

WATER-SAVING TREE



More than half of residential water use comes from outdoor use. Well-planned landscapes help conserve water by improving soil properties, planting low-water use plants, and maintaining efficient irrigation or sprinkler systems.

Water-Saving Trees

Little Thompson Water District recommends planting trees due to their many benefits. These include shade for your home, reducing noise pollution, reducing heating and cooling costs (by providing protection from the sun and wind, trees can reduce energy costs by as much as 30 percent), and reducing water evaporation and preserving winter moisture.

Finding Water-Saving Trees

Your landscape contractor, local garden nursery, or home and garden store can help you identify the best water-saving trees for the local climate. Colorado State University Extension provides a list of xeric trees through which can be found by visiting <https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/yard-garden/xeriscaping-trees-and-shrubs-7-229/>.

Tips for planting a tree

- Dig a hole 2-3 times the diameter of the root ball of the tree being planted and no deeper than the root ball
- Backfill the hole with the original soil
- Optimal periods for planting trees in Colorado are spring (March 15 to June 15) and fall (Sept. 1 to Oct. 15), when outdoor temperatures are not so extreme

More tips can be found at Colorado State Forest Service Selecting, Planting, and Caring for Trees.

Water-Saving Tree Rebate for All LTWD Customers!

If you are an LTWD customer, you may be eligible for a rebate of up to \$150. Please download the rebate application on our website at littlethompsonwd.colorado.gov/conservation-programs or contact us at 970-532-2096.



Little Thompson Water District

For more information, visit our website at littlethompsonwd.colorado.gov/conservation





Little Thompson Water District

APPLICATION FOR UP TO \$150 WATER-SAVING TREE REBATE

Please consult your landscape contractor, local garden nursery, or home and garden store to help you identify the best low water use plants. Only one water-saving tree rebate allowed per address. If you have questions, please call our office at 970-532-2096.

Required to receive rebate up to \$150 (excludes sales tax and delivery fees):

- Purchase water-saving tree from a nursery or garden center
- Tree must be planted next to or in a grassy area so tree shade can help keep ground surface cooler and help with evaporation of water as the tree matures
- Attach **detailed, itemized** receipt to this form clearly showing the name and cost of water-saving tree purchase
- Attach before and after photos of planted water-saving tree
- Download the Eye On Water App and provide the water usage from the 5th of the previous month

Page 2 of this document shows a list of water-saving trees!

Please provide the following information: Account number: _____

Name _____

Address _____

Subdivision _____

Water Usage from Last Month (Eye On Water) _____ gallons

Tree Name	Cost

*Add extra sheet if more trees need to be listed.

Please sign and date this application to certify that you meet the eligibility requirements for the Water-Saving Tree Rebate Program:

(Signature)

(Phone number)

(Email)

Little Thompson Water District Staff Use Only

Date Received: _____ By: _____

Date Approved: _____ By: _____



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Table 1: Large trees for xeriscapes.

Plant name	Height/ Spread (ft)	Growth Rate	Comments
<i>Acer negundo</i> Boxelder	40 x 30	F	Fast growing shade tree for harsh sites. ‘Sensation’ is a seedless male tree that doesn’t attract boxelder bugs, yellow to red-orange fall color.
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Western catalpa	50 x 35	M	Large, heart-shaped leaves with fragrant white flowers in June followed by long, thin seed pods.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Common hackberry	45 x 45	M	Irregular habit when young maturing to rounded crown. Distinctive knobby bark. Trees shed leaves during drought. Red-purple berries.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i> Thornless honeylocust	35 to 55 x 25 to 45	M	Many varieties available that vary in size. Thornless and many varieties podless. Fine textured foliage turns yellow in fall.
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> Kentucky coffeetree	55 x 35	S	Large compound leaves. Females bear seedpods that remain on trees through winter. Ridged bark, stout branches and coarse winter texture.
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> Rocky Mountain juniper	30 x 15	S	Native evergreen with blue-green foliage. Berry-like cones that are dark blue in the second year. Prefers full sun. Many varieties.
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> Goldenrain tree	30 x 30	M	Compound leaves emerge red turn to green. Yellow clusters of flowers in summer are followed by lantern-like fruit.
<i>Pinus aristata</i> Bristlecone pine	35 x 20	S	Native evergreen with dark pine green needles bearing white flecks.
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Ponderosa pine	60 x 30	M	Native evergreen with long, yellow-green needles in clusters of 2 or 3. Plate-like bark is cinnamon to dark brown.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur oak	70 x 60	M	Fiddle-shaped leaves borne on stout, corky-ridged branches. Adapts to alkaline soils. Distinctive fringed acorns.
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Purple Robe’ locust	35 x 25	M	Compound leaves emerge with purple tint. Dark purple fragrant flowers in May to June. Very susceptible to locust borer.

Table 2: Small trees for xeriscapes.

Plant name	Height Spread (ft)	Growth Rate	Comments
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i> Bigtooth maple (Wasatch maple)	25 x 25	S	Small tree or large shrub. Tolerant of dry and alkaline soils. Dark green leaves turn red-yellow fall color.
<i>Acer tataricum</i> Tatarian maple	20 x 20	M	Single or multi-stemmed tree. Pink to red winged seeds in summer with yellow fall color. Tolerates alkaline soils. ‘Hot Wings’ is a newer variety with distinctive red fruits and reddish fall color.
<i>Crataegus ambigua</i> Russian hawthorn	20 x 15	M	Lightly thorned tree with finely-cut, glossy green leaves. Clusters of white flowers followed by bright red fruits.
<i>Crataegus crus-galli inermis</i> Thornless cockspur hawthorn	15 x 15	M	Thornless horizontal branches bear glossy leaves, white flowers, and persistent red fruit.
<i>Pinus edulis</i> , Pinyon pine	25 x 15	S-M	Native, bushy evergreen with gray-green, stiff needles. Bares small, rounded cones with edible seeds.
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> Apricot	20 x 20	M	Glossy, heart-shaped leaves cover a broad, spreading tree. Early, white-pink blossoms, rarely bares fruit due to spring frosts.
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i> Ussurian pear	25 x 20	M	White flower clusters produced before dark green leaves that turn yellow in fall. ‘Prairie Gem’ is a dense tree with an upright, oval form and strong branching.
<i>Quercus gambelii</i> Gambel oak	20 x 12	M	Native large shrub or small tree with irregular spreading branches dark green leaves and tan acorns.