

Trees Across Arvada

Description of Trees for April 2021

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 2021 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)

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

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.

Medium and Large Height Trees - NOT to be planted under power lines.

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) 25-50 lbs.

A fine, large specimen tree, also called "Mossy Cup Oak" in reference to its acorn. Bur Oaks reach 60 feet in height and width. The pyramidal to oval shape becomes a broad crown with stout branches at maturity, offering wonderful winter interest. 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 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. They have few insect or disease problems.

Espresso Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica* 'Espresso') 25-50 lbs.

The Espresso Kentucky Coffeetree is a grafted male selection. It's your regular Kentucky Coffeetree, but without the seed pods! At maturity, the tree is 50 feet tall and 30 feet wide. The tree greatly increases in beauty with age, starting out looking very stick-like and maturing into a vase-like shape. The 1 ½" pointed leaflets provide dappled shade which is good for turf or other plantings. In the spring, leaves emerge tinged pink to purplish, which in summer change to dark green, almost bluish green. In fall, the leaves turn yellow. It sheds its leaves early and has a course texture, well suited to locations where winter sun is desired, such as near solar panels.

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.

European Green Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) 25-50 lbs.

The European Green Beech is a large, upright oval tree, with low sweeping branches, requiring an open space where it can grow into a specimen tree. It grows to a height of 40-50 feet and a width of 30-40 feet. The glossy green leaves grow 2-5" long with shallow teeth. In fall, leaves turn russet or bronze, often persisting into winter. In the spring there are inconspicuous male

and female flowers which eventually form the edible beechnut, 3-winged, triangular shaped; usually two nuts in a prickly husk. The bark is smooth gray with an elephant hide appearance.

The European Beech does not tolerate wet or compacted soil. In dry periods, watering will be needed. It benefits from a layer of mulch to conserve moisture and moderate soil temperature changes. Avoid foot traffic over the root system. It is a long-lived tree.

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) 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 72nd 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.

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

The Northern Catalpa, 40-60 feet tall and 20-30 feet wide, grows fairly quickly into 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 through 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. The tree tolerates different soil types and drought. It has few insect and disease problems.

Sentry Linden (*Tilia Americana* 'Sentry') 20-50 lbs.

The Sentry Linden is a symmetrical tree with a strong pyramidal shape. At maturity, the tree is 40 feet high and 25 feet wide. In spring, large, green heart-shaped leaves appear followed by small, fragrant, yellow flowers. Autumn foliage color is golden. Plant this tree where space is limited but shade is desired.

Sentry Lindens are pH adaptable and pollution tolerant and they prefer well drained soil. It is reported to have some resistance to the Japanese beetle. Sentry Lindens make excellent street trees and are, generally, very hardy once established.

Small Trees - Good for planting under overhead power line

Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry (*Amelanchier x grand.* 'Autumn Brilliance') 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 fall.

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') 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.

Hot Wings Tatarian Maple (*Acer tataricum* 'Gar Ann') 25-50 lbs.

The Hot Wings is superior, small, ornamental tree which reaches a height and width of 15-18 feet. In spring, clusters of yellow-white flowers cover the tree after the leaves appear. The blooms are followed by bright scarlet samaras ("helicopters"), contrasting with the 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 is truly a tree for all seasons! 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.

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

Norwegian Sunset Maple (*Acer t.x plat.* 'Kiethsform') 25-50 lbs.

The Norwegian Sunset Maple is a smaller Norway maple, with an oval shape. It has more reliable fall color than many Norway maples and more drought tolerant. It grows to a height and width of 30 feet. It is a good shade tree for smaller yards. The Norwegian Sunset Maple is covered in lemon yellow flowers along the branches in early spring. It has dark green foliage in summer. The lobed leaves turn outstanding shades of orange and red in the fall.

The Norwegian Sunset Maple should only be grown in full sunlight. It is adaptable to both dry and moist conditions, and should do fine in most home landscapes and is highly tolerant of urban pollution. Maples should only be pruned in summer after the leaves have fully developed, as it may 'bleed sap' if pruned in late winter or early spring.

Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*) 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.

Rocky Mountain Maple (*Acer glabrum*) 25-50 lbs.

The Rocky Mountain Maple is an extremely hardy small tree or multi-stemmed shrub. It will grow to about 20 feet tall with a width of 15 feet. It has a low canopy with a clearance of 2 feet from the ground, and can be planted under power lines. The tree does best in partial shade to shade, so is an excellent understory tree. Bright green summer leaves turn orange to bright red in the fall. A colorful accent to an urban landscape.

The Rocky Mountain Maple is not fussy about the soil it grows in, and will not typically suffer from nutrient depletion even when sharing an area with other trees and shrubs