, east and west sides of a building to provide shade in the summer and warmth in the winter.
- Add this information to your chart.

MATCHING TREES

Consider using the same tree species of other trees in the area. This is an especially good idea if the trees are doing well.



What Size/Shape Tree?

Different types of trees vary in their height and width. Using your map, consider the following:

- Plant the tree at least 10-15 feet away from the foundation of a building.
- Plant the tree at least 5 feet away from patios and driveways.
- Are there utility lines above the planting location?
- Are there other trees growing in the area? Are they fully grown mature trees or young trees that will need space to grow?
- Do you want to shade a building?
- Is there a fence?

Based on this information choose the sizes that will work for the location and add it to the chart:

- Short and wide trees (S/W): Grow up to 25 feet tall and 40 feet wide.
 - Can be planted under overhead utility lines
 - Need lots of room.
- Short and skinny trees (S/S): Grow up to 25 feet tall and about 20 feet wide.
 - Great for small areas
 - Can be planted under overhead utility wires.
- Medium and wide trees (M/W): Grow 25 to 45 feet tall and 40 feet wide.
 - Provide shade for the entire roof area of a single-story building and walls and windows of a two-story building.
 - Need lots of room.
- Medium and skinny trees (M/S): Grow 25 to 45 feet tall and about 20 feet wide.
 - Great for areas near fences
 - Great for smaller places.
- Tall and wide trees (T/W): Grow higher than 45 feet tall and 40 feet wide.
 - Provide the most shade for buildings, driveways and other large, hot areas.
- Tall and skinny trees (T/S): Grow higher than 45 feet tall and about 20 feet wide.
 - Provide shade in areas that do not have a lot of room.



Recommended Trees for Schools

KEY

Soil Type

C = Clay L = Loam S = Sand WD = Well drained

Climate Zone

- Refers to the climate zones in the Sunset Western Garden Book.
- Zones for the Los Angeles area range from 18 (lower areas of the San Fernando Valley) to 24 (areas near the coast that have marine influence).
- The majority of the L.A. basin is zone 22.
- www.sunset.com/garden/climate-zones/sunset-climate-zone-los-angeles-area-00418000067298/

Irrigated or Not Irrigated

I = Irrigated. Tree does well in irrigated locations.

NI = Not irrigated. Tree does not do well in irrigated locations.

Water Use

- Ratings that are divided by a "/", such as "M/L", refer to plants that need less water in the summer;
- The second letter is the summer water use need. These plants are best adapted for southern California's climate.
- Water use indicated by a single letter, such as "M", refers to plants needing the same amount of water all year. They will need watering all through the summer and have higher water needs.

VL = Very low. These trees should not need water other than natural rainfall.

L = Low. One deep watering per summer month as needed.

M = Moderate. Two deep waterings per summer month. Perhaps one deep watering in spring and fall.

H = High. One deep watering per week in summer months. One deep watering every other dry season month.

M/L = Moderate/Low summer. One deep watering in spring and fall. One per summer month as needed.

H/M = High/Moderate summer. One deep watering per month in dry months other than the summer. Water twice a month in summer.

Evergreen, Deciduous, Semi-Deciduous

- E = Evergreen. Trees with leaves all year. It could be a broad-leaved tree such as coast live oak, or a conifer such as Canary Island pine.
- D = Deciduous. Trees that drop all their leaves for the winter, or summer if drought-deciduous.
- S = Semi-deciduous. Trees that may drop all their leaves in a cold year or only some in a warmer year or if they are closer to the coast. They often drop their leaves in spring instead of fall.

