

TREE LOVERS!!!

This early Spring we will be planting indigenous, drought tolerant trees with good canopy spread, in our common areas.

This will only happen if residents are willing and able to water these trees until they are established.

Once our trees begin to be established, their shade effect will protect all of the agave, cacti, bushes and wildflowers from summers heat and drought and allow to flourish!!!

Pueblo Villas can indeed become a more beautiful Sonoran Desert Oasis.

Let's do this together!

Here are the facts on watering and a list of trees that we will be planting. Please let us know if you are willing and able to water!

Please email your interest to Jim Blake at Copper Rose jimb@copperrosellc.com for fastest response) or

call 520-370-5222 and tell him you are interested in sponsoring a tree. HOA will purchase the tree.

Thank you!

Basic Watering Guide

To irrigate to a depth of 3 feet apply: 3 inches of water to our Sandy Loam soil.

Where to Irrigate- Initially, apply the water to the root-ball and as roots mature the water should be applied out at the dripline. Most of a plant's water-absorbing roots spread 1 1/2 to 3 times as wide as the plant's canopy and are within one foot of the soil surface. Most of the water is absorbed near the canopy drip line or further away from the trunk.

How Fast to Apply Water- Apply water only as quickly as it can be absorbed by the soil. Water is heavy, and filling a deep basin may compact the soil, inhibiting oxygen to the roots.

Additional Irrigation Tips

1. Apply the same amount of water in summer and winter to all trees and shrubs, **but less frequently during winter** (includes natives and drought tolerant plants).
2. Use mulch to reduce water evaporation. Three to four inches of plant based mulch under the plant's canopy will keep soil cool, reduce water loss, and discourage weeds.

General Frequency for young trees: water early morning or late evening to reduce water loss from evaporation.

Water Every 3 days for the 1st 2weeks after planting. Then:

2-3x per week summer months, 1-2x per month winter months. Maintain this schedule 1-2 years. Afterwards 1-2x per **week** summer months with no rain; 1x **month** winter month with no rain.

Increase summer watering if observe heat stress-curling of leaves, dropping of leaves.

April 19, 2011

<https://extension.arizona.edu>



Sweet Acacia (*Acacia Farnesiana*)

A fast-growing evergreen tree reaching 35 feet tall & wide but generally smaller in most desert soils. Naturally multi-stemmed but can be pruned to a single trunk. Sweet smelling, yellow flowers in late winter & spring. Excellent shade or patio tree with lush appearance. Adds nitrogen to the soil. Tough & tolerates drought. **MAINTENANCE:** Periodic deep watering. Must be pruned to achieve single trunk.



Catclaw Acacia (*Acacia Greggii*) [This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is

A long-lived shrub or small tree, with a slow to moderate growth. Reaches 10 to 25 feet high with a wide, spreading canopy. Can be pruned into an attractive single or multi trunked tree. Winter-deciduous gray-green leaves; small and finely-divided leaves producing moderate shade. Fragrant creamy flowers in April and May, Very drought and cold tolerant Effective screen or barrier. Attractive to birds and other wildlife a Excellent for honey production. MATNTENANCE:. Growth rate is improved with deep soil and ample water, but no supplemental water needed once established.



Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*)

A moderate to fast growing multistemmed tree up to 30 feet tall] with an open and spreading growth habit. Thornless branches with winter deciduous leaves that cast light/moderate shade in summer. Showy pink/purple flower clusters in May and June & throughout the summer that attract hummingbirds. The flowers grow on new wood, so light pruning can stimulate more blossoms.



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Desert Ironwood (*Olneya tesota*) . -Picture depicts tree in bloom-

A long-lived (up to 500 years) nearly evergreen Tree, growing 30 ft tall and wide, with a slow to moderate growth. Lush, dense gray green foliage persists year round. Dramatic pink, pea, like flowers appear in May and again with summer rains. Excellent choice as a focal point tree or as a large screen for hot arid sites. Provides excellent habitat for both wildlife and the establishment of other plant species as an important "nurse tree" providing needed shade for saguaro seedlings and other native plants. Adds nutrients to the soil. Provides food for wildlife. MAINTENANCE: No water required once trees are established, but grows faster and looks better with infrequent deep watering.



