



truckee meadows
COMMUNITY
FORESTRY
COALITION

WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE GUIDE

RECOMMENDED LIST OF TREES

Truckee Meadows Community Forestry Coalition's (TMCFC) mission is to enhance the protection and preservation of our region's community forest, including both public and privately owned trees through education, demonstration, research, conservation and the development of a community forest management plan.

Goals of the Forestry Coalition

- Public education and awareness of the value and benefits of our community forest
- Provide information on tree care and irrigation practices
- Training (workshops, seminars, etc.) in tree care practices
- Promote climate-appropriate landscapes
- Foster a broad sense of ownership and community responsibility for the community forest, both public and private
- Promote programs that recognize the public benefits of privately-owned trees

Right Tree, Right Place

Proper tree selection begins with choosing trees that are compatible with our climate and that will fit the space where they will be planted. Choosing the right tree ensures the long term health of that tree and of our region's community forest. There are many factors to consider when selecting the right tree for a particular place including: soil type, drainage, available space, location of above- and below-ground utilities, mature height and spread, tree form, drought resistance, insect and disease resistance, as well as seasonal color. This tree list is your guide to choosing the right tree for the right place.

If a tree you're interested in is not listed in this guide, e-mail **Truckee Meadows Community Forestry Coalition** at AskAnArborist@communityforestry.org or check with your local nursery or arborist to get more information. This guide represents only a selection of trees that grow well in this area. However, some trees are not recommended for planting in residential areas as they have invasive roots, weak wood, insect problems or high water usage.

Resources

Truckee Meadows Community Forestry Coalition
www.communityforestry.org

Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA)
www.tmwa.com

TMWA's Water-Efficient Landscape Guide
www.tmwalandscapeguide.com



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This list indicates size classes determined by each tree's trunk size, crown spread, and growing space requirements at maturity. After evaluating the space, refer to this information when choosing a tree.

Class I – Small trees that grow to less than 30 feet. Good to plant in areas under power lines or areas with limited space.

Class II – Medium-sized trees reaching heights of 30 to 50 feet at maturity. Trunk diameters are moderate. Trees are predominately planted for shade and general landscape uses.

Class III – Large growing, long-lived trees reaching heights over 50 feet. May reach over 60 feet in spread. Need ample room to grow.

Street – Includes trees appropriate for placement in planting strips. Trunk diameter of tree at maturity determines the required width of the planting strip. Class I Street Trees requires that the planting strip be a minimum of five feet between the curb and sidewalk. Class II Street Trees requires seven to 10 feet. Class III requires planting strip widths greater than 10 feet wide. These guidelines are set in place to avoid future root conflicts with curbs, gutters and sidewalks.

Sidewalk – Includes trees suggested for streetscapes and planting in constructed "Tree Wells." Tree Wells for the City of Reno are a standard 5 foot by 5 foot cut-out in the sidewalk with installed tree grates and upright tree guards. Trees in this section are chosen because of their up-right/columnar growth habit, which minimizes limbs obstructing pedestrian and vehicular movement.

Approved street trees for planting within the public right-of-way – Trees referenced as Street Trees from this list are approved for planting within the **City of Reno** rights-of way. Many of these trees are also included in the **City of Sparks** Urban Forester's List of Recommended Tree Species. Permits are required for any trees to be planted within the public rights-of-way in Reno. The City of Sparks and **Washoe County** also require approval for any improvements within their designated public rights-of-way.

Trees prohibited from planting within public rights-of-way – Some trees are prohibited from public rights-of-way because they have characteristics that create hazards. They may be weak-wooded trees that are prone to breakage, produce fruit or seeds that make sidewalks dangerous, or have invasive root systems that damage concrete and underground utilities.



Truckee Meadows Water Authority is a not-for-profit, community-owned water utility, overseen by elected officials and citizen appointees from Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County.

www.tnmwlandscapeguide.com



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RECOMMENDED LIST OF TREES

Common Name

Latin Name

Common Name

Latin Name

Class I

Fruiting Apple Tree	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Golden Chain Tree	<i>Laburnum watereri</i>
Japanese maple and cultivars	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia species</i>
Mountain alder	<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>
Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus species</i>
Pinon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>
Singleseed Juniper	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>
Tree Juniper	<i>Juniperus species</i>

Class III

Arizona Cypress	<i>Cupressus glabra</i>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa species</i>
Common Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glytostroboides</i>
Dawycck Purple Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Dawycck Purple'</i>
English Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Giant Redwood	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Incense Cedar	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia species</i>
Locust	<i>Robinia species</i>
London Planetree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia (hybrida)</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus species</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus species</i>
Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Spanish Fir	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea species</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
White alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>

Sidewalk

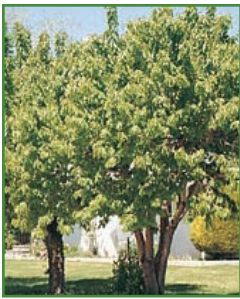
Columnar Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides 'Columnar'</i>
Crimson Sentry Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus Species</i>

Class II

Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus species</i>
Blue Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>
Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
Common hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Common Persimmon	<i>Dispyros kaki</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>
Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Osage Orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Rocky mountain maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>
Tupelo or Sour Gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>

Street

Amur Cork Tree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa species</i>
Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>
Columnar Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides 'Columnar'</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus hybrids</i>
Crimson Sentry Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'</i>
Eastern redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus species</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Japanese Lilac Tree	<i>Continus coggrygria</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus Species</i>
Plum or Cherry	<i>Prunus species</i>
Raywood ash	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>
Red Sunset maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Redpointe maple	<i>Acer rubrum x saccharinum</i>
Smoke Tree	<i>Cotinus coggygia</i>
Trident maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>
Turkish filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>



Fruiting Apple Tree *MALUS DOMESTICA*



There are many abandoned homesteads in Nevada where apple trees planted years ago still survive. They receive no regular irrigation, no pruning, spraying or fertilizer, and yet they endure. That is a tree with an extreme tolerance for abuse. There are hundreds of varieties of apple available commercially and if you are interested, please contact the Cooperative Extension Service for a pamphlet. In general, apple trees range from 6-25 ft. tall with similar width. Grow in full sun, well-drained soil and water deeply once every 7-10 days. Some annual pruning is required to encourage strong branching and fruit set, and some annual spraying may also be necessary. This tree is a valuable food source for birds, squirrels, rabbits and deer. This deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.



