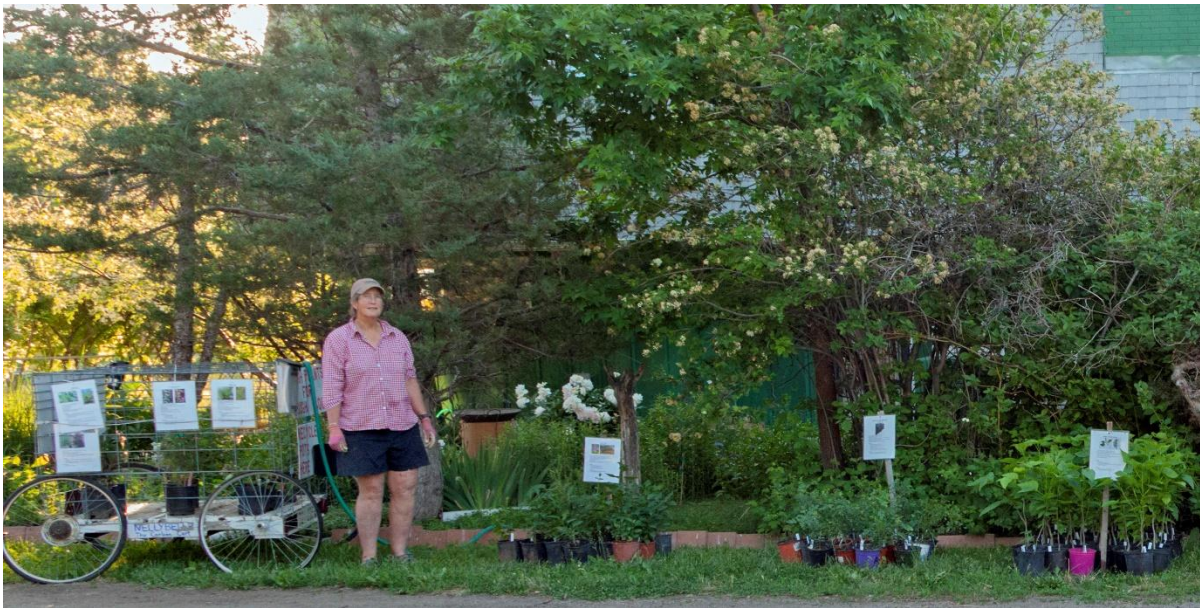


# **Available Seedling Trees For July 2025 Give-away**



## Catalpa (Catalpa speciosa)



Also called Indian Bean, Catawba, and Cigar Tree

Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation

Native to the Midwest United States; hardy to zone 4

A very fast growing medium sized tree with large heart-shaped leaves  
40' to 60' tall and about half as wide

Lovely large white flowers on 4-8 inch long panicles in late June

Fruit is a long cigar-like pod.

Seed source is catalpa in Wilderness Place office park.

### Strengths

- Fast growing
- Very tolerant of tough conditions
- A light-weight rot-resistant wood suitable for fence posts or furniture
- Tolerates hot, dry sites

### Weaknesses

- Fall color is poor; leaves often fall before turning.
- Weak wood. The tops can break off in our windstorms.

# Horse Chestnut

(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)



Grows 40 to 70 feet in height.

Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation. Hardiness zone: 4

Foliage is palmate.

Ornate pink flowers grow in erect spikes in May.

Seedpods are 2", round and spiny.

Fall foliage is bright red-gold.

Seed source is horse chestnuts at Pine and Broadway.

## Strengths:

- Makes a good street tree
- Grows rapidly while young and slows as it grows into maturity
- Tolerant to a variety of soil types

## Weaknesses:

- **Tree is NOT drought-resistant. Needs supplemental watering.**
- Susceptible to leaf scorch in late summer



## Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus Glabra*)



Grows to 50 feet tall.

State tree of Ohio and native to the Mid-West.

Suitable to elevation 5500 feet. Hardiness zone: 4

Foliage is palmate. Fall foliage is bright orange.

Ornate yellowish flowers grow in erect spikes in May.

Seedpods are 2", round and spiny.

### Strengths:

- Interesting flowers, foliage and fall color
- Will tolerate alkaline soils
- A buckeye nut in the pocket is said to bring good luck

### Weaknesses:

- **Tree is NOT drought-resistant. Needs moist well-drained soil.**
- Prefers partial shade and some protection when small.
- If planted in dry sunny locations, leaves scorch in mid-summer.
- Susceptible to leaf blotch in late summer.
- Crushed leaves have an unpleasant odor.
- All parts of this tree are poisonous to livestock and humans.

# Colorado Blue Spruce

## *Picea pungens*



Native to Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Grows to 100 ft. tall

Prefers moist soil along a stream or in an irrigated lawn with good drainage

Can withstand drought once established.

Full sun to part shade

Suitable to elevations up to 11,000 ft.