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Western Honey Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*)

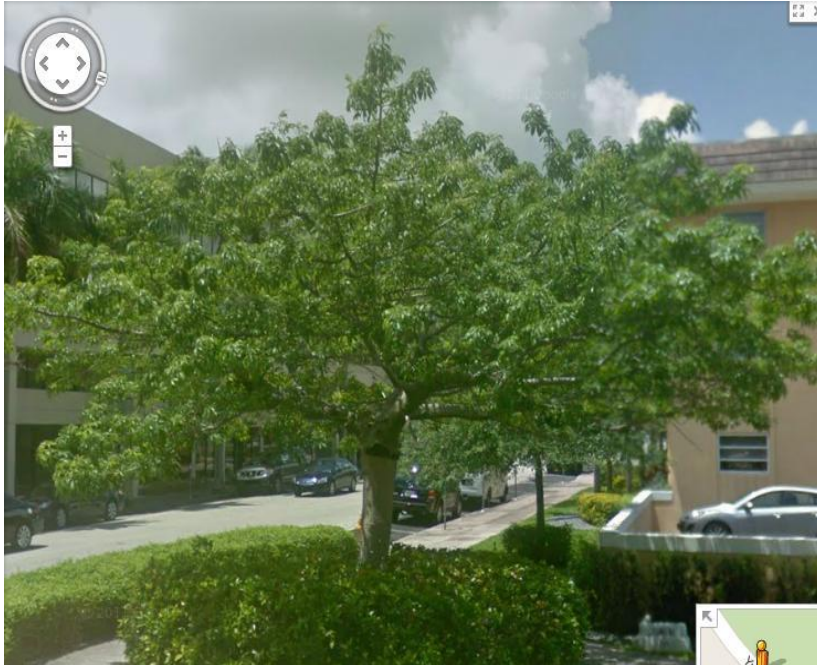
A small to medium size tree 15 to 30 ft tall and wide with moderate growth rate. Produces fragrant yellow flowers in late spring. An ideal shade tree with attractive bright green foliage. Provides food for birds, mammals, and bees. All mesquites are nitrogen fixing; making nitrogen available in the soil for other plants through special nodes on their roots. This variety is a native to Chihuahuan desert but is becoming established throughout the Sonoran desert. **MAINTENANCE:** Mesquites are winter deciduous. Be sure to walk deeply through its first summer so tap root will go deep and anchor the tree. After established, should only need supplemental watering in hot summers with little rain.



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Velvet Mesquite(*Prosopis velutina*)

A medium sized tree up to 40 feet tall and wide with loose spreading crown. Fast to moderate growth rate. Produces fragrant yellow flowers in April and again after summer rains. Excellent shade tree but needs a fair amount of room due to horizontal branching. Provides food for wildlife and honeybees. MAINTENANCE: Deep-water for faster growth, to develop the tap root and encourage height when first planted. Deep irrigation is not as important when trees mature.



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Blue Palo Verde (Parkinsonia Florida)

Blue palo Verde is a short-lived (less than 90 years), fast growing. naturally multi stemmed tree 25 feet tall and wide. This tree needs a fair amount of room when mature. Has a tendency to self-prune when stressed; provides shade even when leaves fall in response to drought! Tree is deciduous. Produces yellow flowers briefly in late March -early April; the seed pods are food for birds and mammals. MAINTENENCE: Requires little additional water, but regular watering will produce moderate growth rate-.This tree needs a fair amount of space when mature. Prune during the warm season; this tree does not take well to winter pruning.



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Southern Live oak (*Quercus arizonica*)

This tree is slow growing (12 inches per year) but will reach up to 60 feet with a spreading crown that provides fantastic shade. The tap root does not interfere with underground utilities. Its leaves are evergreen. It is highly heat and drought tolerant. It produces acorns that are food for birds and mammals.