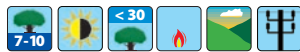
Golden Chain Tree *LABURNUM WATERERI*



Laburnum may grow to 25 ft. tall and about as wide, but usually in our area it is only about 20 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide. It is grown for its bright yellow flowers that bloom in May (if the frost doesn't get them). The flowers cascade down from the branches in 20 in. long clusters and are quite showy. It should be noted that the tree and seed pods are poisonous and this tree should not be planted in a yard with young children or curious pets. Plant where it will get afternoon shade, well-drained soil and deep water once a week, every 7-14 days. This deciduous tree is temperature sensitive and needs some protection. Not disease prone.



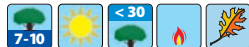
Japanese maple and cultivars *ACER PALMATUM*



This is a beautiful, small and delicate tree with purple-red leaves. It is temperature sensitive and can be damaged by cold and heat extremes in our area. Requires pruning to maintain strong structure. Plant where there is afternoon shade and wind protection. It is carried by most local nurseries. Deep water every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree is not disease prone, but does need protection.



Magnolia *MAGNOLIA SPECIES*



Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber magnolia)

Magnolia stellata (Star magnolia)

Several cultivars should do well in our area but are rarely planted: cucumber, kabushi, and star magnolia are fairly cold hardy and can tolerate a wide range of soil conditions. Requires full sun or partial shade. Not drought tolerant! Showy flowers and glossy, dark green leaves, and rounded form are attractive characteristics. Deep water at least every 7-10 days and plant in full sun. This deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.



Mountain alder *ALNUS TENUIFOLIA*



Mountain alder is the species native to Nevada. Prefers moist soils. A small shrubby deciduous tree, it grows to 20 feet. Plant in part shade and deep water every 7-10 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone and doesn't need protection.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

< 30

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Mountain Ash *SORBUS SPECIES*



This is a good deciduous tree for smaller yards or street planting as it enjoys being planted in turf. It has handsome dark green leaves that turn yellow, red or orange in fall. Clusters of white flowers appear in April or May, followed by red or orange berries that birds adore. Best planted in full sun to partial shade, well-drained soil with humus added, and water deeply once every 7-10 days. Can get sunscald and fireblight. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease, and does not need protection.

S. alnifolia (Korean Mountain Ash) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; red or yellow berries

S. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash) – 30 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; orange berries; orange fall color



Pinon Pine *PINUS EDULIS*



Heavy branching with short, resinous, green needles. Slow growing, round-headed pine with edible seeds. This evergreen is extremely drought-tolerant, not temperature sensitive and deep water every 10-14 days. Plant in full sun.



Singleseed Juniper *JUNIPERUS MONOSPERMA*



Slow to medium growing, upright coniferous evergreen. Plant in full sun. Small tree. Very drought tolerant and not temperature sensitive.



Tree Juniper *JUNIPERUS SPECIES*



These evergreens are the backbone of many a windbreak, screen or barrier plantings. They are tolerant of cold, heat, drought, poor soils and wind. Not temperature sensitive. Plant in any well-drained soil, full sun to light shade, and water deeply once every 10-14 days in summer, once a month in winter. Best appearance when they are not pruned, so choose the variety that will fit your site. Does not need protection and is not disease prone.

J. chinensis 'Aurea' – 35 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; yellow and green foliage

J. c. 'Spartan' (Spartan Juniper) – 20 ft. tall by 5 ft. wide; dull green foliage

J. occidentalis (Western Juniper) – 25 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; green to gray-green foliage; dry sites; massive

J. scopulorum (Rocky Mountain Juniper) – 30 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; green foliage that reddens with cold

J. s. 'Blue Haven' (Blue Haven or Heaven Juniper) – 12 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; blue-gray foliage

J. s. 'Pathfinder' (Pathfinder Juniper) – 25 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; blue-gray foliage

J. s. 'Skyrocket' (Skyrocket Juniper) – 20 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; narrow pencil shape; gray-green foliage

J. s. 'Tolleson's Weeping' – 20 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; weeping form; green or blue-gray varieties

J. s. 'Wichita Blue' (Wichita Blue Juniper) – 6 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; conical form; blue-gray foliage

J. virginiana 'Burkii' (Burkes Juniper) – 20 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; blue-gray tinted purple in winter

J. v. 'Hetzii' – 15 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; blue-green foliage

J. v. 'Robusta Green' (Robusta Green Juniper) – 10 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; narrow pencil shape; medium green foliage

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Arborvitae *THUJA OCCIDENTALIS*



This slow growing evergreen forms a column varying in height by variety (up to 40 ft. tall). The foliage burns in dry winds (hot or cold) without protection and regular water. Best used as a columnar accent in the landscape or as bird habitat. Grow in full sun to full shade, well-drained soil that has compost added and water deeply every 7-10 days. This evergreen benefits from monthly watering in the winter and protective mulch.



Ash *FRAXINUS SPECIES*



A vigorous, rapid growing deciduous tree tolerant of heat, drought, poor soils, cold and wind. Prune annually for the first few years to create strong branching structure. Beneficial to spray with a dormant oil every winter to kill over-wintering insects if you had any problems during the year. Best when planted in full sun, well-drained soil and watered deeply once every 7-10 days.

F. americana 'Autumn Purple' (Autumn Purple Ash) – 80 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; purplish-red fall color

F. pennsylvanica lanceolata (Green Ash) – 60 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; yellow fall color



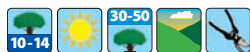
Blue Atlas Cedar *CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA*



An evergreen tree with an unusual open silhouette that reaches 50 ft. tall. Short needles are blue-gray in color. Branches need tip pruning when young to strengthen wood. Trees of any age experience branch breakage under heavy snow loads and is temperature sensitive. Provide a 30 ft. wide area for mature width, part shade and deep water 10-14 days. Does not need protection, and is not disease prone.



Chinese elm *ULMUS PARVIFOLIA*



This variety of elm shows resistance to Dutch Elm disease and elm leaf beetle. This fast growing tree tops out at 50 ft. tall and spreads equally as wide. It is tolerant of poor soil, drought, heat, cold and wind. Plant in full sun, dry, well-drained soil and deep water once every 10-14 days. Overwatered elms produce lots of dense, brittle wood that breaks easily in high winds or heavy snow. Not a lawn tree or a tree to garden under, as it has many shallow surface roots. Can be temperature sensitive.



Common hackberry *CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS*



A relative of the elm, this deciduous tree's roots are deep and can adapt well to confined planters when watered correctly. Tolerates heat, wind, drought, poor soil and air pollution, and is not temperature sensitive. Best planted when young; seems to adapt more quickly. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil. Deep water 10-14 days. Does not need protection and is not disease prone.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

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Bees

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Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Common Persimmon *DISPYROS KAKI*



Very slow-growing tree that results in bark forming thick, square blocks like alligator skin. Forms a taproot and is very drought tolerant once established. Dark green leaves emerge reddish in color and change to a striking deep red fall color. Edible fruits develop after four to six years of age. Plant this deciduous tree in full sun and deep water every 7-10 days. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease and does not need protection.



