

## Trees Across Arvada

### Description of Trees for April 2012

Trees are listed in categories of large/medium and small, the alphabetically by English name.

**Drought Tolerance:** All newly transplanted trees require careful watering in all seasons. Our dry winters are very hard on trees. In winter, trees need to be watered every six weeks if ground is not frozen or covered with snow. Once established (3-4 years after planting), all 2012 trees are low to moderately low water demand trees.

**Growth Rates** are not given because they are somewhat site specific, depending on local soil fertility/texture, watering and other factors. Generally, none of the trees offered are "fast growing" because most "fast growers" have soft wood with weaker branches that are more likely to break in early fall and late spring snowstorms.

#### **Bare Root (BR) or Balled & Burlaped (B & B) Trees?**

Bare Root (BR) trees are dormant upon arrival, and must be planted immediately so the roots do not dry out. BR trees may seem more vulnerable, but if handled correctly, have as good or better chance of survival than the Balled & Burlaped (B&B) trees. B&B trees lose much more of their root system when dug for transplanting than BR trees.

**Height and width of trees** are estimated and adjusted for our area, and, therefore, may differ from figures given in resource books based on other areas.

For additional tree information visit CSU Extension website at [www.ext.colostate.edu](http://www.ext.colostate.edu).

#### **Large and Medium height trees should NOT be planted under power lines.**

**Bur Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*) Balled & Burlaped, 50-100 lbs.

A fine, large specimen tree, also called Mossycup Oak (from its acorn). It is noteworthy because of its eventual size and hardiness. Bur Oaks reach 60 feet in height and width. The pyramidal to oval shape becomes a broad crown with stout branches at maturity. The lustrous green leaves turn yellow-green, yellow and finally yellow-brown in fall. The rough dark gray to gray-brown bark becomes deeply ridged and furrowed. It is believed that the thick bark helped Bur Oak survive the heat of prairie fires.

Bur Oaks grow well in various soil types and are very adaptable to city heat and pollutants. Regular watering (don't drown it!) increases the growth rate. Bur Oaks are drought tolerant, low-water-demand trees, once established. They have few insect or disease problems.

**Fastigate European Hornbeam** (*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata') Balled & Burlaped, 50-100 lbs.

The European Hornbeam is an attractive columnar tree with dense branches when young, spreading into a broad cone shape with age, It is a moderate growth tree, 30-40 feet tall, and 20-30 feet wide. It's clean looking dark green foliage turns yellow-orange in fall. It is a nice shade tree for narrow suburban yards and for visually dividing closely placed multi-story homes. It can also be used as a hedge or windbreak.

Once established it needs only occasional watering. The European Hornbeam has few insect or disease problems. They tolerate most soils. They transplant well and can be planted in small spaces.

**Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*) Balled & Burlaped, 50-100lbs.

The Ginkgo can grow to be a huge (60-80 feet tall and 40-60 feet wide), bold-textured, urban-tolerant shade tree that is also one of the oldest trees still living on Earth. In youth, it has an

upright columnar, sparsely branched, and open growth habit, usually becoming an upright oval to spreading growth habit with maturity. In summer the fan-shaped leaves are medium green turning chartreuse to golden yellow in fall. A slit in the middle of the upper leaf blade makes it flutter in the breeze.

It prefers moist, sandy soils and full sun, but is very adaptable to stressful situations including poor and compacted soils, heat, and drought. The Ginkgo is virtually free of disease and pest problems.

**Northern Catalpa** (*Catalpa speciosa*) Balled & Burlaped 50-100 lbs.

This large tree, 40-70 feet tall and 20-40 feet wide, grows fairly quickly to an upright and distinct shape that provides interesting character. Its large leaves, 6-12 inches long and 3-8 inches wide, are bright green in summer, turning yellow-green to brown but often fall before turning. Its showy, large white flowers (orange and purple spots on insides) appear in May to June followed by seedpods, 8-16 inch long, persisting into fall and winter.

The Northern Catalpa tree should be pruned for strong branches because its wood is brittle and can break in early or late snowstorms or high winds. This tree tolerates different soil types and can handle alkaline soil and drought well. It has few insect and disease problems.

**Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*) Balled & Burlapped, 50-100 lbs.

The Red Oak has outstanding fall color. It grows to a mature height and width of 60 feet. The foliage emerges with a hint of red and turns glossy green in summer and bright red to maroon in fall. It produces a fat acorn with a flat cup. The leaves persist into winter.