Tree Size (height x width)/ Shape

S/S = Short and Skinny. Tree grows up to 25 feet tall and about 20 feet wide

S/M = Short and Medium. Tree grows up to 25 feet tall and 20 to 40 feet wide

M/S = Medium and Skinny. Tree grows 25 to 45 feet tall and about 20 feet wide

M/M = Medium and Medium. Tree grows 25 to 45 feet tall and 20 to 40 feet wide

M/W = Medium and Wide. Tree grows 25 to 45 feet tall and wider than 40 feet

T/S = Tall and Skinny. Tree grows higher than 45 tall and about 20 feet wide

T/M = Tall and Medium. Tree grows higher than 45 feet tall and 20 to 40 feet wide

T/W = Tall and Wide. Tree grows higher than 45 feet and wider than 40 feet

Recommended Trees for Schools

Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Type	Climate Zone	Irrigated or Not Irrigated	Water Use	Evergreen Deciduous / Semi- Deciduous	Tree Size (height × width) / Shape	Notes
Australian willow	Geijera parviflora	WD C,L,S	18-24	I, NI	M/L	E	25-35' x 20-25' M/S	Willow-like thick grey-green leaves on weeping branches. Relatively pest free. Low mainte- nance. Slow grower.
Brisbane box	Lophostemon confertus	C,L,S	19-24	I, NI	М	E	30-60' x 0-40' T/M	White feathery flowers. Red peeling bark, smooth underneath. Grows quickly requiring longer staked period.
Cajeput tree	Melaleuca quinquenervia	C,L,S	20-24	I, NI	М	E	20-40' x 15-30' M/S	Upright tree with weeping branches. White spongy, peeling bark. White bottlebrush flowers summer to fall.
Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora	WD C,L,S	18-24	I	М	E	50-65' x 65'+ T/W	Massive tree with a wide canopy and aggressive roots. Bright green camphor-scented leaves. Does best in rich, loamy moist soil.
Canary Island pine	Pinus canariensis	L,S	18-24	I, NI	M/L	E	65-80' x 30-40' T/M	Smog and drought tolerant. Nar- row for a pine. 9-12" drooping needles. 4-9" cones.
Chitalpa	X Chitalpa tashkentensis	L,S	11, 18-24	I, NI	M/L	D	20-30' x 20-30' M/M	Hybrid between our native Desert willow and a Catalpa. Large pink trumpet-shaped flowers. 5" long, narrow leaves. Prune early to direct growth.
Cedar, Blue atlas	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'	C,L,S	18-24	I, NI	M/L	E	50-60' x 40-50' T/W	A large conifer. Short silver- blue 1" needles, stiff branches. Fragrant leaf and bark. Upright cones fall apart on the tree.
Cedar, Deodar	Cedrus deodara	C,L,S	18-24	I, NI	M/L	E	60-80' x 40' T/W	A very large conifer. Blue-green to medium green 1-2" soft needles. Branches sweep low. Upright cones fall apart on the tree.
Crape myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica and hybrids	C,L,S	11, 18-24	I, NI	М	D	15-25' x 18-25' S/S	Bright orange-red fall color. Flower color from white, pink, red to lavender. Smooth red and tan bark. Multi and single trunk. Some hybrids do best inland.
Desert Museum palo verde	Parkinsonia x 'Desert Mu- seum'	WD: L,S	11, 18-24	ZI	M/L	D	20-30' x 20-25' S/S	Thornless palo verde. Yellow spring flower. Re-blooms in summer with summer water. Lime green bark. Few seedpods.
Desert willow	Chilopsis Iinearis	L,S	11, 18-23	I, NI	M/L	D	15-25' x 15-30' S/S	Native to desert washes. Pink, lavender or white trumpet- shaped flowers. Usually multi- trunk. Best away from coast.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Type	Climate Zone	Irrigated or Not Irrigated	Water Use	Evergreen Deciduous / Semi- Deciduous	Tree Size (height x width) / Shape	Notes
Fern pine	Afrocarpus falcatus (Podocarpus gracilior)	WD; C,L,S	18-24	ı	М	E	40'-60' x 25'-40' T/M	Small, narrow leaves. Sometimes used for hedges. Relatively pest and disease free. Very little leaf litter.
Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba	C,L,S	11, 18-24	I	М	D	35-80' x 20-60' T/W	Ancient tree. Brilliant yellow fall color. Very long-lived. Plant only males. Needs shade in Reg. 11.
