

Trees Across Arvada

Description of Trees for April 2022

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, not all 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.

Bigtooth Maple (*Acer grandidentatum*) 25-50 lbs.

The Bigtooth Maple is native to interior western North America. Growing 35-50 feet tall and 10-15 feet wide, being more of a medium tree. The bark is dark brown to gray, with narrow fissures and flat ridges creating plate-like scales. The leaves are opposite, simple, (2 ¼-4 ¾ in) long with broad, bluntly-pointed lobes. The yellow-green flowers appear with the leaves in mid-spring. The leaves turn golden yellow to red in the fall. The seeds are paired samara, green to reddish-pink in color' maturing brown in fall.

The Bigtooth Maple can adapt to wide range of well-drained soils, from sand to clay. The sweetish sap is used to make maple sugar.

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

Chinkapin Oak (*Quercus muehlenburgii*) 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 a 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 preferred food list for many wildlife species. As the tree matures, it becomes a magnificent specimen.

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.

.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.

Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) 25-50 lbs.

The Tuliptree is one of the largest native hardwood trees in North America, with long straight trunk, narrow crown that spreads with age. Fast growing to 70-90 feet tall and 35-50 feet wide. Large yellow-orange flowers, appearing in late spring to early summer, resembling tulips. Leaves are waxy smooth turning bright gold in fall. Coned-shaped seed heads remain after leaves have fallen.

The Tuliptree is insect free. A favorite tree for nesting birds and the flowers attract hummingbirds. Valued for its drought tolerance and ability to grow in rocky landscapes.

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.

Cleveland Select Pear (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Cleveland Select') 25-50 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 leaves turn reddish-purple in the fall. The fruit is small, (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 fire blight resistant.

Hedge Maple (*Acer campestre*) 25-50 lbs.

The Hedge Maple is an excellent, small growing tree which reaches a height and width of 25 ft., with a dense oval to rounded outline. The leaves are handsome: glossy, stiff, leathery dark green in summer. The leaves hold-on late into the fall, sometimes turning butter yellow, other times freezing and turning light brown. Older trees may develop a corky bark.

The Hedge Maple will grow in almost any soil, tolerating dry, alkaline clays and compacted conditions. It has few pest insects or diseases. The name "Hedge Maple" refers to

the tree's tolerance of severe pruning. It is often used as a tall hedge in Europe.

****Note: All varieties of Maples should be pruned only in summer after the leaves have fully developed, as it may 'bleed sap' if pruned in late winter or early spring.

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.

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.

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.