

Recommended Trees for Northern Indiana

Small Trees - Zone 1 Less than 25 feet	Medium Trees - Zone 2 25-50 feet	Large Trees - Zone 3 Greater than 50 feet
---	-------------------------------------	--

Flowering Crabapple	Honey Locust	Sugar Maple
Flowering Dogwood	River Birch	Red Maple
Japanese Tree Lilac	Norway Maple	Red Oak
Hawthorne	Crimson King Maple	Burr Oak
Hedge Maple	Little Leaf Linden	Shingle Oak
Redbud	Colorado Spruce	White Pine
Serviceberry	Ironwood	Sweet Gum
Eastern Red Cedar	Yellowwood	Green Ash
	Flowering Pear	White Ash

Trees to Avoid

Silver Maple	Siberian (Chinese Elm)	Hemlock
Weeping Willow	Scotch Pine	White Fir
Lombardy Poplar	Silver Poplar	Norway Spruce
		Colorado Spruce
		Bald Cypress

Natural Target Pruning

Correct pruning is the best thing you can do for your tree.

Here are the guidelines:
When removing large limbs, use the double cut method.

1. Make cut (A) from bottom of branch away from the trunk as shown in the diagram.
2. Make cut (B) on the top of the limb as shown.
3. Cut (C) should be made from underneath near the trunk to prevent bark ripping. The cuts should be just outside the collar leaving the branch collar intact.
4. Cut (D) completes removal.

Do Not:

- Make flush cuts behind the branch collar
- Leave living or dead stubs
- Paint cuts

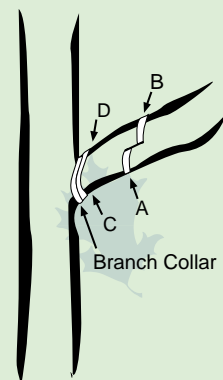
Pruning Tips:

Prune flowering trees just after they flower. Pruning before flowering removes flower buds.

Prune maples and birch in mid-summer.

Prune dead or dying branches anytime.

Use sharp tools! Make clean cuts! Be careful with all tools! Safety first!



A NiSource Company



Selecting the right Tree

Choosing the right place



A NiSource Company

The award-winning Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO), through the special programs and efforts of its Forestry Operations department, is one of a few utilities in the nation consistently honored by the National Arbor Day Foundation as a TREE LINE USA Utility.

All utilities are required to trim trees away from overhead power lines. The TREE LINE USA™ award recognizes NIPSCO for the professionalism and environmental stewardship demonstrated in accomplishing this goal.



NIPSCO's Tree Planting Partnership Program is dedicated to educating the public about the importance of "planting the right tree in the right place." It also teaches the value and benefits of trees and seeks to demonstrate that trees and power lines can co-exist in harmony.

NIPSCO regularly provides funding to community tree-planting projects in northern Indiana. If you have questions about NIPSCO's Forestry Operations department, Call 1-800-422-6199.

The beauty and benefit of trees.

Trees not only add beauty and character to their surroundings, they are also beneficial to the environment.

Trees absorb carbon dioxide and convert these harmful gases into oxygen. Trees can produce edible fruits and nuts and serve as wildlife habitats.

Trees can also help you save on your energy costs. For example, trees planted to the south and southwest of your home will help shade your house. Evergreens planted to the north and northwest can provide a barrier to the bitter cold of winter winds.

Choosing the right tree is a very important decision. Planting it in the right place is an investment in your property. Always decide in advance what you would like your tree to do for you, and always consider the height and spread of the tree once it reaches maturity.