Honeylocust *GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS INERMIS*



Denser shade than most; NOT under utility lines. The growth habit of this deciduous tree starts narrow and then widens in an upright vase type shape making it easy to maintain for traffic clearance. Very drought and disease tolerant. Good for streets if thornless. Full sun, not temperature sensitive. Deep water 10-14 days. Does not need protection, and is not disease prone.

G. t.i. 'Imperial' (Imperial Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; no fall color

G. t.i. 'Rubylace' (Rubylace Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; new growth red; prone to wind damage

G. t.i. 'Shademaster' (Shademaster Honeylocust) – 50 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; denser shade than most; not under utility lines

G. t.i. 'Sunburst' (Sunburst Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; golden-yellow foliage; prone to wind damage



Japanese Pagoda Tree *SOPHORA JAPONICA*



A fine deciduous textured tree that grows 70 ft. tall and equally as wide. Long drooping clusters of fragrant ivory flowers in August are followed by brown pods that hang on into winter. Glossy dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Good choice for planting within a lawn. Best in part shade, well-drained soil and deep water once every 7-10 days. This tree can be temperature sensitive, but is not prone to disease and does not need protection.



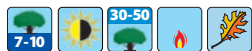
Maackia *MAACKIA AMURENSIS*



This deciduous tree is grown for its copper colored peeling bark and creamy clusters of flowers. The flowers bloom in July or August, which are followed by oblong brown seed pods in September or October. Plant in full sun in well-drained soil amended with organic compost. Deep water 10-14 days. Does not need protection and is not disease prone. Not temperature sensitive.



Maidenhair Tree *GINKGO BILOBA*



Geologic fossil records date ginkgo trees back to the Jurassic period. It is one of the ultimate no maintenance trees, requiring little, if any, pruning during its lifetime. The ginkgo grows to 100 ft. tall and about 25 ft. wide so it is well-suited to street tree planting and small yards. It has bright yellow fall color, grows in any well-drained soil and needs deep watering once every 7-10 days. Plant in part shade. This low maintenance deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or disease prone and doesn't need protection.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

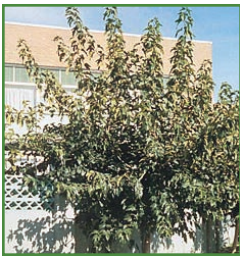
Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Mulberry *MORUS ALBA*



This fruit tree produces loads of white, pink or purple berries that taste like blackberries in July. Don't plant near decks, concrete or parking areas due to the mess the birds and berries can cause. It tolerates heat, drought, wind, cold and air pollution. This deciduous tree does best when planted in full sun, well-drained soil and watered deeply once every 7-10 days. Not prone to disease and does not need protection.



Osage Orange *MACLURA POMIFERA*



This deciduous tree has stout thorns that make it a good candidate for windbreak, screen or barrier plantings. It is fast growing, tolerant of heat, drought, wind, cold and severe pruning. Although the flowers are inconspicuous, females produce 5 in. yellow green wrinkled "oranges." Grow in full sun and well-drained soil. Deep water 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.



River Birch *BETULA NIGRA*



A much better choice than white birch for our area. Can tolerate summer heat better than other birches and has a moderate to high demand for water. Not drought tolerant! Deep water ever 7-10 days. Very attractive bark which flakes off to expose orange to cinnamon colors underneath. The variety "Heritage" seems to be the best selection for our area. Plant this deciduous tree in full sun. Not disease prone or temperature sensitive and doesn't need protection.



Rocky mountain maple *ACER GLABRUM*



Very well suited to our area, this tree is a native from Alaska through the Rocky Mountains. This tree is a slow-grower, thus the wood is very strong. Can be either a multi-stem shrub or single-stem tree. The leaves are smaller and the fall color is more intense than other maples. This deciduous tree should be planted in full sun and deep watered every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease. Does not need protection.



Tupelo or Sour Gum *NYSSA SYLVATICA*



A deciduous tree with brilliant fall colors of orange, scarlet and bright red. Shiny green leathery leaves. Very slow growing small tree that does not do well in our alkaline soils, but can tolerate some drought conditions after established. Plant in full sun, not temperature sensitive, deep water this deciduous tree every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

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Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Arizona Cypress *CUPRESSUS GLABRA*



A tall (40 ft.) cylindrical evergreen that varies in color from a dull green to green-gray. This tree spreads about 20 ft. wide when planted in full sun and well-drained soil. Water deeply once every 7-10 days and monthly during winter. Sensitive to disease but not temperatures.



Black Walnut *JUGLANS NIGRA*



Seed pods from these trees create a mess when they drop. Bark is grey-black and deeply furrowed. Very prone to heavy aphid infestation, as the aphids feed they excrete a honeydew that can damage paint on cars. Black walnut roots give off a toxic chemical that can inhibit the growth of adjacent trees. Enjoys full sun and deep watering every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease, does not need protection.



Catalpa *CATALPA SPECIES*



Huge tropical leaves (6-12 in.) provide good shade and a backdrop for white flower clusters in July. Has long bean-like fruit that is messy. Common in the Old Southwest part of Reno. Tolerant of heat, cold, drought and poor soils. Leaves may tatter if planted on exposed sites in high wind areas. Very drought tolerant when it receives deep, occasional watering every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive and enjoys full sun, but can be wind sensitive. Does not need protection and is not disease prone.

C. bignonioides 'Nana' (Umbrella Catalpa) – a dense globe that tops out at 20 ft. tall and does not flower; good in small spaces, formal plantings, under power lines or in a street right of way

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa) – 60 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; white flowers in July; seed pods create litter



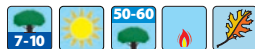
Common Horsechestnut *AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM*



This dense shade tree produces a spring flower display of 12 in. clusters of ivory blooms (loved by hummingbirds) in April-May. It grows 50 ft. tall and 40 ft. wide at maturity. Provide deep watering (18-24 in.) every 7-10 days in summer. If planted in a lawn and watered on the same schedule, the roots will surface and can break concrete. Deep, infrequent watering is a must! Extremely temperature sensitive and may die after long freeze. Plant in full sun and does not need protection.



Dawn Redwood *METASEQUOIA GLYTOSTROBOIDES*




An evergreen tree that turns red-brown to orange in color before dropping its needles in fall. Bark and leaves similar to California redwood. Grows 90 ft. tall and about 35 ft. wide and needs water once per week. It tends to branch very low and looks poor when the lower branches are removed. If planted in or near turf, remove all turf under the drip line to allow the natural branching pattern. Deep water every 7-10 days and plant in full sun. This tree is not temperature sensitive or disease prone, and does not need protection.