Gold medallion tree	Cassia leptophylla	WD; L,S	20-24	I, NI	М	S	20-25' x 20-30' S/M	Bright yellow 2-3" flowers form big clusters. Dry 16" seed pods. Almost evergreen close to the coast and semi-deciduous inland.
Oak, Coast live	Quercus agrifolia	WD; C,L,S	18-24	NI	M/L	E	20-70' x 30-85' T/W	Native. Dark green holly-like leaves. Only water in summer if stressed. Many native animals depend on our native oaks.
Oak, Valley	Quercus lobata	L,S	11, 18-24	Ni	M/L	D	50-75' x 80' T/W	Native. Largest of the oaks with large acorns. Many native animals depend on our native oaks.
Orchid tree, Purple	Bauhinia variegata (Bauhinia purpurea)	WD; L,S	18-24	ı	М	S	20-35' x 20-35' M/M	Flowers are 3-4", lightly fragrant, variegated pink and white and bloom winter to spring. Semideciduous during bloom. Multi or single trunk.
Marina strawberry tree	Arbutus 'Marina'	C,L,S	18-24	I, NI	M/L	E	20-40' x 15-30' M/S	Mahogany peeling bark is smooth underneath. Pink bell-shaped flowers. Red, round edible fruit. Multi or single trunk.
New Zealand Christmas tree	Metrosideros excelsus	L,S	23-24	I, NI	M/L	E	20-30' x 20-25' S/S	Grey green leaves are white underneath. Red bottlebrush flowers. Aerial roots hang from branches.
Olea europaea	Fruitless olive (i.e. Swan Hill)	C,L,S	11, 18-24	I, NI	M/L	E	35' × 35' M/M	Grey green linear leaves. Low branching to vase-shaped tree. 'Swan Hill' has no fruit and little to no pollen.
Peppermint tree	Agonis flexuosa	C,L,S	19-24	I, NI	M/L	E	25-40' x 25-40' M/M	Narrow peppermint-scented leaves. Weeping branches. White flowers in June. Prefers moist, sandy soil.
Raywood ash	Fraxinus angustifolia 'Raywood' (F. oxycarpa 'Raywood')	C,L,S	18-24	I	М	D	25-35' X 25' M/S	Seedless female. Fine-textured leaves turn burgundy in the fall. Upright branches.
Redbud, Eastern	Cercis canadensis	C,L,S	11, 18-20	I, NI	М	D	25' x 20-25' S/S	Heart-shaped leaves turn yellow in fall. Pink flowers late winter/ early spring. Magenta seed pods turn brown and hang on through winter. Needs shade in Reg. 11.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Soil Type	Climate Zone	Irrigated or Not Irrigated	Water Use	Evergreen Deciduous / Semi- Deciduous	Tree Size (height × width) / Shape	Notes
Redbud, Western	Cercis occidentalis	WD C,L,S	11, 18-24	I, NI	M/L	D	10-20' x 10-20' S/S	Native. Heart-shaped leaves turn bright yellow in fall. Magenta flowers late winter/early spring. Magenta seed pods turn brown and hang on through winter. Needs shade in Region 11.
Silk tree	Albizia julibrissin	C,L,S	11, 18-23	I	М	D	20-40' x 20-50' M/W	Pink, fluffy flowers and ferny leaves. Umbrella canopy. Loves summer heat. Does best away from the coast.
Tipu	Tipuana tipu	C,L,S	18-24	I, NI	М	S	50' × 50' T/W	Yellow-orange flowers June-July. Fast grower and quick shade. Frequent pruning needed when young to train the branches.
Toyon	Heteromeles arbutifolia	WD C,L,S	18-24	I, NI	M/L	E	12-15' x 12-20' S/S	Native large shrub or small tree. Great for wildlife habitat. White flowers spring-summer. Red berries in winter. Dark green, thick leaves.
Trumpet tree, Pink	Handroanthus impetiginosus	WD C,L,S	20-24	ı	М	D	25-50' x 30-40' T/M	Pink trumpet-shaped flowers March to April, appear before the leaves emerge. Slow growth if poor drainage.
Trumpet tree, Golden	Handroanthus chrysotrichus	WD; L,S	20-24	I	М	D	25' x 25' S/S	Yellow trumpet-shaped flowers March to April, appear before the leaves emerge. Leaves and seed pods covered with brown fuzz. Slow growth if poor drainage.
Western sycamore	Platanus racemosa	C,L,S	11, 18-24	I	Н/М	D	30-8-' x 20-60' T/W	Native to stream sides and can- yons. Drought tolerant with age. Fuss on leaves can irritate eyes, skin and mucus membranes. Needs shade and water in Region 11.