Red Oaks are good growers even with city heat and pollutants. Once established, it is fast growing, long lived and drought tolerant. Prune only in winter to avoid attracting the beetles that spread oak wilt. This tree may require iron injections in very alkaline soils.

**Skyline Honeylocust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* 'Skycole') Bare Root

One of the very best varieties of thornless honeylocust, Skyline develops a more upright growth habit. Expect it to mature at about 40 feet tall and 30 feet wide. Small dark green leaflets cast a filtered shade that allows grass growth underneath. Some seed pods may develop in years with favorable weather conditions. Skyline leaflets develop a bright golden fall color.

It is tolerant of alkaline soils and drought, once established. The tree is subject to trunk cankers when stressed and to spider mites when drought-stressed. There are several insects that can damage foliage; these usually do not affect tree health adversely.

### Small Trees - Good for planting under overhead power lines

**China Snow Tree Lilac** (*Syringa pekinensis* 'Morton') Bare Root

This rounded, sturdy, upright tree reaches 15-20 feet in height and 12-20 feet in width. Its compact, dense form, with ascending branches, makes it suitable for small spaces. In June, after it has leaved out, creamy white clusters of blooms cover the tree. In summer the leaves turn dark green followed by yellow fall foliage. Amber to orange-brown peeling bark extends seasonal interest through the winter months.

The China Snow Tree Lilac is adaptable to many soil types. They prefer well-drained soil and full to partial sun for best flowering.

**Cleveland Select Pear** (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Cleveland Select') Balled & Burlaped, 50-100 lbs.

This narrow, upright-pyramidal tree has a compact form that makes it a good small area tree. It reaches a height of 30 feet and a width of 15 feet. It has numerous white flowers in the spring.

Its glossy green foliage turns reddish-purple in the fall. The fruit is small, ( $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter); birds may eat it in the fall.

The Cleveland Select Pear hardens off early, compared to other pears, making it less susceptible to early freeze. It is fireblight resistance.

**Eastern Redbud** (*Cercis Canadensis*) Balled & Burlapped, 50-100 lbs.

This single or multi-stemmed tree (20-30 feet height and 25-35 feet width) has a picturesque, rounded shape and cinnamon-orange bark upon maturity. It has reddish-purple buds followed by rosy pink pea-like blooms that appear along its branches before heart-shape leaves emerge. In autumn, leaves turn yellow-green and papery 2-3 inch brown pea-like pods appear.

The Redbud will not tolerate poorly drained sites or heavy clay soils. The Redbud is an excellent tree for limited space and will thrive in a somewhat protected location. Leafcutter bee damage can occur on leaves but it does not hurt the tree.

**Pacific Sunset Maple** (*Acer truncatum* x *A. platanooides* 'Warrenred') Bare Root

The Pacific Sunset Maple is an excellent smaller tree, 30 feet in height and 25 feet in width. It is a brilliantly colored, red maple tree. Before the leaves emerge, small clusters of pale yellow flowers appear. It has outstanding glossy, dark green summer foliage which changes to tints of red, yellow and orange in early fall.

The Pacific Sunset Maple is adaptable to heat, drought and varied growing conditions. It is rounded in shape.

**Rainbow Pillar Serviceberry** (*Amelanchier canadensis* 'Glenform') Balled & Burlapped, 50-100lbs.

The strong, dense, upright growth habit of the Rainbow Pillar Serviceberry (15-20 feet tall and 8-10 feet wide) make it perfect for a screening planting. In spring it is covered with delicate white blossoms which turns to edible fruit in June attracting both butterflies and songbirds. In autumn, the green foliage turns to a rainbow of red-orange-yellow leaves.

The Rainbow Pillar Serviceberry prefers well drained soils but is tolerant of many soil types. It grows in sun and part shade. It has a medium growth rate. It is very disease resistant.

**Spring Snow Crabapple** (*Malus* 'Spring Snow') Bare Root

This dense, upright oval variety of crabapple will reach 20 ft. in height and width. It blooms between mid-April and mid-May with large fragrant flowers that last 3-4 weeks depending on weather. This crabapple is sterile so it does not produce fruit mess around sidewalks and high-use areas in the fall.

It is susceptible to fireblight and rust. It should be planted in areas with full sunlight. All crabapples are considered low water demand trees.