

City of Echo Tree Selection, Care & Maintenance Guide

This guide is designed to help residents select trees for their yard and street right-of-way. It also provides information on trees that are prohibited and

information on the city's tree ordinance.

The Right Tree for the Right Place

The most important thing to consider in tree planting and selection is to choose the right tree for the right place. Don't plant a tree that will reach a mature height of 50 feet such as an oak tree under a power line or ten feet from a house or building. Look at the estimated mature height and

spread before selecting trees. Consider the site characteristics such as overhead power lines, existing vegetation, curbs and sidewalks. Trees which grow taller than 30 feet should not be placed under power lines. Fruit bearing trees should not be planted near sidewalks.

Benefits of Trees

Trees do not just beautify your home landscape, but can be very functional. Heating and cooling costs can be reduced by as much as 10 to 20% through proper placement of trees. Property values are increased with good landscaping that includes trees, particularly mature shade trees. Trees and shrubs help with conservation of water, air and soil and provide wild life habitat. Undesirable views can be blocked and privacy increased through placement of trees and shrubs

Trees not to Use

PROHIBITED TREES: It shall be unlawful to plant in any public parking strip the following trees:

Ailanthus	Nut trees
Conifer	Poplar
Cottonwood	Willow
Fruit trees	Black Locust

It shall be unlawful to plant willow, cottonwood or poplar trees anywhere in the City unless the Tree Board and the City Sewer Superintendent approve the site as one where the tree roots will not interfere with a public sewer.

(city code 4-2-5)

Hardiness

The Echo area is in USDA Plant Hardiness zone 5. However because of our late frosts, even some trees rated for Zone 4 may be damaged with a severe late frost. Trees should be suitable for at least Zone 4. Another consideration is PH. Our soil is neutral to alkaline, which makes trees such as the Pin Oak a poor choice. This tree needs acidic soil and suffers from chlorosis.

Problem Trees

The box at the right has a list of trees that are prohibited along the street right of way (ROW) or where they will interfere with sewer lines. We would recommend avoiding planting Ailanthus(Paradise Tree/Tree of Heaven), Black Locust, and Poplar anywhere in town. Cottonwood because of their brittle wood and

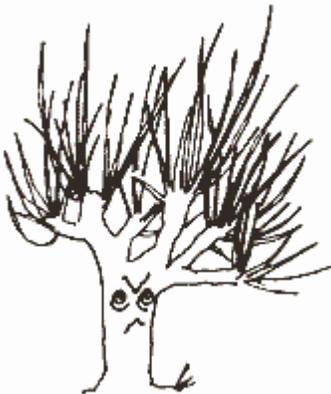
being prone to wind breakage, should be planted well away from your house. Ailanthus is the tree that has leaves similar to an Ash that seeds itself all over town. It has white sap bark, a shallow root system and is prone to breakage.

There are other trees we do not recommend because of their brittle wood and being prone to breakage such as Silver Maple and Empress Tree. Pin Oak is one we do not recommend because the alkalinity of our soil is too high for this acid loving tree. Siberian Elm is another we do not recommend, but we are trying some of the new hybrids on the golf course to see if they are resistant to the insects that make the Siberian Elm such a problem.

Water

The leading cause of trees dying and/dieback is not providing enough water for your tree, especially in the first three years. Trees need more water than grass, so be sure and supplement lawn irrigation, especially during hot summer months. Depending on soil conditions and temperature 1 to 3 inches per week is recommended (5 gallons per square yard equals 1" of water)

Tree Topping



The Echo City Code prohibits the topping or mutilation of trees as provided below:

“It shall be a violation of this Chapter to abuse, destroy or mutilate any tree, shrub or plant in a public parking strip or any other public place, or to attach or place any rope or wire (other than one used to support a young or broken tree), sign, poster, handbill or other thing to or on any tree growing in a public place, or to cause or permit any wire charged with electricity to come in contact with any such tree, or to allow any gaseous, liquid or solid substance which is harmful to such trees to come in contact with their roots or leaves. It shall be unlawful

*and a violation of this chapter **to top any tree** located in a public parking strip, park or any other public place, except for city electrical franchisee shall have the right to trim or top trees that are creating unsafe conditions or interfering with power line. “*

Tree topping is defined as the “practice of removing large branches and/or trunks from the top of a tree’s canopy or the excessive and arbitrary removal of all parts of the tree above and beyond a certain height with no regard for the structure or growth of the tree. The vertical stem or main leader and the upper primary limbs are cut back to stubs at a uniform height.