FINALIZE YOUR PLAN **Getting Permission**

Once you have chosen the trees for your site, it is time to finalize your plan. Whether you are interested in planting trees along your neighborhood streets, 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.

TREEPEOPLE MENTOR

A TreePeople Mentor is available to assist your group through this process and to help avoid any roadblocks.

Finalize Your Plan

- Using a copy of your site map, indicate where the tree(s) will be planted.
- Create a key for your plan that indicates the type of tree(s) to be planted.

Property Owner / School Principal Permission

A Project Information Sheet is provided in the Resource section on page 38. 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.

Take into consideration that, in some situations. the permit process make take 6 weeks or more. A TreePeople Mentor can help gauge timing.

PERMIT TIMING



Permits & Final Approval

In some situations you will need to obtain a permit for your tree planting project. Work with a TreePeople Mentor, if necessary, to get a packet of instructions, forms, and samplers for obtaining a permit/final approval from the following:

Los Angeles City Streets

All street tree plantings require a no-fee tree planting permit issued by Urban Forestry Division (UFD).

Los Angeles Unified School District

Other than approval from the school's principal, approval must be obtained from the school's Complex Project Manager (CPM). This includes a site visit, site plan and project scope of work.

Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks

A Request to Plant Trees must be submitted before work can begin on any Recreation and Parks property.

PREPARE FOR YOUR EVENT

Timeline and Supplies

Once you have permission, then it is time to prepare for your event. This involves creating a plan for event day and ensuring you have all the supplies you need.

Create a Timeline

Create a timeline for the event and assign tasks as necessary. The following are some planting event guidelines:

Before the tree planting

- Unload tools and supplies
- · Set out water and refreshments
- · Set up sign-in table and name tags
- · Distribute trees and supplies to each planting location
- Dig demonstration hole.

During the tree planting

- Conduct an opening ceremony
- Conduct a planting demonstration
- Plant the trees
- Mulch and water the trees

After the tree planting

- Gather up and load the tools
- Clean the area
- Eat and celebrate!

Gather Your Supplies

Trees

- Trees from TreePeople
 - A limited amount of trees and species are sometimes available at no cost from TreePeople. Check with a TreePeople mentor about availability.
- Trees from Million Trees LA
 - If your site is within the City of Los Angeles, a limited number of trees are available at no cost through the Million Trees LA program.
 - Work with a TreePeople mentor to arrange for trees.

EVENT PLANNING

Things to consider:

- Volunteers: Depending on the number of trees to be planted, you may need extra help.
- Publicity: Who should know about your event?
- Refreshments: It is important to drink water during the planting. It is also nice to celebrate afterwards with food.
- Water: Where is your source of water? The trees will need water after they are planted and for continued care.
- Opening Ceremony: An important way to start the event, recognize and thank people, and share why you are planting trees.
- Documentation: before, during and after the event and share what you have done on our Facebook site, and more.



MATERIALS

- Tree(s)
- Stakes
- Ties
- Gloves
- Shovels
- · Stake Pounder
- Hammer
- Nails
- Mulch
- · Water buckets
- Hose
- Water key

Trees from a local nursery

 Local nurseries carry a variety of trees. For a list of nurseries check the Resource section on page 46. Check with a TreePeople mentor about potentially purchasing your tree(s) at wholesale.

Tools

- If your group needs to borrow tools, check the Resource section on page 47 for how to check out tools from TreePeople.
- Check the list on the left for the tools needed for a tree planting.