Blue-green colored needles

### Strengths:

- Tolerates very low temperatures
- Makes an excellent windbreak or ornamental tree
- State tree of Colorado

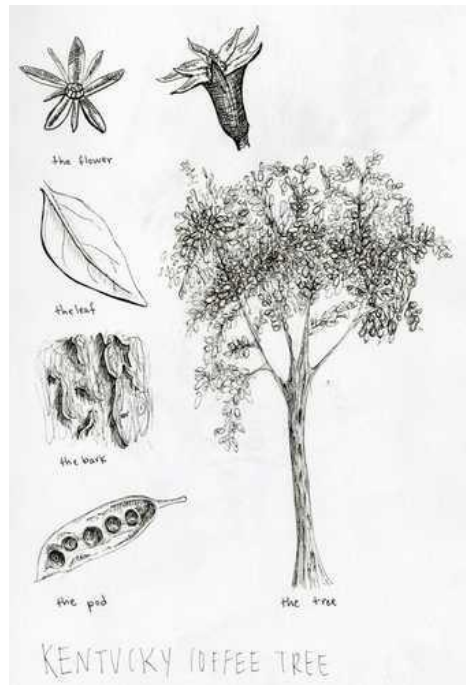
### Weaknesses:

- Very sharp spiny needles
- Susceptible to damage of new growth by Cooley's spruce gall adelgid, which causes cone-shaped galls at the tips of branches
- Also susceptible to spruce budworm and spruce beetle.



# Kentucky Coffee Tree

(*Gymnocladus dioica*)



Native to Mid-western U.S.

Large tree, grows 50 to 90 feet in height

No serious pests or diseases.

Provides dappled shade

Foliage is dark green, turning bright yellow in fall.

Flowers are fragrant but often hidden in the emerging foliage, in May

Seedpods are legume-like and were used by settlers to make "coffee" in the absence of actual coffee beans.

Seedpods remain on the tree, adding to its winter interest.

Seed source is Kentucky Coffee Trees in the Valmont Park site.

## Strengths:

- ❖ Very adaptable to urban conditions, especially heat, drought, alkaline soils, soil compaction and pollution

## Weaknesses:

- ❖ This tree will eventually get BIG, so be careful where you plant it.

## Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*)



Native Shrub: 3-10 feet tall at maturity

Suitable to 9000 ft. elevation

A vasselike form with bright green foliage

Growth rate: fast Hardiness: Zone 2

No thorns and the branches are smooth

Likes rich soil and ample water

Flowers from early spring to June

Spicily-scented fragrant, yellow, trumpet-shaped blossoms

Fruit ripens in August and September

Abundant fruit for human and birds

### Strengths:

- fruit that is popular for making jams, and excellent for wildlife
- rarely browsed by deer
- shade-tolerant
- a fine display of autumn color, ranging from bright gold through orange and red

### Weaknesses:

- An alternate host for white pine blister rust
- strongly root-sprouting, so that it needs to be pruned by thinning out at the base



## ***Tatarian Hot Wings Maple*** ***Acer tataricum***



A superior small ornamental tree that was discovered in Fort Collins.  
This tree is a mutation of Tatarian maples native to Southeastern Europe and Western Asia  
15'-18' tall, 15'-18' wide  
Maximum elevation: 7,000 ft  
Full sun to partial shade  
Tolerant of alkaline soils  
Seed source is the Tatarian maples in the Jewish Community Center parking lot.

### **Strengths:**

- ❖ More tolerant of our alkaline soils than other cold-hardy ornamental maples
- ❖ Red samaras (helicopters) contrast with green foliage giving it the appearance of Christmas in July (only on 50% of seedlings).
- ❖ Orange-red to yellow fall leaf color
- ❖ Strong branch unions make it less prone to storm breakage.

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Only 50% of these seedlings will have bright red samaras, since they are grown from seed. To guarantee bright red samaras, buy a tree from a nursery that is grown from a root cutting or clone.
- ❖ Samaras (seeds) from this tree will drop and may germinate in open soil.



# Raspberry

## *Summer-bearing*



These summer-bearing raspberries send up new canes starting in early summer. The new canes will fruit the following year in July. Fruit is borne on the previous year's canes.

- Prune your raspberries in late winter or early spring.
- First remove the old canes which fruited last summer. They will look dead, have lateral branch-lets, and bark will be peely.
- Then thin the canes that will bear this season's crop. Prune out all the smaller ones, leaving fruiting canes four to six inches apart in a bed that's about a foot wide.
- Next, shorten the canes that are left, but easy does it! The top third of the cane is the most fruitful portion, because the buds are spaced more closely there. Only remove the very tip, where the cane becomes thinner or somewhat undersized. Buds that formed there late last season are not strong and often suffer winter damage.

Your raspberries should be five or six feet tall after you've finished pruning. For support, fasten the canes to a trellis, fence or single strand of wire set slightly lower than the tops of your canes.

## Chinese Wisteria

*Wisteria sinensis*



A vigorous vine to cover fences, arbors and trellises

Suitable only to 5300 feet.

Prefers an open, sunny, protected location with rich soil.

Flower is violet-blue, pea-like, mildly fragrant, in long hanging clusters, appearing in mid- to late-spring.

Flowers appear after leaves in spring. It may take 10+ years before the plant flowers.

Velvety pods (similar to pea pods) in the fall with yellow fall foliage.

### Strengths:

- ❖ Rapid growth rate. Some plants can reach 100 feet in length.
- ❖ Versatile: can be trained as a shrub, small tree, over an arbor, up a fence or trellis, or used as a ground cover.

### Weaknesses:

- ❖ The plant contains wisterin, which is toxic, and can poison children.
- ❖ Wisteria is NOT xeric. It needs additional summer and winter water.
- ❖ Buds can be killed by late spring frosts. Locate in a protected place.



## Trumpet Vine (*Campsis radicans*)



A rapidly growing deciduous vine which can reach 30 feet

Suitable to 5500 ft. elevation, Hardiness zone 5

Dark green compound leaves that drop in fall

3" long orange-red flowers grow in clusters

The plants are hardy to -30 degrees.

Use as a patio cover, a screen on a trellis or fence, or to cover a steep bank

Locate in full sun

Be sure to provide a sturdy support and plenty of room.