Removal Permission

Permission must be obtained from the city before planting or removing any trees located on public property, street right-of-ways or parking strips.

Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*)

Size: 15-20' by 15-20'

Zones: 3 to 7

Amur Maple is a slow growing small tree or large shrub native to northern China. It tends to be multi-stemmed, but can be pruned to a single stem. Advantages include cold hardiness; good fall color-reds, yellow and orange. The flowers are a fragrant creamy white. It is tolerant of dry and alkaline soils. Disadvantages include abundant seed that can be a litter problem. It has few insect or disease problems. Cultivars: **Flame**, Beethoven, Mozart; Good Tree for under power lines.

Striped/Snakebark Maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*, *A. capillipes*; *A. davidii*)

Size: 15 to 30' H by 15 to 20' W

Zones: 3 to 7

The name snakebark maple refers to the interesting whitish lines or fissures on the greenish bark. The shape is upright oval to oval rounded. The leaves are 5 to 7" long and wide. It tends to do best as an understory tree and prefers cool, evenly moist acidic to normal PH soils and is tolerant of clay, loam or sandy soils. It is grown mostly for its unique striped bark Golden fall color with some orange.

Arboretum entry.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

40 to 50' by 40 to 50'

Zones: 3 to 7

Some feel this tree has been overused, but many of the cultivars offer a good variety of colors and sizes for lawns and streets where power lines are not a conflict. The tree has a roundish shape with 4 to 7" wide leaves that turn a rich yellow in the fall. Tends to be tolerant of extremes in soil and climate.

Cultivars include **Crimson King** (reddish purple leaves), **Emerald Queen**, Summer Shade, Cleveland, Deborah, **Drummondii** (white margins on green leaves) **Princeton Gold** (bright gold leaves, needs some protection from hot winds), **Emerald Lustre**, **Columnar Compact**;

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)

Size: 40 to 60' H by 15 to 30' W

Zones: 3 to 9

The red maples tend to be narrower in relation to mature height. October Glory has a round habit while Bowhall is columnar. Leaves have a reddish tinge in the spring, turning green to dark green in summer and yellow and reds in the fall. Like most maples the fall color varies from year to year. Red maples make a good tree for yards, streets, golf courses and parks.

Cultivars: **Armstrong**, **Bowhall**, Columnare, Karpick, Scarlet Sentinel, **Red Sunset** (developed by Schmidt Nursery, Boring, OR-considered one of the best red

are Red Horsechestnut trees in the Arboretum and Fort Henrietta Park. Cultivars: **Briotti**, O'Neil's Red, **Fort McNair**;

Italian Alder (*Alnus cordata*)

Size: 30 to 50' H by 20 to 40' W Zones 5 to 8; native to Corsica & southern Italy

A good ornamental tree with lustrous dark green, 2 to 4 in. long leaves. The egg shaped fruit are like small 1" pine cones and area an attractive feature of the tree; the Form is pyramidal to pyramidal-oval. The branch structure creates a nice winter silhouette. It is a good tree to plant near water, but tolerates drier soils, infertile and high PH soils. One is located in the **Arboretum**.

Service Berry (*Amelanchier aborea*, *A. canadensis*, *A. laevis*, *A. x grandiflora*)

Size 15-30' H by 15 to 25' W Zones 3 to 8

These are small trees or large shrubs with medium growth rate. Foliage is purplish then turns green in summer and yellow, orange and dull red in the fall. Medium growth rate. Attractive bark & fruit that is attractive to birds. It can be sensitive to drought and compacted soil and salts. It is good for naturalizing at the edge of woodlands & wetlands. It has some insect susceptibility.

Cultivars: Cumulus, Robin Hill, **Autumn Brilliance**, **Robin Hill**, **Princess Diana**; **Snowcloud**; Good Tree for under power lines

Birch/Betula:

Birch do tend to grow well around here as indicated by the size and success of the birch trees in the arboretum. Drawbacks are that they can be 'buggy' and short lived. The tree was once planted in the front of one in three homes in the Midwest, but a borer has insured that they are not lived. River Birch (*Betula nigra*) and in particular the cultivar Heritage are being used in place of the white barked birches.