Mulch

Using mulch around the basin of the tree after it is planted, is an important step. Different options are available for getting mulch for free.

• Check the Resources section on page 47 for where to get mulch.

Stakes and Ties

Each tree will need at least two stakes and ties.

- Check the Resource section on page 47 for how to purchase them from TreePeople.
- · When receiving trees from Million Trees LA, stakes and ties are included.

Water

Locate the closest water source for watering the trees.

- Check with a Facilities Manager for the site
- Check if a water key is needed.

TreePeople Sign-in sheets and Outreach Materials

- TreePeople sign-in sheets are required to ensure that everyone involved in the event is covered under TreePeople insurance.
- TreePeople outreach materials include brochures, stickers and fliers of upcoming events.



PLANT YOUR TREES

Tree Planting Steps

How to Plant a Tree

1. Clear the area

- If planting in dirt, clear the area of weeds.
- If planting in a grass area, remove the sod in sections and set it aside, for use when building a berm.

2. Dig a hole

 Measure the height of the root ball and dig a hole as deep as the height of the root ball, and two to three times the width.

3. Remove the container from the tree and place it in the hole

- Set the container next to the hole, lean the tree away from the hole and hit the sides of the container to loosen the root ball from the sides of the container.
- With the tree on its side, pull the container off.
 - Pull the container off the tree, do not pull the tree out of the container.
 - Do not leave the root ball exposed to sun and air for too long, or the roots will dry out.
- · Place the tree into the hole.
 - Turn the tree so that it is oriented and centered.
 - Consider which way branches will grow, and if this will interfere with buildings, crosswalks, or streets.
 - If the tree is standing crooked in the hole, tilt the root ball and add soil underneath so that the tree will level out.
- The top of the root ball should be level or 1" above ground.

4. Massage the root ball

- Massage the root ball on all sides, including the bottom, so roots are loose and ready to grow out horizontally.
 - Prune any circling roots back to the point at which they turn. Or if they are flexible, pull them straight and pack soil around them.

5. Backfill around the root ball

- Tamp the soil as you backfill.
 - Using a heel or the handle end of a shovel, press down firmly to collapse any large air pockets in the soil.
- When backfilling is complete, the trunk flare should be at the grade
 of the soil or 1" above.

HOW-TO VIDEOS

Watch the following video together to see how to plant a tree properly.

How To Plant A Tree: http://www.treepeople .org/how-plant-tree











6. Build a watering berm (a low ring of dirt)

- Build the berm about 6 inches high, outside the root ball perimeter.
- In a grassy area, use the sod pieces to help create the berm.
 - Place the sod pieces grass-side down a couple inches from the root ball. Pack dirt against the sod pieces.

7. Remove nursery stake

- The nursery stake is the stake tied against the trunk in the nursery container.
- Remove the nursery stake and fill the resulting hole with soil.

8. Install wooden stakes

- Place the wooden stakes in the ground on either side of the tree outside of the root ball.
- If the tree is leaning in one direction, position the stakes to tie the tree in a way that it will stand straight.
- Before installing the stakes, gently pull the tree out of the way to avoid damaging it.
- Use a stake pounder to secure the stakes. Pound the stake until it is secure and cannot be easily moved.
- Carefully remove the stake pounder.

9. Place the rubber ties

- The tree should be able to move 2-3 inches after the ties are placed.
- Place the rubber ties in a figure 8 in the location that best supports the
 - If the tree is leaning in one direction or is top heavy, the tie position will need to be adjusted accordingly to properly support the tree.
- Secure the ties to the stake with a nail.
 - Drive the nail through the loop where the tie is pulled through so that it secures both ends of the tie to the stake.

10. Water the tree

- Slowly water the tree with a hose or bucket.
 - Pour the water onto the back of a shovel or hand.
- · Give the tree 15-20 gallons of water.
- Check to ensure there are no leaks in the berm. Patch up any spots where water is escaping.

11. Mulch

- Cover the entire planting area with mulch to a depth of 3 4 inches.
 - Push the mulch 2 inches away from the base of the trunk.