Bloom is on new growth; prune while dormant to keep vine manageable.

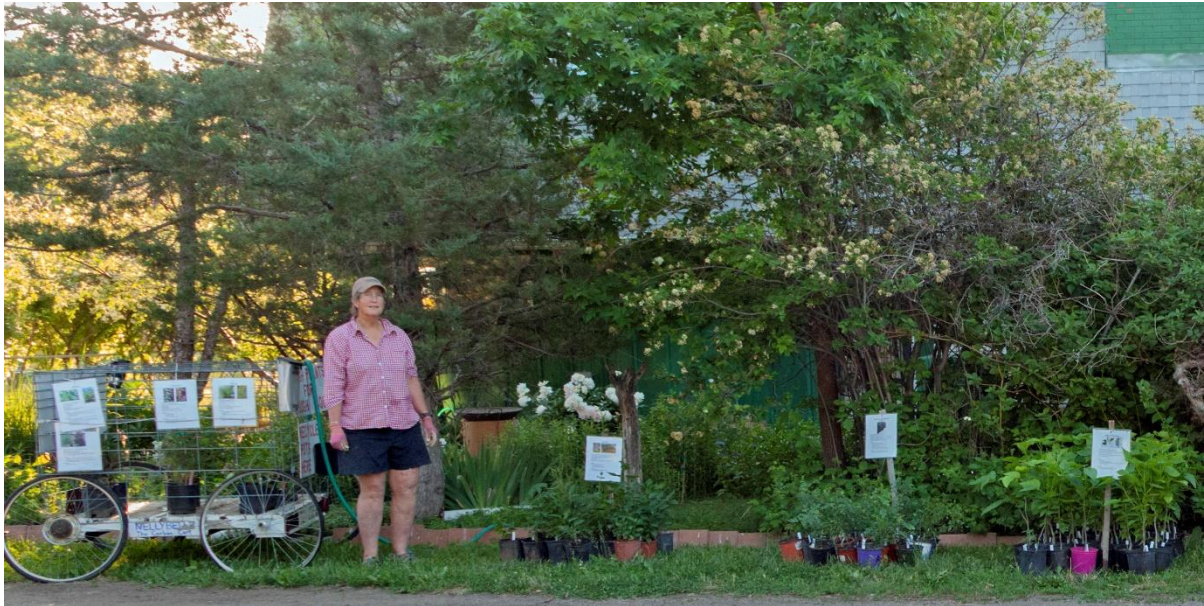
### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Very drought-hardy once established.
- ❖ The flowers attract hummingbirds.

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ The vine spreads by underground runners and can become invasive.
- ❖ Is slow to come out of dormancy in spring and needs a few years to begin to produce blooms.

**The following trees will NOT be available in May 2025**





# Nordmann Fir

## *Abies nordmanniana*



Native to the mountains of Turkey, Georgia and the Russian Caucasus.

Grows to 100 ft. tall

Needs moist soils in an irrigated area with good drainage. NOT Xeric.

Sun to part shade.

Suitable for elevations up to 6000 ft.

Glossy dark green needle tops with white striped bottoms

### **Strengths:**

- Makes an excellent Christmas tree or ornamental specimen tree
- Soft needles that do not drop when tree is cut

### **Weaknesses:**

- Dislikes hot, dry summers and clay soils, so it will need babying here.
- Needs 40 inches of moisture per year
- Needs shading when young until well established. Use a shade structure on the west and north sides for the first couple years until tree is well established.

# Oregon Grape

## *Mahonia aquifolium*



Evergreen shrubby native groundcover of western North America  
Thrives in moist, shaded areas, but can also tolerate sun and drought.

Grows 2-4 or more feet tall

Holly-like leathery leaves with spiny tips that turn purplish or bronze in winter  
Sun to part shade.

Suitable for elevations up to 6000 ft.

Oregon grape roots are used medicinally, and to make a yellow dye.

### **Strengths:**

- Bright yellow flowers bloom in clusters in early spring
- Clusters of small, edible, tart, blue-purple berries in late summer or fall.
- Tolerates poor soil. Will naturalize.
- Does not create excessive leaf litter
- Deer resistant plants with tart taste that deer find unappealing.

### **Weaknesses:**

- Grows by spreading from underground roots, so it can be slowly invasive.
- Leaves can winter-burn in exposed areas.



## Japanese Pagoda Tree, Chinese Scholar Tree *Sophora japonica*



A medium-sized tree to 65 feet, with a broad rounded crown.

Suitable to 7000 feet

Native of China. Often planted around Buddhist temples for its showy flowers.

Prefers an open, sunny location. Tolerates alkali soils, drought and pollution.

Small pods (similar to pea pods) in the fall resemble a string of beads.

Begins to bloom when tree is 10 years old.

Flower is creamy white, pea-like, mildly fragrant, in long hanging clusters, appearing in mid- to late-summer.

### Strengths:

- ❖ Rapid growth rate
- ❖ The leaves are extremely pest-free. Yellow fall color.
- ❖ Blooms in late summer after many other plants have finished blooming

### Weaknesses:

- ❖ The plant contains cytosine, which is toxic, like nicotine.
- ❖ In China, the tree is traditionally thought to be inhabited by demons.

# Autumn Clematis or Virgin's Bower

## *Clematis drummondii*



A fast growing climbing native vine of the Southwest, growing up to 20 feet.

Drought-tolerant;

Needs good drainage

Full sun to part shade

Climbs by twining and wrapping around other structures to aid in climbing.