 Deep Water (7-10 days)

 Deep Water (10-14 days)

 Full Sun

 Part Shade

 Shade

 Class I

 Class II

 Class III

 Street

 Sidewalk

 Extra Maintenance

 Temperature Sensitive

 Bees

 Birds

 Butterflies

 Cut Flowers

 Fall Color

 Fire Hazard High

 Fire Hazard Low

 Utility Tree

 Native



Dawyck Purple Beech

FAGUS SYLVATICA 'DAWYCK PURPLE'

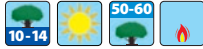


As the name says, this tree stays purple during the growing season. Has a columnar growing habit. A derivative of the fastigiate beech, this tree likes full sun and can withstand heat and wind. Deep water this deciduous variety every 7-10 days. No protection needed, and is not prone to disease.



English Walnut

JUGLANS REGIA



Good nut-bearing landscape tree for the Truckee Meadows. Has a rounded spreading crown. Prefers full sun and light soil. "Carpathian" is the preferred cultivar of this species. Plant in full sun and deep water every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.



European Beech

FAGUS SYLVATICA



A deciduous tree whose smooth, gray bark provides interest in winter. Casts a dense, cooling shade. Leaves are large, oval and begin the season in dark green and change to yellow in the fall. A medium water user that likes well-drained acidic soil. Can tolerate cold but low humidity may cause stress. Part shade to full sun, prefers moist, light soil. Not temperature sensitive, or disease prone and needs no additional protection.



Giant Redwood

SEQUOIA DENDRON GIGANTEUM



This is one of the tallest trees growing in Reno (Plumb Lane median), topping out at over 100 feet. It has a pyramidal silhouette growing 25 ft. wide at the base and narrowing to a point at the top. This evergreen is best grown in dry, well-drained soil and watered deeply every two weeks. This tree must be watered once a month through the winter or the foliage burns on the side facing the prevailing wind. In the worst winters (below zero), lack of water may also contribute to its death. Plant in full sun, but this tree is temperature sensitive. Not a disease prone tree, and does not need protection.



Incense Cedar

CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS




This tall evergreen can dominate a skyline, maturing at 75-100 ft. tall. It is conical in form, has dark green foliage (useful in flower arrangements) and provides a great aroma on a warm summer afternoon. This tree enjoys full sun, and is not temperature sensitive. Slow growing and long lived. Provide deep, infrequent watering, well-drained soil, and 20 ft. of clearance from buildings. Water deeply once every 14 days in summer and once a month the rest of the year including winter or its foliage will burn. Does not need protection and is not disease prone.

 Deep Water
(7-10 days)

 Deep Water
(10-14 days)

 Full Sun

 Part Shade

 Shade

 Class I

 Class II

 Class III

 Street

 Sidewalk

 Extra
Maintenance

 Temperature
Sensitive

 Bees

 Birds

 Butterflies

 Cut Flowers

 Fall Color

 Fire Hazard
High

 Fire Hazard
Low

 Utility Tree

 Native



Kentucky Coffeetree

GYMNOCLADUS DIOICUS



A strong, pest-free tree with plated bark and a bold winter form. Leaves emerge in late spring and turn golden in the fall. Seed pods hold through the winter on female trees. This deciduous tree enjoys some shade and deep watering every 7-10 days. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease, and does not need protection.



Linden

TILIA SPECIES



This tree has very appealing dark green heart shaped leaves; unfortunately they may turn yellow only briefly in fall (if at all). It has fragrant greenish, yellow flowers in July and inconspicuous fruit. It has a dense canopy that produces very deep shade so it is not a good candidate to plant within a lawn. If the leaves appear to be "dripping" it is infested with aphids and is receiving too much water. A dormant oil spray in winter kills over-wintering insect larvae. This tree becomes tattered in high wind areas; plant in a protected spot or make a different choice. Can be prone to elm leaf beetle. Plant in part shade, well-drained soil with humus added, water deeply once every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree can be temperature sensitive, but is not prone to disease and does not need protection.

T. americana (American Linden) – 60 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; large leaves; yellowish-white flowers in mid-summer

T. cordata (Littleleaf Linden) – 80 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; blue-green leaves



R. ambigua 'Idahoensis'

Locust

ROBINIA SPECIES



A deciduous tree best grown in dry or native zones, and watered deeply and infrequently. When watered regularly, it puts on large amounts of dense, weak, thorny branches which tend to break easily in high winds or heavy snow. Best when planted in full sun, dry, well-drained soil and watered deeply once every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone. Doesn't need protection.

R. ambigua 'Idahoensis' (Idaho Locust) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; pink flowers in June; litter

R. pseudoacacia (Black Locust) – 75 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; fragrant white flowers in June; litter

R. p. 'Frisia' (Frisia Locust) – 40 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; yellow foliage; new wood red, orange, yellow in fall; thorns

R. p. 'Umbraculifera' (Globe Locust) – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; no flowers; round formal shape; dense



R. pseudoacacia

London Planetree

PLATANUS X ACERIFOLIA (HYBRIDA)



A deciduous tree that can be a giant at maturity. Leaves are very large and maple-like in shape. The bark peels away in patches revealing new bark below ranging in color from cream to olive and brown. This tree does well near streets as it is tolerant of pollution. A very fast grower that is disease and pest resistant. Plant in part shade and deep water every 7-10 days. Not temperature sensitive and does not need protection.



Deep Water
(7-10 days)



Deep Water
(10-14 days)



Full Sun



Part Shade



Shade



Class I



Class II



Class III



Street



Sidewalk



Extra
Maintenance



Temperature
Sensitive



Bees



Birds



Butterflies



Cut Flowers



Fall Color



Fire Hazard
High



Fire Hazard
Low



Utility Tree



Native

*Q. palustris**Q. macrocarpa**Q. macrocarpa**Q. robur 'Fastigiata'*

Oak QUERCUS SPECIES



Oaks are generally very tall growing deciduous trees (50-75 ft.) of varying widths, so they require adequate room to develop and should not be considered for a small yard. They are tolerant of heat, wind, cold and drought. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil and water deeply once every 10-14 days. Do not overwater oaks as they are prone to root rot in wet soils. These trees are a valuable food source for rabbits and squirrels. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone. Does not need protection.