Jacquemontii or Whitebarked Himalayan Birch (*Betula jacquemontii*)

Size 30 to 50'H by 20 to 35' W Zones 4 to 7

It is the whitest of the white barked birches. It has a pyramidal shape. Like many of the birches, it is not tolerant of heat. Leaves are dark green in summer (2-3" long) turning bright yellow in the fall. It can be damaged by borers and like most birch tends to be a short-lived tree. **One can be found in the Arboretum.**

European White Birch (*Betula pendula*)

Size: 40 to 50' H by 20 to 30' W Zones 2 to 7

A small tree or shrub noted for its lavender flowers in the spring. The form is a broad oval that becomes flat on top with maturity. The leaves are heart-shaped and purple underneath and green above. The fall color is yellow. It can be used as a street tree, but will need to be pruned to maintain a single trunk. Takes full sun or light shade and either acid or alkaline, dry or moist soils as long as they are well-drained.

Cultivars: **Forest Pansy**-has purple leaves-one can be found in the Fort Henrietta Park and along the football field east of the gate; **Alba**-has white flowers-in Arboretum; There is standard **Eastern Redbud** in the arboretum and **Lavender Twist**-a weeping form. Royal White; Oklahoma; Chain;

Alaska Cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*)

Size: 30 to 90'H by 15 to 20' W Zones 4 to 7; Native Alaska to Oregon
This native tree has a soft pyramidal shape with drooping branches that make it a great selection as a specimen tree or in a landscaped area; it does best with moist soil; Cultivars: This is a very long-lived tree-can live centuries. **Pendula**;

Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*) Tree Form

Ht-20 to 30' Width-20 to 30' Zone: 5 to 8

Kousa dogwood is one that seems to do better in our area than the Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), but even this cultivar needs some protection of hot summer winds and plenty of moisture. It is vase-shaped in youth maturing to a broad oval in maturity. Leaves are dark green 2 to 4 in long and turn a reddish purple to red in fall. Flower in the standard form are four pointed creamy white bracts w/some green. There are several cultivars on the market now, and some have colored bracts. The fruit is pink to red in a cluster and will be eaten by birds. It tends toward low branching, but lower limbs can be trimmed to create more clearance for use on the ROW. It is usually best to transplant Ball & Burlap (B&B) trees.

Cultivars: Milky Way, One example is in the Park behind City Hall; Samaritan has variegated leaves.Satomi-pink bracts; Celestial;

Crimson Cloud English Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata* 'Superba') Tree Form

Ht.-15 to 20' Width-12-18' Zone: 4 to 8

This small tree has an oval form with dark green foliage and is not known for fall color. The flowers are a beautiful deep red with a white star in the middle. The flowers are in showy clusters. The fruit persists into the winter, but is not

abundant. It can be susceptible for aphids and lacebug. It has fewer thorns than the species. Good Tree for under power lines

Winter King Green Hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis* 'Winter King')

Ht. 25 to 30' Width: 25 to 30'

Zone: 4 to 8

A broad vase-shaped tree with glossy dark leaves that turn bronze, red and gold in the fall. There are masses of small white flowers forming 2" wide clusters. The fruit is abundant and persists through the winter and there are few thorns. Considered improved over species; There are several along the RR tree row on Thielsen Street. The tree is not picky about soil. It does need some pruning when young, especially to keep it open.

Lavelle Hawthorn (*Crataegus x lavellei*)

Ht. 15-30' Width 10-20'

Zone: 4 to 7

This is a tree that is especially attractive in the fall when the dark green leathery leaves turn bronze to coppery red and the clusters of bright red fruit stands out. Flowers are clusters with individual flowers up to ¾" across and bloom in May. This Hawthorn also has fewer thorns than most.

European Spindle Tree (*Euonymus europaeus*)

Size: 12 to 20' H by 10 to 25' W

Zones: 4 to 7

This is a narrow upright tree while young that will broaden as it ages. Keeps a rounded habit at maturity. It is related to the burning bush. Medium to fast growth. Has small flowers. Spindle tree is tolerant of most soils as long as they are well-drained and adapts to various PH levels and will tolerate full sun to partial shade. Good Tree for under power lines
Trees can be found in Arboretum and one in pond area by city hall.