3 inch white feathery plumes of seedheads, maturing in the fall, are more showy than the flowers.

### **Strengths:**

- In the fall, it is covered with 3 inch white feathery plumes, borne in showy heads that catch the light.
- This plant is attractive to bees, butterflies and/or birds.
- Suitable for xeriscaping

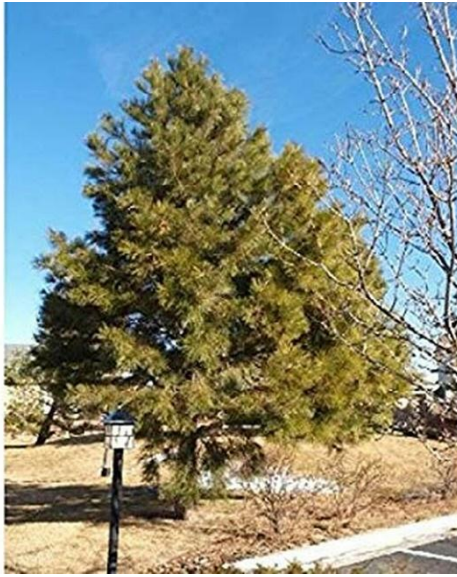
### **Weaknesses:**

- It can completely overtake its supporting structure in a dense tangle.
- Self-sows freely; deadhead if you do not want volunteer seedlings next season.
- Flowers are small, greenish white, and not very showy.



# ***Ponderosa Pine***

## ***Pinus Ponderosa***



Large, straight trunked evergreen tree with a wide, open, irregularly cylindrical crown.

Under cultivation it grows 60'-100' with a 25'-30' spread.

Suitable to 9000 foot elevation.

The dominant lower timberline species in Colorado's montane zone.

Bark becomes cinnamon color with age, with a vanilla fragrance on warm days.

Dark gray-green, olive or yellow green needles are in threes, rarely two or five.

The root system is wide spreading with a deep taproot.

Ponderosa pine grows best in full sun and deep, moist, well drained soil, but will adapt to a wide range of soil and growing conditions including alkaline, dry, low humidity, wind, and high elevation.

### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Native tree, well adapted to high temperatures and low moisture.
- ❖ Highly resistant to low-intensity fire.
- ❖ Highly drought tolerant once established.
- ❖ A long taproot decreases its chances of being uprooted by strong winds.
- ❖ Moderate to rapid growth rate.

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ It is damaged by late frosts and is intolerant of shade.
- ❖ New pine cones have prickly tips and drop onto the ground each summer.

## Various Oaks

### *Quercus Unknown varieties*



**Seeds for these oaks were collected in various parks, churches and schools around Boulder. I do not always know which varieties of oak these are. This year I have columnar oaks and burr oaks, plus some unknown varieties.**

Magnificent spreading shade trees, up to 70 feet tall.

Moderate growth rate.

Usually tolerant of heavy clay soils.

The fruits are acorns, which are highly attractive to wildlife.

Fall foliage is various colors (yellow, red or brown, depending on variety) and stays on trees well into winter.

#### **Strengths:**

- ❖ A long-lived tree (up to 300 years!), with very strong wood.
- ❖ Oaks are generally pest free. Galls, or round protrusions on leaves or stems, are unsightly but do not harm the trees. No control measures are recommended.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Oaks are susceptible to iron chlorosis (deficiency) when planted in very alkaline soils. Recommend a soil pH of less than 7.5.

# Russian Hawthorne

## (*Crataegus ambigua*)



A small broad -headed tree ornamental tree, with year-round interest.

Suitable to 9500 ft. elevation

Height: 15 - 20 feet    Spread: 20 feet

Low to very low water needs. Tolerates drought and compacted clay soil.

Hardy to zone 4.

White flowers appear in clusters in late spring. The blooms last 10-14 days.

Foliage is medium green, finely cut, turning yellow in the fall.

Small 3/8" thorns help protect against browsing by deer.

The leaves and fruits are free of diseases and insects.

Prefers full sun

### Strengths:

- Unique growth habit -looking rugged and windswept when young
- A great bird attractant
- Yellow leaves and red berries in fall.
- Bark is golden yellow and exfoliating. This and its twisted branches make Russian Hawthorn an attractive tree even in winter
- Resists cedar apple rust

### Weaknesses

- Produces thorns and spurs that may annoy in a high traffic area.
- Musty, unattractive odor to blooms.



## Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*)



Native shrub with ovoid to irregular growth form

Suitable to 9,500 ft. elevation

6-20 feet high with 6-20 foot spread

Good drought resistance

Excellent cold hardiness

Rapid growth rate:

Good alkaline tolerance. Prefers moist fertile soils.

Golden yellow to orange fall foliage

### Strengths:

- High wildlife value: song and ground birds, small mammals, and deer
- Delicious edible fruit for jellies, syrup and pies
- Excellent windbreak. Its dense growth is ideal for reducing the wind velocity near the ground

### Weaknesses:

- Sprouts from spreading root systems form extensive thickets. Plant only where you are prepared for a thicket.
- Animals become poisoned if they eat large quantities of the leaves in a short time. Both sheep and cattle may be poisoned by chokecherry. Most losses occur when feed is scarce.
- Possible Insect Problems: borers, pear-slug sawfly
- Possible Disease Problems: black knot, fireblight

## Linden (*Tilia*)



A natural, pyramidal shaped tree that requires little pruning.

Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation.

Slow grower and will take many years to provide shade.

Produces a dense shade.