Q. acutissima (Sawtooth Oak) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; linear leaf with serrated edges; no fall color

Q. alba (White Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 75 ft. wide; dark green leaves turning red-purple in fall

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak) – 50 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; tolerates wet soil; yellow, brown and red fall colors

Q. douglasii (Blue Oak) – 50 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; blue-green leaves turn pink, orange, yellow in fall

Q. lobata (Valley Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 75 ft. wide; 4 in. green leaves; no fall color

Q. macrocarpa (Bur Oak) – 60 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; 8 in. green leaves; no fall color

Q. palustris (Pin Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; pyramid shape; no fall color; needs acid fertilizer

Q. robur (English Oak) – 100 ft. tall by 75 ft. wide; dark green leaves; no fall color

Q. robur 'Fastigiata' (Columnar English Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; good substitute for Lombardy Poplar

Q. rubra (Red Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; shiny green leaves; red fall color

Q. alba x robur (Crimson Spire Oak) – This tree is a hybrid of white oak and English oak, with the best qualities of both. Crimson Spire can tolerate salty soil and likes full sun. As with the other oaks, this species can tolerate hot temperatures and wind and is very drought tolerant at maturity.

Q. borealis

Q. cocinea (Scarlet Oak)

Q. macrocarpa (Bur Oak) – Well adapted to urban sites. The bur oak has a very interesting bark with deep fissures. 60 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide with leaves that get to 8-10 inches long. These trees produce acorns that wildlife enjoy. A slow grower that is very drought tolerant and can stand soil from acid to alkaline.

Q. robur 'fastigiata' (English Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; good substitute for Lombardy Poplar. Not as popular and other oaks, this tree is a good choice for the Truckee Meadows. The leaves are smaller than on the bur oak, approximately 5 inches. This tree is drought tolerant, adapts to poor soil and likes full sun.

Q. robur (Skymaster) – This tree has a strong central leader and wide crotch angles making it able to withstand high winds. A medium water user that is disease and pest resistant. This tree has been developed specifically to be a street tree; begins life in a narrow shape and becomes pyramidal at maturity.


Q. robur (Skyrocket) – A great selection for narrow areas, this tree only gets 15' wide at maturity. The leaves are dark green with the typical oak shape, turning bright yellow in fall. Water needs are medium to low.

 Deep Water
(7-10 days)

 Deep Water
(10-14 days)

 Full Sun


 Part Shade


 Shade

 Class I

 Class II

 Class III

 Street

 Sidewalk

 Extra
Maintenance

 Temperature
Sensitive

 Bees

 Birds

 Butterflies

 Cut Flowers

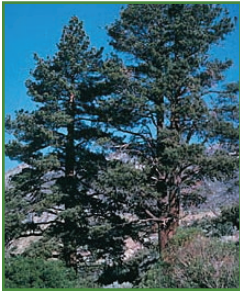
 Fall Color

 Fire Hazard
High

 Fire Hazard
Low

 Utility Tree

 Native

*P. jeffreyi**P. ponderosa*

Pine PINUS SPECIES



A large group of evergreens that has many species native to Nevada. Pine trees are more tolerant of poor soil, drought, wind and heat than other evergreens. However, they are prone to insect and disease problems when subjected to environmental stress. If planted in full sun, well-drained soil and watered deeply once every 10-14 days, they will thrive. Must be watered monthly in winter when snow is lacking. Not disease prone and doesn't need protection.

P. aristata (Bristlecone Pine) – 20 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; slow growing; needs rocky, well-drained soil

P. jeffreyi (Jeffrey Pine) – 100 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; 5-8 in. long dark green needles; cones not prickly

P. monticola (Western White Pine) – 75 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; soft green needles

P. nigra (Austrian Pine) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; fast to moderate growth; needs acid food in clay soils

P. ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine) – 100 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; 5-11 in. needles; cones prickly; not in turf

P. strobus (Eastern White Pine) – 80 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; soft green needles

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine) – 75 ft. tall by 35 ft. wide; dark green needles; orange patches on bark

P. edulis (Pinyon Pine) – Native throughout Nevada at mid-elevations. It is the only single-needled pine.

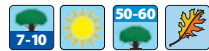
Very slow growing and drought tolerant, good for low-water landscapes. Reaches an average height of approximately 10 ft.

Shagbark hickory CARYA OVATA



Excellent golden fall color and bark which peels off in large, curly strips. Produces an edible, fragrant nut that is highly prized. Similar to pecan but more cold and drought tolerant. This deciduous tree should be planted in part shade and deep watered every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease. Does not need protection.

Silver maple ACER SACCHARINUM



Very common, however, not allowed as a street tree due to its large size, invasive roots which can damage sidewalks, and brittle wood. Good choice for large yards and rural areas. Highly adaptable and fast growing. Not temperature sensitive, but does need deep watering every 7-10 days. Plant in full sun. Not disease prone.

Spanish fir ABIES PINSAPO



A very interesting evergreen tree to have in a landscape. Stiff foliage texture with a bottle-brush appearance. This tree enjoys part shade, but is not temperature sensitive. Deep water every 10-14 days. Does not need protection and is not disease prone.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Spruce *PICEA SPECIES*



A well known family of evergreens that has many members native to North America. Most of the trees are pyramidal in shape and grow from 50-100 ft. tall. The most common mistake in planting spruce is placing them too close to fences, walkways and buildings and not allowing for their mature width. There are horrible examples all over town of spruces that have outgrown their location and been pruned to “fit” it. Most mature spruce grow about 25 ft. wide at maturity with stiff branches all the way to the ground. Looks best when left unpruned, planted in full sun to partial shade, in well-drained soil and water deeply once-a-week. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease. Does not need protection. A good choice near turf areas as the overspray from sprinklers helps reduce pest problems.

P. pungens (Green Spruce) – 75 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; green needles; most drought tolerant of species

P. p. 'Glauca' (Blue Spruce) – 75 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; silvery blue needles

P. p. 'Fat Albert' – 12 ft. tall by 10 wide; same shape as *P. p. 'Glauca'* but dwarf; blue gray needles

P. abies 'Norway Spruce' – Drought tolerant and resistant to insects and diseases. Adaptable to a variety of soil conditions and can tolerate partial shade. A good choice for planting on the northern or eastern edge of your property. Good cover for birds and wildlife.

P. omorika 'Serbian Spruce' – Narrow pyramidal shape with graceful arching branches. Needles dark green above and silver-banded beneath. Fairly tough tree adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions. Can tolerate shaded areas. Not as large as Norway Spruce.



