

Boulevards

Boulevards are sections of city-owned property along roadways that allow space for important infrastructure such as city sidewalks, boulevard trees, fire hydrants and underground utilities.

There is a boulevard adjacent to every property in Moose Jaw. Boulevards can measure between 0.3 and 8.5 m (1 to 28 ft) from the curb face, depending on the block. Boulevards can be between the curb and the sidewalk, back of the sidewalk, or back of the curb. Corner properties have boulevards along both streets.

For more information on boulevards, please visit moosejaw.ca/boulevards.

Boulevard Trees

The City of Moose Jaw is fortunate to have many mature boulevard trees. These trees greatly enhance the community landscape. The City has made a large investment in this urban forest and the Parks and Recreation Department work crews are responsible for the care and maintenance of these valuable assets. The public plays an important role in providing up to date information. If you see a boulevard tree that needs maintenance, please submit a request by clicking "Report an Issue" on the City of Moose Jaw app or at moosejaw.ca.

Placing Your New Tree

Ensure you have located all utilities prior to planting your tree. Plant trees at least

- 1.5 m (5 ft) from any sidewalk, driveway or curb;
- 3 m (10 ft) from water/sewer lines, power lines, and other utilities;
- 5 m (16 ft) from other trees;
- 7 m (23 ft) from street corners.



Be sure to plant your tree on the city-owned boulevard adjacent to your property. Call 306.694.4439 if you are unsure of your boulevard measurement.

Contact Us

Parks and Recreation Department
4th Floor City Hall
228 Main Street North, Moose Jaw
Telephone: 306.694.4439
Email: recreation@moosejaw.ca

Caring for New Boulevard Trees



CITY OF
MOOSE JAW
SASKATCHEWAN

Caring for Your New Boulevard Tree

When you receive your tree from the City you accept responsibility for planting and watering it for the first 3 years.

Planting Your Tree

- Dig a hole twice as wide and the same depth as the container.
- Carefully lay the tree on its side and place pressure on the sides of the pot to loosen the root ball. Gently remove the tree from the pot.
- Loosen roots to ensure no roots are forming a complete circle around the root ball. It may be necessary to cut some roots with a sharp knife.
- Plant the tree so the top of the root ball is flush with the top of the hole.
- Fill the hole with soil. Pack down the soil around the root ball with your heel. Do not add soil, sod or grass seed on top of the root ball.
- Make a ridge of soil around the root ball to help direct water to the roots.
- Water the tree with 20 gal of water.
- Place mulch over the disturbed soil. Keep mulch 10 cm away from the trunk.

Fertilizing

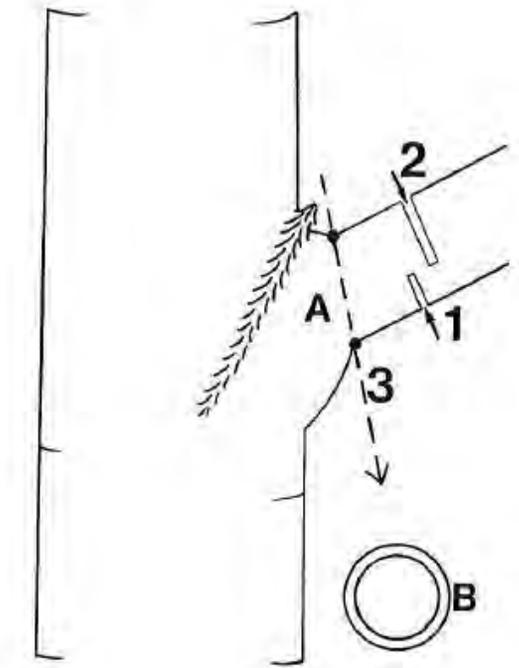
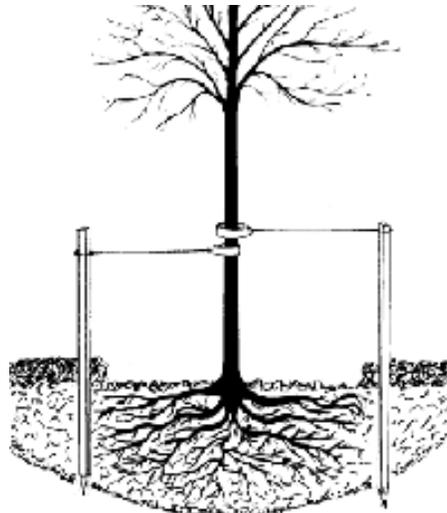
High phosphorous fertilizer, such as bone meal, is recommended at planting time. Nitrogen fertilizer can be applied in the second spring. Do not apply fertilizer directly to roots. Always follow label directions when applying fertilizer – too much can kill your tree.

Watering

Water trees immediately after planting with 20 gal (90 L) of water. Water your tree slowly to allow the water to soak deep into the soil. Generally, trees should be watered weekly for the first year. In the second and third years, water twice a month in spring and summer. The type of soil you have will dictate how much water is required. Sandy soil requires more watering than clayey soil. Check to make sure the soil is damp to at least 6 inches deep after watering. Water your tree once after temperatures fall below freezing to improve winter survival.

Staking

Staking is only required for tall trees which may not stay vertical on their own. Stake ties should be wide and soft to prevent bark damage, such as old garden hose. The tree should still be able to move slightly. Stakes should be removed after two growing seasons. Remove any stakes tied tightly to the tree trunk immediately.



Pruning

You may need to prune at planting to promote a strong structure in the tree. Remove any dead, damaged, diseased, or rubbing branches. Remove water sprouts from the trunk and main branches and suckers from the trunk base or roots. First make cuts as shown by arrows 1 and 2. Make a final cut at 3, as close to the outside of the branch collar (A) as possible without cutting into it. A circle of callus will form around correct cuts (B). Prune as little as possible – over pruning is a common problem. After three years the Parks and Recreation Department will maintain your boulevard tree.