

## **Trees Across Arvada**

### **Description of Trees for April 2019**

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

**Drought Tolerance:** 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 month, if the ground is not frozen or covered with snow. All 2019 trees, once established (3-4 years after planting), are low to moderately low water usage 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.

#### **Air-Pruned Container (APC), or Bare Root (BR)?**

Air-Pruned Container (APC) trees are grown in a patented #7 container where air prunes the roots leaving a dense fibrous root system. 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.

**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 - NOT to be planted under power lines.**

#### **Chinkapin Oak** (*Quercus muehlenburgii*) APC, 25-50 lbs.

The Chinkapin Oak is a slower growing species with a spreading habit. It can grow 50-70 feet tall and 50-65 feet wide. It has ridged dark brown bark with deeply lobed leaves which are dark green in summer, turning yellow-orange to orangish-brown in fall. The 1" acorns are inside large, fringed caps and mature in a single season. The acorns are at the top of the food preference list for many wildlife species. As the tree matures, it becomes a magnificent specimen.

The Chinkapin is adaptable to many soil conditions and handles alkalinity well. It grows best in full sun.

#### **Glenleven Linden** (*Tilia cordata* 'Glenleven') BR

The Glenleven Linden develops an extremely straight trunk with a dense, pyramidal shape that may become rounded with age. Glenlevens can reach a mature height of 45-50 feet and width of 35 feet. It is often called "little leaf linden." In midsummer it bears small, fragrant flowers with narrow, yellow-green bracts. Leaves turn yellow in fall. On older trees, the bark is gray brown and furrowed.

Glenleven Lindens are pH adaptable and pollution tolerant, and they prefer well drained soil. They make excellent street trees. Lindens are generally very hardy once established.

#### **Hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*) APC, 25-50 lbs.

The Hackberry tree is informally referred to as "Arvada's city tree" because of the magnificent Hackberry which grew, for many years, on "Hackberry Hill" about 72<sup>nd</sup> and Wadsworth Blvd. The open appearance of this large, broadly oval tree results from widely spreading branches. It will reach a mature height of 50-60 feet and width of 30-35 feet. Medium to bright green leaves turn

yellow-green in fall. Inconspicuous flowers emerge in spring followed by dark red or purple peas-sized berries in fall. The berries on this tree are flavored like dates and are relished by birds. The bark on mature trees is corky.

Hackberry trees can grow in wet to dry areas, but do need water to get established. The mature Hackberry is a low water use tree. Many cities plant Hackberries because they are hardy and disease resistant. The leaves can be disfigured by nipple-galls, small bullet-like growths caused by psyllid insects, on the underside of the leaves. The galls do not affect the growth or health of the tree.

**Kentucky Coffeetree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*) APC, 25-50 lbs.

At maturity, the Kentucky Coffeetree is 50-60 feet tall and 30-35 feet wide. The tree greatly increases in beauty with age, starting out looking very stick-like. The compound leaves, with 1 ½" pointed leaflets, emerge in late spring with new leaves tinged pink to purplish, which, in summer, change to dark green, almost bluish green. In fall, the leaves turn yellow. It is a good alternative to the Honeylocust.

The Kentucky Coffeetree has pale white blooms which emerge late spring with the leaves. In the fall, the tree develops 5-10" long, brown pods which stay on during winter, giving the tree an interesting appearance. The pods are not edible unless carefully cooked; early settlers used the pods to make a coffee. As a tree native to the U.S., it tolerates higher alkaline soils and low water use. Once established, the tree does well in Colorado and has no serious disease or insect problem.

**Northern Catalpa** (*Catalpa speciosa*) APC, 25-50 lbs.

The Northern Catalpa, 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 in fall, but often the leaves drop before turning. Its showy, large white flowers appear in May to June followed by seedpods, 8-16 inches long, which stay on the tree fall and winter.

The Northern Catalpa 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 drought. It has few insect and disease problems.

**Skyline Honeylocust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* 'Skycole') BR

One of the 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.

The Skyline Honeylocust 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 the leaves; they do not usually affect the tree health.

## **Small Trees - Good for planting under overhead power line**

**Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry** (*Amelancier* 'Autumn Brilliance') APC, 25-50lbs.

The Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry is an early-flowering large shrub (if suckers are left to grow) or small tree growing 15-25 feet in height. The showy, slightly fragrant, white flowers appear before the leaves emerge in early spring. The flowers give way to small, round green berries that turn red and finally mature to a dark purplish black in summer. The edible berries are sweet, resembling blueberries in size and color, and are often used in jams, jellies and pies. They are often called "juneberries". The bluish-green leaves change to brilliant orange-red in autumn.

The tree is easily grown in average well-drained soil in full or part sun. It has no serious insect or disease problems.

**Chanticleer Pear** (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Chanticleer') APC, 25-50 lbs.

The Chanticleer Pear is an upright-pyramidal tree that is much narrower than other ornamental pears. It grows up to 30 feet high and 15 feet wide, making it a good choice where space to spread is limited. It has an abundance of small white flowers in early spring. The dark, glossy green summer foliage, turns deep red to maroon in the fall. The fruit is small and insignificant, but edible.

The Chanticleer Pear is very adaptable to many different soils and tolerates drought, heat and pollution. It is less susceptible to early freezes and its shape makes it less prone to branch breakage in heavy winter snow. It is resistant to fire blight.

**China Snow Tree Lilac** (*Syringa pekinensis* 'Morton') BR

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 leafed out, creamy white clusters of blooms cover the tree. In summer, the leaves are 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

**Hot Wings Tatarian Maple** (*Acer tataricum* 'Gar Ann') BR

The Hot Wings is a superior, small, ornamental tree which reaches a height of 15-18 feet and a width of 15-18 feet. In the spring, clusters of yellow-white flowers cover the tree after the leaves appear. The blooms are followed by bright scarlet red samaras (helicopters), contrasting with its rich green summer foliage, giving it an appearance of being in bloom. Fall leaf color transforms from orange-red on the outside of the tree to yellow leaves in the middle. It has strong branch unions making it less prone to storm breakage than other Tatarian maples.

Originally discovered in Colorado, it is much more tolerant of alkaline soils than other ornamental maples. It is truly a tree for all seasons!

Note: All varieties of Maples should be pruned only when in full leaf.

**Redbud** (*Cercis Canadensis*) Air-Pruned Container (APC) 25-50 lbs.

The Redbud is an outstanding treasure of spring. Deep magenta flowers bloom before the leaves emerge, and their impact is intense. As the buds open, the flowers turn pink, covering the long, thin branches in pastel colors. The young leaves are bronze, fading to green over the summer and turning bright yellow in fall. The Redbud can be a single or multi-stemmed tree, spreading 20-30 feet in height and 25-30 feet in width. It has a picturesque, rounded shape and cinnamon-orange bark upon maturity.

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

**Spring Snow Crabapple** (*Maltus* 'Spring Snow') Bare Root (BR)

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

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