Sycamore *PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA*



This stately 100 ft. tall deciduous tree makes as striking a statement in winter with its white patchy bark, as it does in spring fully leafed out. It has dark green leaves that are somewhat felty to the touch, and do not color to speak of in fall. The fruits may be a problem when the tree is planted near turf or walkways. The 1 in. spiny, dry globes wreak havoc with a lawnmower or a pair of high heels. Best when planted 25-30 ft. from concrete so large anchor roots don't crack concrete or pipes. Needs full sun, well-drained soil and deep watering once every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone. Does not need protection.



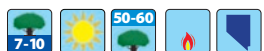
Tulip Tree *LIRIODENDRON TULIPFERA*



This is a long lived shade tree that grows 100 ft. tall by about 50 ft. wide. It has unusual shaped leaves and flowers that resemble yellow tulips in June. Best when provided plenty of room, full sun, well-drained soil and deep watering once every 7-10 days during the hot months. If planted within a lawn, you must keep the turf away from its trunk and water deeply and independently of the turf to keep the large roots from surfacing. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease and does not need protection.



White alder *ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA*



Native to western North America and grows from Washington to California. Nice addition to backyards near ponds. Plant in full sun and deep water every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or prone to disease. It does not need protection.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



White Fir *ABIES CONCOLOR*



Known as the most beautiful of all the firs, this evergreen tree is very elegant and symmetrical, with low weeping branches. Enjoys part shade, but is not temperature sensitive. Deep water 10-14 days. Needs little pruning. Long-lived and resistant to disease. More adaptable and drought tolerant than most other firs. Needs well drained sandy soils.



Zelkova *ZELKOVA SERRATA*



This tree is related to and often confused with elms, and grows just as fast to about 50 ft. tall. It also shows resistance to Dutch Elm disease and insect problems. It is tolerant of heat, drought, wind, poor soil and air pollution. Requires regular pruning when young to form strong branching framework. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil and water deeply once every 14 days. Can be temperature sensitive. Not prone to disease and doesn't need protection.



Deep Water
(7-10 days)



Deep Water
(10-14 days)



Full Sun



Part Shade



Shade



Class I



Class II



Class III



Street



Sidewalk



Extra
Maintenance



Temperature
Sensitive



Bees



Birds



Butterflies



Cut Flowers



Fall Color



Fire Hazard
High



Fire Hazard
Low



Utility Tree

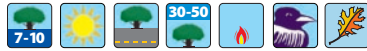


Native



Amur Cork Tree

PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE

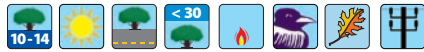


A wide spreading (50 ft.) deciduous tree with dark green aromatic foliage that turns yellow in fall. It has attractive gray, corky bark as it ages. The flowers are insignificant, but female trees bear 1/2 in. black fruits in October. Grow in full sun, well-drained soil and water deeply once every 7-10 days. This tree is not temperature sensitive or prone to disease. Does not need protection. This tree works well for planting along streets.



Amur Maple

ACER GINNALA



This drought-tolerant member of the maple family may become a small tree or large shrub, topping out at 25 ft. tall. Good for use along streets, it is deciduous and has small, light green leaves that turn shades of red in fall. White to yellow spring flowers with pleasant fragrance. Requires regular pruning to maintain one trunk and strong structure. Prefers full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil. This tree is not temperature sensitive and does not need protection. Deep water every 10-14 days.



Catalpa

CATALPA SPECIES



Huge tropical leaves (6-12 in.) provide good shade and a backdrop for white flower clusters in July. Has long bean-like fruit that is messy. Common in the Old Southwest part of Reno. Tolerant of heat, cold, drought and poor soils. Leaves may tatter if planted on exposed sites in high wind areas. Very drought tolerant when it receives deep, occasional watering every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive and enjoys full sun, but can be wind sensitive. Does not need protection and is not disease prone.

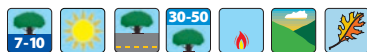
C. bignonioides 'Nana' (Umbrella Catalpa) – a dense globe that tops out at 20 ft. tall and does not flower; good in small spaces, formal plantings, under power lines or in a street right of way

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa) – 60 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; white flowers in July; seed pods create litter



Chinese Pistache

PISTACIA CHINENSIS



Grow this deciduous tree for the outstanding display of fall color. The medium green leaves turn a combination of orange, red, yellow and pink over an extended period of time. Good for streets, this tree is best grown in full sun, well-drained soil and watered deeply once every 7-10 days. This tree can be temperature sensitive, but is not prone to disease and does not need protection.



Columnar Norway maple

ACER PLATANOIDES 'COLUMNAR'



Branches rise almost parallel to the main stem giving this tree an unusual form in the winter. As with the common Norway maple, leaves appear to be "stacked" giving it a very full appearance. Leaves change from a bright green in the spring to a medium yellow in the fall. Good for streets and sidewalks.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Crabapple

MALUS HYBRIDS



There are 400-600 varieties of crabapples being grown across the country today. It provides a reliable display of flowers in the spring and the fruits can be quite showy well into winter. Flowers may be in shades of red, pink or white, usually in April or May. Foliage may be green or purple, and many varieties color nicely in fall. Fruits vary from 1/8 in. to 2 in., and may be yellow, red or orange in color. Choose a variety resistant to fireblight and scab to reduce your potential for annual maintenance. Light pruning for shape is recommended when young. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil. This plant is a valuable food source for birds, squirrels, rabbits and deer. Deciduous tree that grows well in full sun and along streets. Not temperature sensitive. Deep water every 10-14 days. Not prone to diseases and doesn't need protection.

M. 'Candied Apple' – 15 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; green leaves; purple-pink flowers; 1/2 in. red fruit

M. 'Indian Summer' – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; bronze-green leaves; rose red flowers; red 5/8 in. fruit

M. 'Pink Princess' – 8 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; leaves purple turning green; pink flowers; 1/4 in. red fruit

M. 'Prairifire' – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; red leaves; pink-red flowers; 1/2 in. red fruit

M. 'Prof. Sprenger' – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; green leaves; white flowers; 1/2 in. orange-red fruit

M. 'Robinson' – 25 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; leaves red turning green; deep pink flowers; 3/8 in. dark red fruit; persistent

M. sargentii – 10 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; green leaves; white fragrant flowers; 1/4 in. dark red fruit

M. 'White Cascade' – 15 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; weeping; green leaves; white flowers; 3/8 in. yellow fruit

M. zumi 'Calocarpa' – 20 ft. tall by 24 ft. wide; green leaves; pink fragrant flowers; 3/8 in. red fruit

M. 'Spring Snow' – Typically fruitless which is unusual for a crabapple. Flowers are very showy and start off light pink turning creamy white. Crown shape is symmetrical, oval, and upright which makes this tree a good choice for narrow areas. Grows to 20 to 25 ft. tall.