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)

Michael Dirr, a noted expert on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs writes a book called Manual of Woody Landscape Plants that is the bible for arborists. The Beech is one of his favorite trees and the following is printed in his book: "Landscape Value: There is no finer specimen tree, so beautiful it overwhelms one at first glance; excellent for public areas, also makes an excellent hedge for it withstands heavy pruning; the cultivars are especially beautiful and at least one will blend into every landscape; my favorites are 'Asplenifolia', 'Fastigiata', 'Pendula'." Beech trees are not common in our area, but we have had pretty good luck with them in the arboretum and park, but have not had much luck on the golf course. Beech tend to be slow to medium in growth rate and do better if not planted in areas where they are directly in line with the wind. Another advantage to Beech Trees is

that like Oak and Maple Trees, once established they are very long-lived trees. They also require little or no pruning.

Fern Leaf Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia')

Size: 50-60' H by 35-45' wide

Zone: 4-7

The Fern Leaf beech in the arboretum was planted in the mid 1990s and is still columnar in form. Leaves are cut and give a fern-like appearance. Limbs start low to the ground and can be pruned up as the tree grows. Dark green leaves turn to golden brown in the fall. Do not think your tree is dead in the spring if the new leaves look brown and dead. They have a capsule that covers them and they are slow to emerge, usually May. Growth rate is slow to medium. Prefers full sun with moist well-drained soil and PH of 5-6.5 (Arboretum PH is 7 or higher and this tree is still doing great). Roots are shallow so it isn't a good choice near sidewalks.

Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula', 'Purpurea Pendula' or 'Purple Fountain')

Size: 50-60'H by 50-60' W Pendula

Zones 4-7

25' H by 10-15 W Purple Fountain

10-15' H by 10-15' W Purpurea Pendula

Pendula is a green leafed weeping form that can be extremely large and long-lived. The center of old trees will often loose leaves creating a wonderful open area with a visible branch structure underneath. **Purple Fountain** and **Weeping Purple Beech** (sometimes called Red Weeping) are both much smaller purple-leaved weeping forms. Fall color tends to be coppery.

Tri-Color Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* Purpurea Tricolor')

Size: 25-40' H by 25-40' W

Zones 4-7

If you "Google" Tri-Color Beech, a photo of the one in the arboretum will show up. This is one of our favorites. It has purple leaves with margins of deep pink and cream to white. The light colored leaf margins do tend to turn brown in the heat of the summer, but it is worth it to see it in the spring. It has avslow to moderate growth rate. As well as one in the arboretum there is one in the George Park near the gazebo.

Purple Leaf Beeches (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck's Purple', 'Rohanii' and 'Riversii')

Size: 50-75' H by 10-35' W Dawyck's Purple

Zones 4-7

50-60' H by 40-50' W Riversii

40-60' H by 30-50' W Rohan

All three of these beech trees are purple leaved, and are in the arboretum, plus Copper Beech ('Atropunicea'). We have not included Copper Beech as it is too large

for most yards. Dawyck's Purple is a columnar form. Riversii is a large shade tree with the deepest purple of the Purple Beech cultivars. Rohanni is also known as Purple Oakleaf Beech because of the rounded and ruffled edged leaves. The leaves of all three are deep purple in the spring but do fade to a purple-dark green in summer. Fall color is coppery.

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)

Size: 50 to 80' H by 40 to 60' W Zone: 3 to 9

A good large shade tree with rich dependable Reddish to purple fall color. Does better in wind than many Green Ash Cultivars. The pinnate leaves with 5 to 9 leaflets make it a good choice if you don't want to rake leaves. It likes deep moist, well drained soil and will adapt to various PH levels. Cultivars: **Autumn Purple; Autumn Applause.**

Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*)

Size: 40-60' H by 30' W Zones: 5-8 Arboretum

This tree is tolerant of a wide range of soil and PH conditions and of wind, wet conditions and drought. It prefers a sunny location. Gorgeous purple fall color and the small leaflets make this a good tree for someone who doesn't want to rake leaves. It has a nice round shape and is disease and insect resistant.