Attractive, golden yellow fall color.

Fragrant yellow flowers appear in the summer and attract numerous bees.

Used as a medicinal tea and in cabinet-making.

Seed source is lindens at North Boulder Rec Center.

### Strengths:

- ❖ Especially hardy, and tolerant of alkaline soils.
- ❖ Visited by few destructive insects.
- ❖ Sweet smelling blossoms.

### Weaknesses:

- ❖ Lindens may be plagued by aphids. They do not hurt the tree, but may result in sticky foliage which attracts bees and wasps.
- ❖ Lindens are very susceptible to some herbicides. Do not apply liquid herbicides or use "weed and feed" fertilizers within the tree root zone. The root zone's radius is two and one-half times the height of the tree.

## Goldenrain Tree

(*Koelreuteria paniculata*)



Native to China and Korea

Suitable to 6,000 ft. elevation

Small to medium-sized tree, grows 30 to 40 feet in height

Broad, dome-shaped crown

Pinnate dark green leaves turn yellow in fall

Flowers are showy, fragrant and yellow, in July.

Seedpods are lantern-like and papery, turning from pink to a rich brown in fall.

### Strengths:

- Tolerates our area's alkaline soils

### Weaknesses:

- Limbs may break under heavy snow loads
- May produce unwanted seedlings. Plant in lawn or next to patio.



# **Peach Tree**

## ***Prunus persica***



**These peaches are from peach pits that sprouted in my compost. They are not grafted. I don't know what variety they are.**

Peaches can be grown in the lower altitudes of Colorado, but are not considered as dependable as apples, plums or cherries for the high plains because they flower early. Flowers often are nipped by frost, preventing the formation of fruit.

Plant peach trees in the full sun and in soil that drains well. Avoid planting peaches in low areas where late spring frosts are more likely to damage blooms.

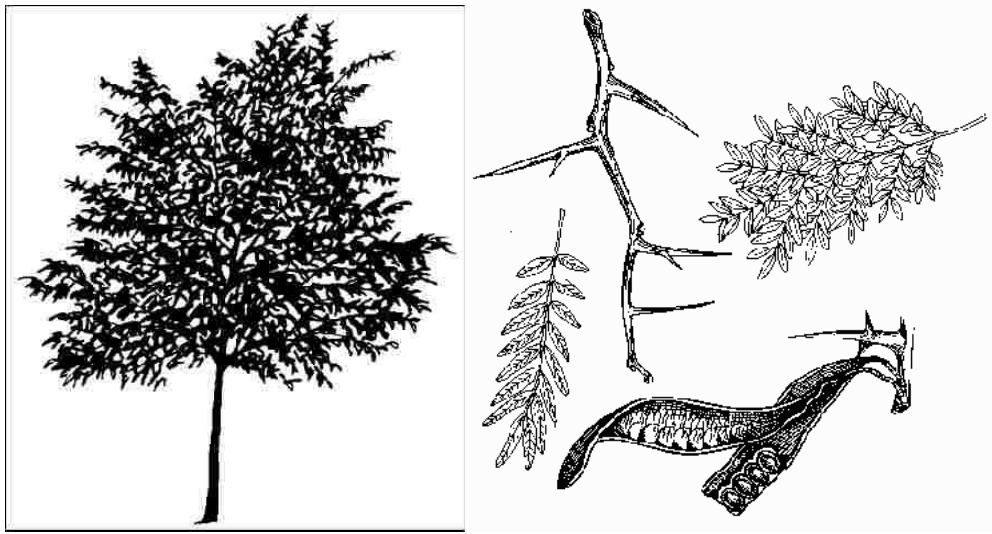
### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Delicious

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Expect fruit only one year out of 4.
- ❖ Peaches are very susceptible to insects and diseases which can kill the tree.
- ❖ Peaches require treatment for peach tree borer. Cytospora canker is a serious and widespread disease of peaches.

# Common Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)



A fast-growing medium-sized tree adapted to alkaline soils.

Suitable to 7500 ft. elevation

Up to 70 feet tall and 50 feet wide at maturity.

Native to eastern North America; Zone: 4 to 9

Extremely salt tolerant, withstanding a wide range of conditions.

Drought resistant. Prefers full sun.

Does best in moist bottomlands or soils with high pH.

Long compound leaves have little leaflets giving the foliage a lacy effect.

## **Strengths:**

- Lacy foliage gives a loose, open shade ideal for patios and shade plants.
- Bright green foliage turns yellow in fall.
- In autumn, the leaflets filter into the grass below, requiring little raking.
- Fast growth but relatively short-lived (about 120 years).
- Valued in areas where shade is wanted quickly.
- Produces a high quality, durable wood that polishes well

## **Weaknesses:**

- Hazardous thorns on branches
- Long, flat sickle-shaped twisted seed pods, 7 to 8 inches long and 1 inch wide, fall off tree in the fall.

## **Amur (Ginnala) Maple** **( *Acer ginnala* )**



Small Tree: 20-30 feet tall at maturity, and 20-30 feet wide

Suitable to 9500 ft. elevation

Normal growth habit a multi-stemmed clump

Can be trained into a small tree or pruned into a hedge

Dense shade under crown

Native to northern Asia, Zone 2 – 8

Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Moderately drought tolerant.

Useful in small landscapes, borders, and masses.

Seed source are ginnala maples on 13<sup>th</sup> St. between Upland and Violet.