M. 'Snowdrift' – Fragrant white flowers with dark green, glossy leaves. Small orange-red fruit attracts birds. Fruit can also be used to make jams or jellies. Upright spreading growth habit requires little pruning. Grows to 15 ft. tall.



Crimson Sentry Norway maple

ACER PLATANOIDES 'CRIMSON SENTRY'



This is a relative of the Crimson King maple, known for its deep purple/maroon leaves. Although not as compact as some columnar trees, it only reaches 15-ft. wide at maturity. As fall approaches, leaves turn to reddish bronze. This deciduous tree is good for streets and sidewalks, should be planted in part shade, and deep watered every 10-14 days.



Eastern redbud

CERCIS CANADENSIS



A spectacular flowering tree having clusters of magenta pink flowers. Trunk is often twisted and upright with spreading branches and heart-shaped leaves. Can be very difficult to get established but will flourish with proper watering. Also known as the Judas tree. This deciduous tree should be planted in part shade. Not temperature sensitive or prone to disease, and does not need protection. Good street tree. Deep water every 10-14 days.

Deep Water
(7-10 days)

Deep Water
(10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra
Maintenance

Temperature
Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard
High

Fire Hazard
Low

Utility Tree

Native



Flowering dogwood

CORNUS FLORIDA



Native to China, Korea and Japan, this tree is widely used as a small ornamental. Has beautiful white or pink flowers, depending on the cultivar, and brilliant fall color. Best to plant in a protected area with some shade. *Cornus kousa* may be a better choice because it is more cold hardy and drought tolerant. Plant in part shade and deep water every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree is good for streets, is not temperature sensitive or prone to disease, and does not need protection.



Golden Rain Tree

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA



This deciduous tree has showy yellow flowers up to 12 in. long that sit above the leaves from June through July. It grows 30 ft. tall and equally as wide when located in full sun and any well-drained soil. Plant in full sun and plan to deep water this tree once every 7-10 days. This tree is not temperature sensitive or prone to disease. Does not need protection. This tree is good for usage along streets.



Hawthorn

CRATAEGUS SPECIES



Hawthorn trees are good for streets, but are a maintenance nightmare for anyone trying to maintain a structured tree. They are dense, twiggy and usually very thorny as well. One of their best uses given these tendencies is as a hedge, screen or barrier planting. All bloom in April-May and produce clusters of fruit in the fall. All are prone to pests (scale, borers and spider mites) and fire blight. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil and water deeply once every 10-14 days. Attracts bees and birds. Not temperature sensitive and does not need protection, but is disease prone.

C. crus-galli (Cockspur Hawthorn) – 35 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red fruit; orange-red fall color

C. laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; double red flowers in May; scarlet fruit

C. lavalleyi (Lavalle Hawthorn) – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red fruit; bronze-red fall color

C. mollis (Downy Hawthorn) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red fall color



Honeylocust

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS INERMIS



Denser shade than most; NOT under utility lines. The growth habit of this deciduous tree starts narrow and then widens in an upright vase type shape making it easy to maintain for traffic clearance. Very drought and disease tolerant. Good for streets if thornless. Full sun, not temperature sensitive. Deep water every 10-14 days. Does not need protection, and is not disease prone.

G. t.i. 'Imperial' (Imperial Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; no fall color

G. t.i. 'Rubylace' (Rubylace Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; new growth red; prone to wind damage

G. t.i. 'Shademaster' (Shademaster Honeylocust) – 50 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; denser shade than most; not under utility lines

G. t.i. 'Sunburst' (Sunburst Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; golden-yellow foliage; prone to wind damage

Deep Water
(7-10 days)

Deep Water
(10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

< 30
Class I

30-50
Class II

50-60
Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra
Maintenance

Temperature
Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard
High

Fire Hazard
Low

Utility Tree

Native



Hornbeam *CARPINUS BETULUS*



A well-behaved shade tree that grows to 40 ft. at maturity and is good along streets. It is also good for sidewalks due to its columnar form. It has dark green leaves that turn yellow or red in the fall. The variety 'Fastigiata' is columnar and used to create large scale screens or hedges when pruned. Needs to be planted in full sun to partial shade, well-drained soil that has organic matter added and watered once every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree does not need protection. It is not disease prone, but is temperature sensitive.



Japanese Lilac Tree *CONTINUS COGGYRGRIA*



Also known as "Syringa." Upright form with a round head. Showy clusters of white lilac flowers in spring. Very hardy with minimal pest or disease problems. Requires full sun and deep watering every 7-10 days. Not temperature sensitive. Good for planting along streets.



Maidenhair Tree *GINKGO BILOBA*



Geologic fossil records date ginkgo trees back to the Jurassic period. It is one of the ultimate no maintenance trees, requiring little, if any, pruning during its lifetime. The ginkgo grows to 100 ft. tall and about 25 ft. wide so it is well-suited to street tree planting and small yards. It has bright yellow fall color, grows in any well-drained soil and needs deep watering once every 7-10 days. Plant in part shade. This low maintenance deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or disease prone and doesn't need protection.



Norway Maple *ACER PLATANOIDES*



A rounded deciduous tree with dark green leaves and a dense canopy casting shade in the summer. This tree needs to be planted in partial shade and deep watered every 7-10 days. Good for streets. It is not temperature sensitive, but is prone to disease.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Pear PYRUS SPECIES



Both fruiting and non-fruiting pears have proven themselves worthy of consideration for this area. They are tolerant of cold, wind, heat, drought and poor soils. Plant in full sun, well-drained soils and water once every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or prone to disease, and does not need protection. This tree is good for planting along streets.

P. calleryana (Flowering Pear) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red, orange and yellow fall colors

P. communis (Fruiting Pear) – 15-30 ft. tall by 15-30 ft. wide; white flowers; edible fruits from August-October; fall color depends on variety

P. calleryana (Bradford) – Profuse white flowers bloom in spring on this rounded tree that grows 35 ft. tall and 30 ft. wide. Fall colors begin in the yellows and turn red as the season ends.

P. calleryana (Capital) – A tree that lends itself to narrow areas with all of the qualities of the other fruitless pears. The flowers are white and fall colors are reddish. Drought tolerance is good as well as insect and disease resistance. Good for sidewalks.

P. calleryana (Redspire Pear) – A very formal appearing tree with a tight branch habit and symmetrical shape. Very drought tolerant, works well in median strips where temperatures change drastically. Leaves are medium green and glossy with fall colors ranging from bright yellow to red. Profuse white flowers in spring.