12. Name the tree and thank everyone who helped!

13. Clean up the planting area

• Finish by cleaning up the site and taking tools to the proper location.

MAINTAIN YOUR TREES

Tree Care

Ongoing Tree Care for New Trees

New trees will need care for up to 5 years, until they are established. Follow the general guidelines below and the more in-depth guidelines provided in this Toolkit.

1. Water the trees.

Improper watering is the main reason young trees fail in an urban environment. The most important part of maintenance is a properly planned and implemented watering schedule.

- · Trees need periodic deep watering.
- Trees need more water in hot summer months.
- If the soil is wet, don't water.
- 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
- When watering, give the tree 15 gallons (3 buckets) of water.

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.

TREE CARE EVENT

Use the Caring For Trees Project Toolkit to plan a Tree Care event 3 - 6 months after the planting!

A great way to continue the work and invite others to get involved.



CREATE A LOG IN ID FOR TREEMAPLA

- Go to https://www. opentreemap.org/ latreemap
- Click on "Sign Up" in the upper right corner.
- Fill out the information to generate Log In information.
- For Username and Organization, use the name of the classroom, EcoClub or other name for the group.



MAKE YOUR TREES COUNT! Mapping Trees on TreeMapLA.org

To increase the awareness of trees in Los Angeles, TreePeople and a collaboration of nonprofits, local government and businesses has created TreeMapLA. This powerful tree mapping tool generates specific environmental and economic benefits that will help us manage the well-being of our region's urban forest.

Register on TreeMapLA.org

Choose a User Name and Password for your group. You can do this by either:

- Downloading the free TreeMapLA mobile app for Android or iPhone
- Logging into www.TreeMapLA.org.

Collect Data

Do the following to capture information about your trees.

- 1. Determine the species of your trees.
 - Learn how to determine tree species by familiarizing the group with the following website:
 - urbantreekey.calpoly.edu
- 2. Measure the diameter and height of your trees.
 - Learn the guidelines for measuring tree diameter, and measuring tree height by watching the following videos:
 - How to Measure and Map a Tree: http://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=P8b8D9aNwD4
 - How to Measure Tree Height: http://youtube/BM1yaP52Zql

Enter Data And Generate Benefits

Input the data into TreeMapLA and generate tree benefits by doing the following:

- Go to https://www.opentreemap.org/latreemap
 - Log In for the class.
 - Click on "Add A Tree".
 - Input the sites's address in "Search by Location" in the upper right.

- Click on "Satellite" in the upper right corner of the map.
- Set the trees location by placing the tree symbol on the map.
- Click "Next" in lower right corner.
- Input tree species, diameter and height. Then, click "Next".
- Check "Add Another Tree With New Details" to continue adding trees. Click "Done" each time to continue.
- Once complete, check "I'm Done!" and click "Done".
- To view tree benefits, click on one of the trees. The benefits and the economic savings for the tree will appear to the right.



SHARE WHAT YOU DID Let Us Know About Your Project!

Projects like this serve as an inspiration to others, and count toward TreePeople's goal of transforming our city into a safe and sustainable environment! There are a variety of ways to share what you did.

Social Media

Share photos and videos on the Project Toolkit Facebook Group. If your group has not been invited to join, contact youthleadership@treepeople. org. See page 3 for other ways to share.

Final Report

Send an email to youthleadership@treepeople.org and tell us:

- 1. What is the name of your school/Eco club?
- 2. What are the names of the students who participated?
- 3. What project did you complete?
- 4. How many trees were planted?
- 5. Where were the trees planted?
- 6. Are you interested in another Project Toolkit?

We would love photos and/or videos of the project too!



RESOURCES

Glossary

accumulate: Aquire an increasing number or quanitity of.

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

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

aquifer: An 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. It has the greatest water and nutrient-holding capacity.

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.

coal: A material used as a fuel, formed from fossilized plants.

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 looses 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 gases such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane 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 those composed of concrete, brick and stone. It includes driveways, patios and sidewalks.

impervious: Presenting a barrier to the passage of water.

kilowatt: One thousand watts of electrical power.