### **Strengths:**

- Outstanding bright reddish fall colors
- Rapid growth with fertilizer and water
- Clusters of fragrant, yellowish-white flowers in spring
- Adaptable to a variety of soils, except alkaline or poorly-drained soils
- Good for planting under power lines or for shading small patios
- Great windbreak tree or hedge when planted in a row

### **Weaknesses:**

- Subject to chlorosis on heavy alkaline soils; susceptible to 2,4-D injury
- Multi-stemmed; needs to be pruned to insure a tree form
- Seeds spread to other areas and will readily root



## ***Red-leafed Rose*** ***Rosa Glauca***



A vase-shaped suckering shrub rose with purple foliage and small pink flowers  
Grows to 6-8' tall

Best foliage color when planted in part shade, but best flowering and disease resistance when planted in full sun.

Native to mountain areas in central and southern Europe

Prefers organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained loams in full sun.

### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Foliage is an interesting blend of plum purple and gray green.
- ❖ Small slightly fragrant five-petaled flowers (to 1" diameter) appear in late spring.
- ❖ Abundant orange-red hips ripen in fall and usually persist well into winter.
- ❖ Reddish violet canes have very few thorns.
- ❖ Canes and hips provide winter interest.

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ No repeat bloom. Blooms only once in the early summer.
- ❖ Roses are generally susceptible to a large number of disease problems, the most common of which are black spot, powdery mildew and rust. However, *Rosa glauca* has good natural resistance to the common foliar diseases.
- ❖ Avoid overhead watering. Good air circulation promotes vigorous and healthy growth and helps control foliar diseases.

***Bald Cypress***  
***Taxodium distichum***



Deciduous conifer that loses its leaves in the fall.

A slender growth habit.

Maximum Elevation: 7,000 ft.

Native American tree from Texas eastward to the southern part of New York.

Height 50'

Hardy to -30°F

Seed Source is bald cypress trees on 9<sup>th</sup> St. at North Boulder Park.

**Strengths:**

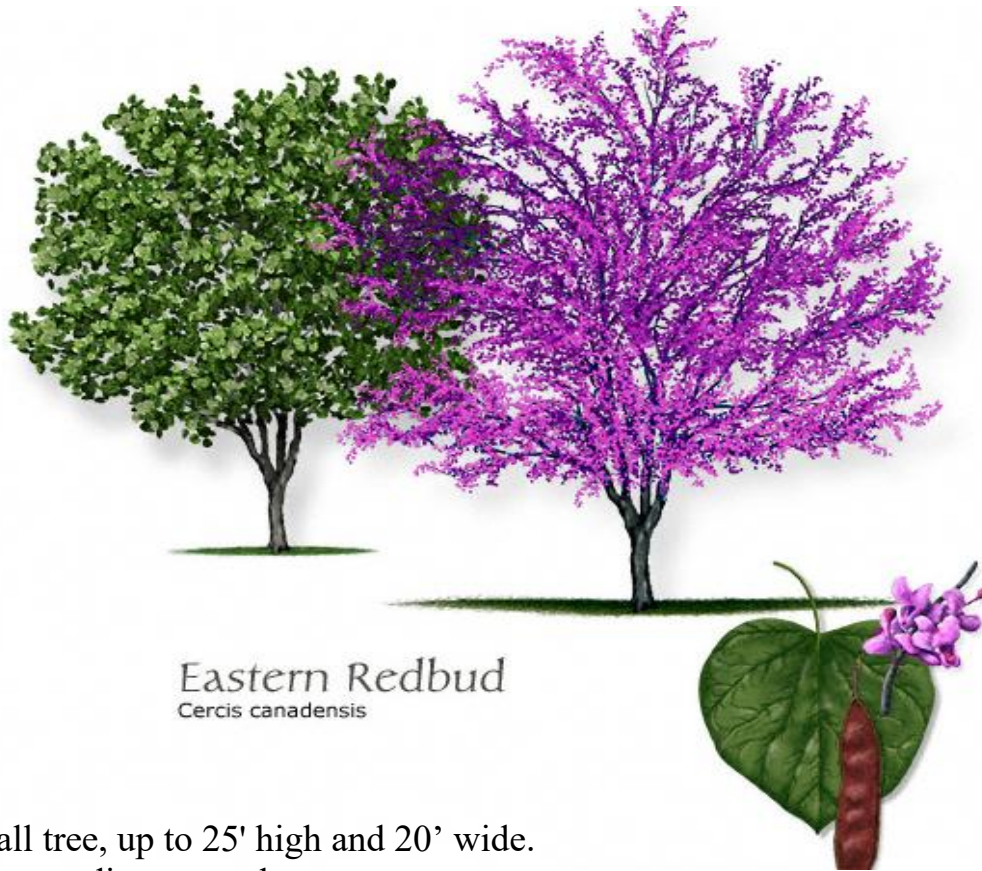
- ❖ Feathery light yellow-green leaves, turning orange to rust-red in the fall.
- ❖ Very adaptable to wet or dry sites
- ❖ Relatively pest and disease free.

**Weaknesses:**

- ❖ DO NOT PLANT IN ALKALINE SOIL. If you are located east of 75<sup>th</sup> St in Boulder County, you probably have alkaline soil, and this tree will not do well there.
- ❖ Becomes chlorotic in high pH (alkaline) soils.



## Eastern Redbud *Cercis canadensis*



A small tree, up to 25' high and 20' wide.

Slow to medium growth rate.

A multi-stem branching habit. Can be trained to a single stem trunk.

Excellent accent tree: small size and colorful flowers!

Leaves are heart-shaped, 3-5" wide.

Grow in light shade or full sun.

Does best in well drained soils but will tolerate alkaline and clay soil.