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

Size: 50 to 60' H by Zones: 3 to 9

A very adaptable large shade tree that tolerates heat, wet or dry soils and high PH. Like other ash the small leaflets make it a good tree for those who don't like to deal with large leaves. Yellow fall color. Good as a street tree where power lines are not an issue, in parks, golf courses or lawns. Borer and scale can be a problem, but otherwise is tolerant of most diseases and insects. Cultivars: **Urbanite, Patmore, Summit, Marshall's Seedless.**

Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*)

Size: 60 to 75' H by 40-50' W Zones 4 to 8

The Kentucky Coffeetree has unusual long compound leaves with 6 to 14 leaflets. No two are exactly alike. Slow to medium growth rate. Late leafing in spring with pink cast in spring, then dark green to blue green in summer and usually yellow in the fall. Likes moist well drained soil, but is adaptable to various moisture and soil conditions. Prefers full sun. Needs a large yard.

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelrueteria paniculata*)

Size: 30-40' H by 30-45' W

Zone: 5-8

This is a beautiful, dense tree with yellow flowers that hang in long panicles 12-15" long. This is a summer flowering tree. Adaptable to a large range of soils and withstands drought, heat, wind & alkaline soil. Prefers full sun. The flowers form large clusters of seed pods, that make a soft rattling sound in a breeze that is pleasant to hear. An excellent small lawn or patio tree.

Flowering Crabapples (*Malus*)

There are numerous Flowering Crabapple cultivars that can fit every need. Shapes can vary from round to columnar to weeping. Size can vary from 10' to 30' with similar widths. Some are noted for their flowers, others small size, persistent or colorful fruit, and wildlife appeal. Flowers can be double or single, red, dark pink, pale pink, white or a mixture. Listed below are some that have done well around town and in the Arboretum. Most Crab apples are good tree for planting under power lines. Crabapples do tend to need some pruning and thinning when younger and be sure and remove and suckers at the base of the tree ASAP. This is just a small sampling of the Crabapples that are worth planting.

Brandywine 15-20' H by 15-20' W Arboretum

Flowers: large double fragrant deep rose pink flowers; This crab produces fruit that is 1 to 1.5" that falls in midsummer. Form is upright and spreading. It is best to plant this tree where the fruit will not be a problem. Arboretum

Candy Apple 15" H by 15' W Arboretum/George Park

Weeping. Dark green leaves w/red tint. Flowers: Large purplish pink. Fruit: cherry red, ½".

Centurion 25' H by 15-20' W

Red buds open to rose red flowers, fragrant; fruit is a glossy cherry red 5/8" across and is attractive for months. Upright Habit, vigorous; Highly disease resistant;

Coralburst 10 to 15' H by 8-10' W Arboretum

Dwarf; dainty habit with rounded head; Coral pink buds open to double rose red flowers. Fruit: few ½' diameter bronze to reddish orange.

David 12 to 15' H by 12' W/Main St., George Park, Arboretum

Flowers: pink in bud opening to white, single 1.5" in diameter; Fruit: bright red ½" or less persistent; Habit: irregular in youth, becoming rounded.

Donald Wyman 15 to 20' H by 15' W Main St (in front of Saloon),
Arboretum. Pink buds open to white flowers, single 1 3/4" in diameter. Dark Green
leaves turn yellow in fall. Fruit is bright red 3/8" and persistent. Considered one
of the best ornamental trees in North America.

Golden Raindrops 15 to 20 wide and tall; Railroad & Arboretum
Flowers: pink opening to white; Fruit: 1/4" golden yellow; Habit: upright vase
shaped.

Klem's Improved Bechtel 20' H x 18' W Arboretum/Railroad ROW
Rounded shape; Flowers: double pale pink up to 2" in diameter, fragrant, very
showy. Fruit is sparse, 1 1/8", green.
Fruit: Sparse, but 1-1 1/8"

Liset 15 to 20' wide & tall Arboretum
Flowers: single dark crimson buds opening to rose red, approx. 1.5" in diameter.
This tree is one of the most striking in the arboretum in the spring
Fruit: dark crimson, glossy, persistent; approx. 1/2" in diameter
Habit: rounded with deep purplish green leaves

Louisa 10' H by 12' W Arboretum, George Park
Flowers: Red buds, true pink flowers; Weeping Form; Fruit: yellow to amber
3/8" persistent. Glossy dark green leaves.