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: The 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.

soil texture test: A test, done by hand, that determines soil type.

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

Sunset climate zones: Twenty-four different climate zones described in the Sunset Western Garden Book. The Los Angeles area has zones 18 to 24.

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.



Tree/Wholesale Nurseries

A.Y. Nursery 10115 Garfield Ave. (951) 780-2444 South Gate, CA 90280 (951) 780-3050 fax Contact: Salvador Performance Nursery 2500 Manhattan Beach Blvd. (310) 371-5554 Redondo Beach, CA 90278 (310) 947-5398 cell Contact: Jesse Marquez Boething Treeland Farms 23475 Long Valley Rd. (818) 883-1222 Woodland Hills, CA 91367 (818) 712-6979 fax Contact: Mark Green Thumb 7659 Topanga Cyn. Blvd. (818) 348-9266 Canoga Park, CA 91304 (818) 348-7699 fax Contact: Rafael Valley Crest Tree Co. 13745 Sayre St. (805) 524-3939 Sylmar, CA 91342 (805) 524-4354 fax Contact: Bill Long Norman's Nursery 8665 E Duarte Rd. (626) 237-0622 San Gabriel, CA 91775 (626) 237-0669 fax Contact: Gregg Ream Sakaida Nursery 8626 E. Grand Ave. (626) 285-9981 Rosemead, CA 91770 (626) 285-0870 fax Contact: Mike Mejia's Nursery Inc. 2100 Greenwood Ave. (323) 727-2821 Monterey Park, CA 91754 (323) 727-1100 fax Contact: Eddie Mejia

NATIVE PLANT NURSERIES

Theodore Payne Fndn. 10459 Tuxford St. Sun Valley, CA 91352 www.theodorepayne.org

Tree of Life Nursery 33201 Ortega Hwy. San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675 http://treeoflifenursery. com

Las Pilitas

8331 Nelson Way Escondido, CA 92026 http://laspilitas.com

Matilija

8225 Waters Rd. Moorpark, CA 93021 www.matilijanursery.com

El Nativo Growers 200 S. Peckham Rd. Azusa, CA 91702 http://elnativogrowers. com

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden 1500 N. College Ave. Claremont, CA 91711 www.rsbg.org

Grow Native Nursery 100 Davis Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90049 www.rsabg.org/grownative-nursery



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 vards



Tools

If you plan to borrow tools from TreePeople:

- Please try to schedule 2-3 months in advance.
- TreePeople tools are lent out depending on availability.
- Work with a TreePeople Mentor to reserve and pick-up tools.

For an LAUSD school site: (213) 241-1000

Mulch

DO NOT PAY for mulch! Many free options exist:

- LAUSD
 - Contact Mahmud Shieikh-Ali at Mahmud.shiekh-ali@lausd.net
- · Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks
 - Work with a TreePeople mentor to arrange for mulch.
- 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 tree.
 - They can deliver it to your site.
 - For a small amount, work with a TreePeople mentor to arrange for mulch from TreePeople/Coldwater Canyon Park.

Stakes and Ties

- LAUSD requires 8' stakes
- · LA County requirements will vary depending on the city you are in
 - Example: Inglewood requires 10' stakes for street trees
- TreePeople offers untreated stakes available for purchase.
 - You must pick stakes up from the TreePeople offices in Coldwater Canyon Park.
 - Payment must be made at the time of pick up.
- Costs:
 - 10' stakes are \$4.25/stake
 - 8' stakes are \$1.58/stake
 - Tree ties are \$0.36 per tie
- To make a purchase send a request to: Forestry@treepeople.org



Project Information Sheet

Who We Are

TreePeople is an environmental nonprofit that unites the power of tree, 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 has a formal partnership to assist with greening projects and is well-versed in the procedures for obtaining permission at the District level.

Name	me of TreePeople Mentor:	
Emai	ail:	Phone:
	Tree Planting Project The group has assessed the site as species are included.	nd identified locations for trees. A site map and suggested tree
Name	me of Group:	
Grou	oup Contact:	



TreePeople

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