### Strengths:

- ❖ A reddish purple bud opening to an extremely showy pink flower.
- ❖ Blooms in mid-April for 2-3 weeks.
- ❖ No major insects or diseases on redbuds to date.

### Weaknesses:

- ❖ This tree is NOT hardy. Plant where it gets some winter protection.
- ❖ This tree is NOT suitable for altitudes higher than the City of Boulder.



# Weeping Willow

*Salix babylonica*

**IMPORTANT:** This tree must be staked and trained for several years. Train leader up a sturdy 8' tall stake. Remove lower branches, allowing branching to begin at 8 feet, to get the classic willow shape.



A graceful giant with wispy ground-sweeping branches. One of the first trees to leaf out and bloom in the spring. Produces yellow flowers borne on short catkins in April and May. Loves water; especially suitable next to ponds or creeks. Mature size: 40 feet tall and 35 feet wide.

## Strengths:

- ❖ Very fast growing.

## Weaknesses:

- ❖ EXTREMELY INVASIVE ROOTS! DO NOT plant near septic system, leach field or sewer lines.
- ❖ Extremely weak wood. Drops branches often.
- ❖ Short-lived, 40-75 years.
- ❖ Susceptible to canker disease, cytospora, and aphids.

## Canada Red Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana* 'Schubert')



Spring color

Summer color

A pyramidal tree that grows 20-30 feet in height, or a shrub.

Suitable to 9,500 ft. elevation

Hardy to zone 3

Moderate water needs. Good drought resistance

Prefers full sun and well-drained soil.

Flowers are white, borne in loose, 3 to 6 inch-long terminal racemes in spring.

Fruit is a dark red, turning to black-purple and matures from July to October.

Fall color is orange and red.

### Strengths:

- Foliage emerges as bright green but turns purplish for most of the summer.
- Very astringent berries can be used in sauces, jellies and preserves.
- Fruits are attractive to wildlife.

### Weaknesses:

- Sends up lots of suckers.



## ***American Sycamore*** ***Platanus occidentalis***



A massive tree to 100+ feet tall, with a trunk of 4 or more feet in diameter.

Suitable to 5300 feet elevation

Bark is smooth and light gray; separates freely into thin plates which peel off and leave the surface pale yellow, or white, or greenish.

Large leaves turn chestnut brown in fall and are held on tree until late fall.

Wood is fibrous and difficult to split

Native Americans used sycamore for a variety of medicinal purposes

### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Rapid growth rate
- ❖ Tolerates wet sites well
- ❖ Unique bark has great winter interest in garden

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Susceptible to Anthracnose fungus.
- ❖ Not a xeric tree. Needs additional water.



## Burr Oak

(*Quercus macrocarpa*)



A large rounded wide-spreading tree with an open form and dark green glossy leaves.

Suitable to 7000 feet elevation

Corky ridged twigs and unusual branching pattern makes for good winter interest.

Yellowish brown fall foliage

Slow to moderate growth rate

Native to the Midwestern US

Very large acorns with fringed caps attract wildlife

### Strengths:

- ❖ Tolerates alkaline soils, drought and air pollutants.
- ❖ A very rugged long-lived tree.
- ❖ Fire-resistant thick corky bark
- ❖ Few diseases or insects cause damage to burr oaks

### Weaknesses:

- ❖ **This tree will get extremely large. Site it carefully.**
- ❖ Does not tolerate prolonged flooding.

## English Hawthorne (*Crataegus*)



A small broad-headed ornamental tree, with year-round interest.

Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation

Height: 15 - 20 feet    Spread: 20 feet

Medium water needs. Tolerates clay soil. Drought tolerant.

Hardy to zone 4.

Pink flowers appear in clusters in June. The blooms last 10-14 days.

Foliage is medium green, lobed, turning orange/red/purple in the fall.

Large thorns help protect against browsing by deer.

Typically multi-trunked.

Prefers full sun. Tolerates partial shade.

### Strengths:

- A great bird attractant
- Red berries in fall, persisting into winter.

### Weaknesses

- Susceptible to pests and diseases including fireblight, aphids, borers, pear slugs, and others.
- Do not plant near junipers, as cedar hawthorn rust is hosted by both plants.
- Numerous large thorns. Do not plant in high traffic area.

## Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)



A large deciduous shrub or multi-stemmed small tree, growing to 15 ft. high. Suitable to 8500 ft. elevation. Hardy to Zone 3.

Produces secondary shoots ("suckers") from the base or roots.

Bunches of sweet-smelling lilac blossoms in spring before rose bloom

Unremarkable seeds and bark. No fall color.

Native to Southern Europe.

Does best where there is at least 6 hours of sun and good air circulation.

Naturalized lilacs are often found at the site of settlers' homes.

### Strengths:

- ❖ Very drought-tolerant and tough.
- ❖ Sweet smelling blossoms.
- ❖ Tolerant of a wide variety of soils.
- ❖ Makes a good hedge or windbreak

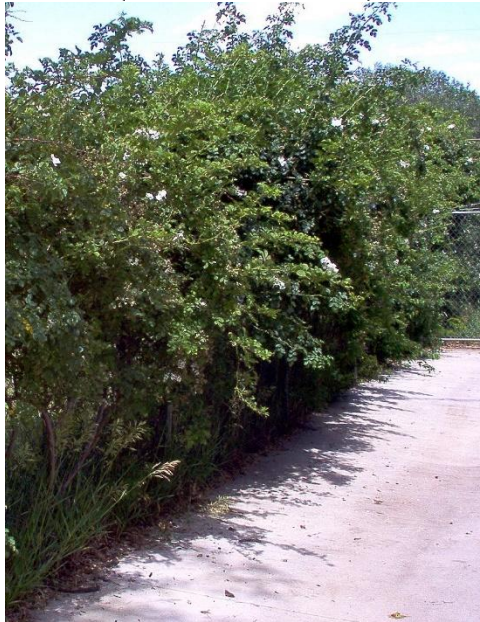
### Weaknesses:

- ❖ Little seasonal interest in summer/fall/winter.
- ❖ Susceptible to powdery mildew



# **Aggressive North Boulder Rose**

## **( Rosa ???)**



A self seeding rose that volunteered in our yards.