Madonna 20' by 10' Arboretum
Flowers: pink buds open to double white flowers, blooms early and lasts
Fruit: 1/2" diameter golden w/red blush
Habitat: compact, dark green foliage

Mary Potter 10-15' H by 15-20' W Arboretum
Horizontal, low spreading form. Dark green leaves. Flowers: 1" white, pink buds;
Fruit: Red 3/8", persistent, birds love them. One of Michael Dirr's favorites

Molten Lava 14' H x 20' W Arboretum
Broad weeper. Dark Green leaves; Flower White abundant & small; Fruit: red,
1/2". The name comes from the fact that the fruit looks like cascades of red fire.

Prairie Fire 20' H x 20' W Arboretum
Rounded shape with red-maroon leaves that age to reddish green; Flowers:
Crimson buds, bright pinkish red, single; Fruit: dark red, 3/8" to 1/2" persistent.

Radiant 25' H x 20' W Arboretum
Form: broad, rounded crown. Leaves are reddish purple when young, fading to
green. Flowers: Deep red buds, single deep pink flowers; Fruit: bright red 1/2".

Royalty 15' H x 15' W Arboretum, city hall
Form: upright, rounded. Leaves are dark purple, similar to flowering plum;
Flowers: Purple to crimson; Fruit: dark red ½-5/8".

Spring Snow 25' H x 22' W Arboretum, Main St. (car lot)
Form: dense, oval. Leaves are med. green; Flowers: Large white, fragrant; Fruit:
few if any. Excellent for patio and courtyards.

Strawberry Parfait 18' H x 22' W Arboretum, Railroad ROW
Form: irregular, spreading. Leaves: reddish purple maturing to green; Flowers:
large, light pink w/deeper pink margins; Fruit: deep red 3/8", persistent;

Zumi Calocarpa 20' H x 24' W Arboretum
Form: rounded, spreading. Leaves: large green; Flowers: large 1 ¼", red buds,
white fragrant; Fruit: bright red, small 3/8", persistent;

Persian Parrotia (parrotia persica)

Size: 20-40' H by 15-30' W Zone: 4-8

Another of Michael Dirr's favorites, this tree has gorgeous fall color: oranges, purples, yellows, cream. It is disease & insect resistant. It can be many trunked and the exfoliating bark is interesting. No two area like. There is one in the middle of the George park and in the Arboretum.

Norway Spruce (Picea abies)

Size: 40-60' H by 25-30' W Zone: 2 to 7 Arboretum

This is the most common spruce for landscape use. It is very adaptable. Cultivars: **Pendula** (weeping). No two weeping spruce are alike.

Colorado Spruce (Picea pungens)

Size: 30 to 60' H by 10 to 20' W Zones: 2 to 7

One of the most popular specimen trees across the north. Dense w/prickly needles. Will withstand various soil conditions, except too much moisture. Cultivars: Hoopsii, Moerheimii, Thompsenii, **Fat Albert, Glauca (Blue Spruce); Arboretum, Fort Henrietta Park.**

Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)

Size 50 to 80' H by 20 to 40' W Zones: 4 to 7

One of the most popular pine trees for landscape use because of the dense form and adaptability. It transplants easily and quickly is established with a fairly fast growth rate. Nematodes can be a problem so keep grass at least 3 foot away from trunk. George Park, Arboretum, Golf course.

London Planetree (Sycamore) (Platanus x acerifolia)

Size: 70 to 100' H by 65 to 80' W Zones: 4 to 8

This tree gets its common name from the fact that so many are used in London. It is one of the most widely planted city trees in the world. It is a huge trees not suitable for small yards. The peeling bark provides winter interest. It adapts to most soil conditions. Anthracnose has damaged many young Sycamores, but cultivars resistant to the disease are now on the market. Cultivars: **Bloodgood (George Park)**, Columbia, Liberty, Yarwood;

Sargent Cherry (Prunus sargentii)

Size: 25 to 35' H by 10 to 15' W Zones: 4 to 7

Considered one of the best flowering cherries. It has a an up-right spreading form. Flowers are pink, 1 ¼" to 1 ½" in diameter. It

Flowering Plum (Prunus cerasifera)

Size: 20' H by 20' W Zone: 4-8

A small ornamental tree suitable for planting under power lines, but has been overplanted and can be effected by aphids and other sucking insects. Cultivars in our area have been producing fruit which can be a problem. Needs lots of pruning of interior limbs when young. Flowers appear before leaves. Cultivars: **Mt. St. Helens, Krauter Vesuvius, Thundercloud, Newport.** Flowers are small and very light pink and very fragrant

Bliriana Plum (Prunus x blireiana)

Size: 20' H by 20' W Zones: 5-8

Leaves are reddish purple to greenish bronze in the summer with reddish bronze fall color. Flowers are more showy than Flowering plum-double pink 1". Good selection for under power lines. Flowers appear before the leaves.