P. cerasifera 'Atropurpurea'

Plum or Cherry PRUNUS SPECIES



This genus has over 400 species and countless more hybrids, but only the hardiest varieties will be discussed here. It should be noted that though these trees will tolerate heat, cold, drought and wind, they are very susceptible to pests and disease. Most require annual spraying in winter and summer to reduce insect populations. Annual pruning for the first few years to remove sucker growth and to encourage strong branching is a must. (This may continue indefinitely depending on variety.) Grow in full sun, well-drained soil and water deeply once every 7-10 days. Not temperature sensitive. These trees are a valuable food source for birds, rabbits, squirrels and deer. Non-fruiting types are good for streets.

P. cerasifera 'Atropurpurea' (Purpleleaf Plum) – 20-30 ft. tall by 15-25 ft. wide; purple leaves; pink flowers; purple fruit

P. domestica (Fruiting Plum) – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; pink flowers; red, yellow or purple fruit

P. maackii (Amur Chokecherry) – 30 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; fragrant white flowers; 1/4 in. black fruit

P. padus (Bird Cherry) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; fragrant white flowers; 3/8 in. black fruit; red fall color

P. sargentii (Sargent Cherry) – 40 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; pink flowers; 1/4 in. maroon fruit; red fall color

P. virginiana (Canada Red Chokecherry) – New leaves emerge green and turn purple as they mature. Small white, fragrant flowers in clusters come out in May. Tends to produce suckers at the base, which need frequent pruning. Has a rounded, open growth habit. Adaptable to most soils types. Requires moderate amounts of water.



P. padus

Raywood ash FRAXINUS OXYCARPA



More uniform in shape than the green ash, the Raywood ash has spectacular fall colors in the red to purple range. The leaves are narrow and finely textured, turning a beautiful reddish purple in the fall. Requires moderate water as compared to the green ash. Can reach heights of 80 ft. and spread 70 ft. at maturity. Good for streets. Not extensively used in our area, but should be. Plant in full sun and deep water every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.



Deep Water
(7-10 days)

Deep Water
(10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

< 30
Class I

30-50
Class II

50-60
Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra
Maintenance

Temperature
Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard
High

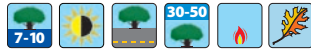
Fire Hazard
Low

Utility Tree

Native



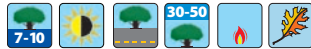
Red Sunset maple *ACER RUBRUM*



Also called swamp maple. Beginning the season with bright green leaves and with a very symmetrical shape, this deciduous tree is heralded as the standard for the red maples. Plant in part shade to full sun. Good along streets. For a maple it is a fast grower yet a medium water user. Tolerant of wet soil conditions. Fall color is spectacular ranging from red to bright orange as the season comes to an end. Deep water every 7-10 days. Not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.



Redpointe maple *ACER RUBRUM X SACCHARINUM*



A great choice for narrower planting strips or along streets, this tree has a pyramidal shape. Plant in part shade. The branches are arranged along a central leader with strong branch angles making this a great tree for wind prone areas. Has all the outstanding features of other maples. Not temperature sensitive, but does need deep watering every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree does not need protection and is not disease prone.



Smoke Tree *COTINUS COGGYRIA*



A small tree or large shrub reaching about 25 ft. tall at maturity, this tree is good for streets. The name is derived from the pink clusters of flowers that sit atop the leaves like puffs of smoke. This variety has medium green leaves that turn orange-red to yellow in the fall. The variety 'Royal Purple' has maroon leaves that change to dark purple in fall when planted in full sun. Grow in well-drained soil, full sun to partial shade and water deeply once every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or disease prone and does not need protection.



Trident maple *ACER BUERGERANUM*



Beautiful 3-in. wide, glossy green, tri-lobed leaves. Plant this deciduous tree in part shade to full sun; good for streets. Deep water every 10-14 days. Not temperature sensitive, but does need some protection. Has a spreading growth form and may produce multiple stems, which can be trained into a single stem. Bark exfoliates with age revealing a gray orange, brown color.



Turkish Filbert *CORYLUS COLUNA*



This deciduous utility tree has a uniform, oval-shaped canopy and is good for streets. Thick, dark green leaves with toothed margins that have few insect or disease problems. Fruits attracts birds and squirrels, and are edible for human consumption. Attracts bees. Drought tolerant but temperature sensitive. Requires deep water every 10-14 days and plant in full sun. Does not need protection, but is disease prone.

Deep Water (7-10 days)

Deep Water (10-14 days)

Full Sun

Part Shade

Shade

Class I

Class II

Class III

Street

Sidewalk

Extra Maintenance

Temperature Sensitive

Bees

Birds

Butterflies

Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard High

Fire Hazard Low

Utility Tree

Native



Columnar Norway maple

ACER PLATANOIDES 'COLUMNAR'



Branches rise almost parallel to the main stem giving this tree an unusual form in the winter. As with the common Norway maple, leaves appear to be “stacked” giving it a very full appearance. Leaves change from a bright green in the spring to a medium yellow in the fall. Good for streets and sidewalks.

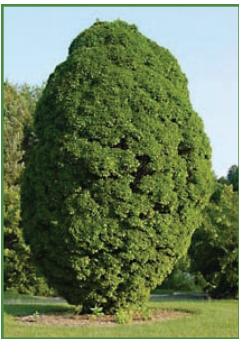


Crimson Sentry Norway maple

ACER PLATANOIDES 'CRIMSON SENTRY'



This is a relative of the Crimson King maple, known for its deep purple/maroon leaves. Although not as compact as some columnar trees, it only reaches 15-ft. wide at maturity. As fall approaches, leaves turn to reddish bronze. This deciduous tree is good for streets and sidewalks, should be planted in part shade, and deep watered every 10-14 days.



Hornbeam

CARPINUS BETULUS

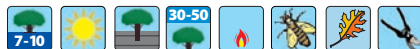


A well-behaved shade tree that grows to 40 ft. at maturity and is good along streets. It is also good for sidewalks due to its columnar form. It has dark green leaves that turn yellow or red in the fall. The variety ‘Fastigiata’ is columnar and used to create large scale screens or hedges when pruned. Needs to be planted in full sun to partial shade, well-drained soil that has organic matter added and watered once every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree does not need protection. It is not disease prone, but is temperature sensitive.



Pear

PYRUS SPECIES



Both fruiting and non-fruiting pears have proven themselves worthy of consideration for this area. They are tolerant of cold, wind, heat, drought and poor soils. Plant in full sun, well-drained soils and water once every 7-10 days. This deciduous tree is not temperature sensitive or prone to disease, and does not need protection. This tree is good for planting along streets.

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Class I

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Cut Flowers

Fall Color

Fire Hazard
High

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Low

Utility Tree

Native