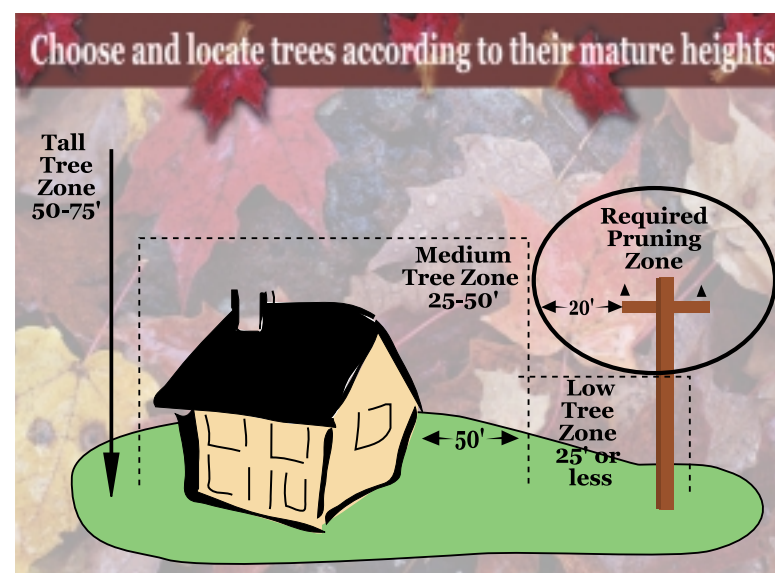
Selecting the right tree Choosing the right place

Choosing the right location for your tree.

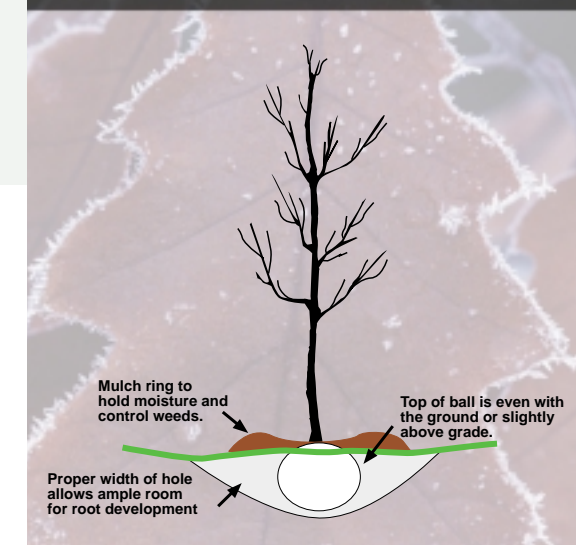
Planning is the key to successfully selecting and planting a tree. Without planning, disappointments and serious problems may arise.

Take these steps to ensure proper location:

1. Sketch your yard. Account for all structures, above-ground and below-ground utilities, and existing plants.
2. Mark the area for planting. This will help you determine the available space once your tree reaches maturity. Never plant large-growing trees in confined areas or near overhead utility wires.
3. Determine the tree's purpose. Do you want shade, framing, accent, color, screening, energy conservation, wildlife habitat or something else? Keep in mind the type of tree and its foliage.
4. Plant the right tree in the right place. Consult your local nursery, extension service or library to assist you in determining the type of tree to plant and its most appropriate location.



Proper Tree Planting



Selecting and planting your tree.

Trees come in many varieties: tall, short, narrow and wide. Some require full sunlight while others require partial shade. Careful selection requires looking for a tree with a strong main trunk that is well suited to the climate and soil conditions. Before you begin digging, locate any underground wiring. Contact the Indiana Underground Plant Protection service at 1-800-382-5544 before you dig. Follow these steps when planting:

- Dig the hole to the same depth as the root ball of your tree. Make the hole twice as large as the root ball of your tree so the roots can push through the soil as they develop.
- If your tree came in a container, remove it and gently spread the roots that may be curled. If your tree is in burlap or a wire basket, plant it as is. Do, however, remove or cut any rope, twine or wire that is around the trunk of the tree.
- Place the tree in the hole by lifting the tree by its root ball, not its trunk. This avoids damage to tender feeder roots. The top of the soil ball should be even with or slightly higher than surrounding soil.
- Backfill the hole with the original dirt, occasionally watering to help settle the soil.
- Break up any large masses of dirt and remove any clumps of sod. You may mix slow-release fertilizer granules with the soil.
- Spread 3-4 inches of organic mulch around the base of the tree. This allows the soil to retain moisture and protects the trunk from lawn mower and weed-eater damage.
- Water the tree thoroughly at least once each week, but avoid overwatering. Slow, soaking watering ensures good saturation without depriving the roots of air for extended periods.
- Staking the tree is not necessary unless the tree is very large or planted on an exposed, windy site. If stakes are used, remove them one year after planting.