Okame Flowering Cherry (Prunus x incam)

Size: 20-30' H by 20' W Zones: 5 to 8/arboretum

Flowers appear in March and April and are profuse and rich pink and appear before the leaves. It has an upright, branching to oval form with dark green

foliage. Fall color is orange to orange-red. Like most cherries it has rich red bark. This tree is more heat and cold tolerant than most.

Japanese Flowering Cherry (*Prunus serrulata*)

Size: 25 to 35' H by Zones 5 to 8

Vase shaped to rounded with spring green to bronze green leaves in summer and bronze to red in the fall. One of the premier landscape Cherries, but can be short-lived. Flowers are spectacular, usually double pink. Seldom produces fruit.

Cultivars: Amangowa (columnar 20' H by 4 to 5' W. **Kwanzan**, **Mt Fuji**(large double white), **Royal Burgundy** (dark purple foliage), Shirofugen.

Autumn or Higan Flowering Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella* "Autumnalis")

Size: 20 to 40' H by 15 to 30' W Zones: 4 to 8 Arboretum

This one of the longest living flowering cherries. The flowers are whitish-pink and bloom before leaves appear. The shape is upright-spreading to rounded. Leaves green in summer and yellowish in the fall. More heat tolerant than many cherries. This tree produces flowers in spring and again in the fall. Cultivars: Weeping 'pendula' and double flowering '**Pendula Plena Rosea**'

Schubert Chokecherry

Size: 20-35' H by 18-25' W Zone: 2 to 5 Arboretum

This very hardy tree in the Cherry family has purple leaves and clusters of tiny white flowers. The fruit is tiny cluster that can be used in jams and jellies and birds love them.. It is tolerant of high Ph and clay soils. It does tend to produce suckers.

Yoshino Cherry (*Prunus x yedoensis*)

Size: 40 to 50' H by 40 to 50' W Zones: 5 to 8

This is the Cherry species that dominates the Tidal Basin in Washington DC. Akebono is planted along the Portland Waterfront. It has a billowy and rounded. It has dark green leaves in summer and yellow leaves in the fall. Light Pink flowers are ½" to 5/8" in diameter. Cultivars: **Akebono**, Shidare Yoshino (weeping), Snow Fountains (weeping).

Callery or Flowering Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)

Size: 30-40' h by 12-25' W Zones: 5 to 8

This tree is often used as a downtown street tree because of the flowers and narrow profile. However it can be irregular in shape and the flowers, while pretty tend to have an unpleasant smell. It is heat and drought tolerant and can handle

compacted soils. It has beautiful red to orange fall foliage. Cultivars: **Aristocrat, Red Spire, Bradford (park), Chanticleer, Autumn Blaze.**

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

Size: 50-55' H by 40-45' W

Zones: 2 to 8 arboretum, George Park

This tree is pyramidal in youth, gradually developing a massive trunk. This is an impressive tree for an open area. Growth is slow with growth of 15 to 20 feet in 20 years common. Bark is rough with deep ridges and furrows. While the tree is too large for most yards, it is a great tree for large yards, parks and golf courses. It can be difficult to transplant, so plant when small. It is more tolerant of alkaline soils than many oaks and withstands varying conditions from marshy to dry prairies. It is tolerant of city conditions. Likes full sun. Fall color is yellow to yellow-brown.

Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Size: 60 to 75' H by 60-75' W

Zones: 3b to 7, arboretum, George Park

Faster growing than many oaks at 1 to 2' per year in moist, well-drained soils. This tree also has bright russet red color in the fall. It transplants readily and prefers sandy loam, well-drained soils and full sun. It will develop chlorosis in soils with too high a PH level. A good tree for parks, large lawns, golf courses and commercial areas.

English Oak (*Quercus robur*)

Size: 75 to 100' H by 50-75' W

Zones 4 to 8 arboretum, George Park

A large, massive rounded tree that is too large for the average yard, but works well in parks, large yards or golf courses. Growth rate is slow to medium, about 1.3" per year. Prefers well-drained soil; likes full sun; PH tolerant.

Cultivars: **Crimson Spire**, Fastigiata, Heritage, Pendula, Skymaster, Skyrocket;

Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)

Size: 40 to 60' H by 30 to 40' W

Zones 5 to 9, arboretum

This oak doesn't have a typical lobes and sinuses, but is long and narrow like a willow leaf. It is pyramidal in youth, but develops a round crown when mature. Growth rate is 1 to 2' per year. It transplants better than most oaks. Prefers moist, well-drained soil, but is very adaptable. Michael Dirr ranks it as the "best oak for overall texture and form...makes a splendid avenue, street or boulevard tree." Leaves are light to bright green in spring, dark green later in the season and bronze-orange in the fall. This tree is not common in the area, so check out the one in the arboretum.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

Size: 20 to 40' H by 15-30' W

Zones: 3 to 7, arboretum, Ft.
Henrietta Park

The compound leaves make this a good tree if raking leaves is a concern. This is a narrow erect tree with a low branching habit. The white flowers and pome (berries) are attractive. The berries are loved by robins and waxwings who will descend in mass in the winter and strip the tree. The fruit is not usually a problem as they stay on the tree until eaten by birds. Growth rate is medium (25-30') over 20 years. While it prefers acid soils, it does well here in most settings, but does need to be well-watered. Berries are usually orange-red, but some cultivars have apricot, deep red or even pink pomes.

Cultivars: **Cardinal Royal**, *Asplenifolia*, **Black Hawk**, **Red Cascade**;

Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

Size: 50 to 70'H by 20 to 30'W

Zones: 4 to 11, arboretum

This unusual tree is commonly seen in pictures of the everglades, where the roots form knees above the water. Like Tamarck or Larch it loses its needles in the fall, but the symmetrical branch structure makes it attractive in the winter. The leaves are bright yellow-green in the spring, soft medium green in summer and a rich orange to bright rusty brown in fall. Medium to fast growth rate. It grows best in deep, fine sandy loams with lots of moisture and moderate drainage, but is very adaptable to dry or wet conditions. Michael Dirr describes this as a "stately" tree. Cultivars: *Fastigiata*, *Shawnee Brave*, **Cascade Falls** (weeper).

Little Leaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)

Size: 60 to 70'H by 30 to 50'W

Zones: 3b to 7, arboretum, Fort

Henrietta Park, Golf Course

The Linden is an excellent large tree for most any setting. It has a pyramidal shape (almost Christmas Tree-shaped), needs little pruning, excellent yellow fall color and is both attractive and formal looking. The growth rate is medium. Leaves are dark green in summer. The tree is easily transplanted and prefers moist, well-drained soil, full sun and is adaptable to PH levels. Leaves are 1.5 to 3" long, almost heart shaped.

Cultivars: **Chancellor**, *Corthinian*, **Glenleven**, *Golden Cascade*, **Greenspire**, *Prestige*.

American Linden (Basswood) (*Tilia Americana*)

Size: 60 to 80' H by 30 to 60' W

Zones 3b to 8, arboretum, Main St.

The American Linden is much like the Little Leaf Linden above, but with larger leaves (4 to 8" long). This is a tall stately tree that is hardy.

Cultivars: **Legend**, **Redmond**, Rosehill, Sentry.

Chinese or Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Size: 40 to 50' H by 40 to 50' W

Zones: 4 to 9, arboretum

Don't confuse this with the weedy, inferior Siberian Elm that seeds itself all over the area. This Elm is replacing the beautiful American Elm trees that have been devastated by Dutch Elm Disease. It is an excellent, tough tree for lawns, commercial areas, streets, parks and golf courses. This tree is used extensively at Disney World. It has dark green leaves that change to yellowish or reddish purple in the fall. Leaves hold late in the fall. It is easily transplanted and adaptable to PH and soil conditions and urban conditions. Besides being resistant to Dutch elm disease it also is less prone to insects like Japanese beetle and elm leaf beetle.

Cultivars: Athena, Burgundy, Frontier, Ohio, State Fair....