Growing on north fence line of our driveway

Well adapted to North Boulder

Will grow to 12 feet high with a 12 foot spread, with water and good soil

Drought tolerant. Very tough and adaptable.

A deer proof rose. Makes an excellent hedge to keep deer out of your yard.

Single pink flowers bloom only once in June.

Followed by many red hips that remain until following spring.

### **Strengths:**

- Yellow fall foliage and red hips make a great show
- Rapid growth with fertilizer and water
- Clusters of fragrant, shell pink single flowers in June
- Adaptable to a variety of soils
- Good for planting on banks or as a large screen
- Great windbreak or hedge when planted in a row
- Excellent wildlife value, birds like hiding in it and eating hips

### **Weaknesses:**

- A very prickly and aggressive neighbor. Site carefully.
- Requires constant pruning if placed near a high traffic area

## ***White Mulberry***

### ***Morus Alba***



A popular lawn tree across the southwestern US.

Large, dense, round canopy. Up to 40 feet tall.

Prefers a well-drained, moist location. Salt tolerant. May survive at higher altitudes.

Fruit is a juicy white to pinkish cylindrical berry, edible only when ripe. It is sweet but bland, often dried or made into wine.

This tree is cultivated commercially to feed silkworms. The leaves are prepared as tea in Korea.

It is a traditional Chinese medicine that may help reduce high cholesterol, obesity, and stress.

#### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Fast growing
- ❖ Resistant to drought and pollution
- ❖ The fruits are relished by birds

#### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Male and female flowers form on separate plants. A single tree may be male (no fruits) or female (fruiting).
- ❖ Dropped fruit can cause maintenance issues such as staining concrete walkways, patios, and cars. Consider the tree's future canopy when choosing its location.
- ❖ Usually “messy” looking. Can become “weedy”.

# Tomato



## Varieties of tomatoes:

**Early Girl:** 60 days. Extra early slicing tomato. Very drought tolerant. Indeterminate. VFN

**Blush:** 70 days. Plum shaped yellow snacking tomato. Indeterminate.

**Momotaro:** 70 days. Pink Japanese slicing tomato. Indeterminate. VFN

**Longkeeper:** 78days. A storage tomato for fall and winter use. Semi-determinant. V F



# Common Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)



Medium-fast growing and withstands heat, drought, wind, and alkaline soils  
Suitable to 7500 ft. elevation

Crown Height - 40 to 60 feet. Crown Width - 25 to 45 feet.

Narrow when young, broadening at the top and arching out when mature.

Bark Color - Grayish with distinct narrow, corky ridges that appear as eroded wart-like projections.

Native Americans used fruits to flavor meat in same manner as black pepper.

Fruit, a rounded, 1/4 inch pitted fruit called a drupe.

## Strengths:

- Low water requirements and a high tolerance to salt and alkali soils and urban conditions. A great tree for harsh conditions. Native to plains.
- Yellow fall color
- Fruit is eaten by many birds and mammals. Excellent tree for wildlife
- Does best on moist well-drained sites. Needs water until established.

## Weaknesses:

- Commonly damaged by browsing rodents, rabbits, and deer.
- Nipple gall and witches'-broom infest foliage and twigs but do not affect tree health. Some people consider them unsightly.

## **Columnar Oak** *(Quercus robur f. fastigiata)*



A large narrow-upright English Oak, reaching 50-60 feet tall and 20 feet wide.  
Suitable to 7500 foot elevation  
Tolerates drought and air pollution  
Prefers moist well-drained soils  
Dense, upright branches rise at a sharp narrow angle from the trunk.  
Dark green leaves turn golden yellow then brown in the fall and stay on tree for a long time.  
Useful planted in a row as a screen on 15-25 foot centers

### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Moderate to fast growth rate
- ❖ One-inch long acorns attract wildlife
- ❖ Useful in areas where there is not much room for lateral branch growth
- ❖ Very tolerant of urban conditions

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Susceptible to powdery mildew

## **Plains cottonwood**

*(Populus deltoides monolifera)*



A native tree of the plains and foothills found along creeks and ditches.  
Suitable to 6500 ft. elevation, Hardiness zone 5  
Large tree with open form. Height: 60 – 80 ft tall. Width: 50 – 60 ft wide.  
Very fast growing. Short lived. Full sun.  
This tree needs a whole lot of space and will get very big.

### **Strengths:**

- ❖ Tolerant of all soils.
- ❖ Leaves turn yellow in fall.
- ❖ Moderately drought tolerant
- ❖ Good wildlife value

### **Weaknesses:**

- ❖ Keep away from structures as trees are prone to limb breakage with age.
- ❖ Will shed cotton, which some are allergic to.
- ❖ Some municipalities prohibit planting this tree.
- ❖ This tree has high water needs and will prosper best along a waterway.
- ❖ DO NOT plant near house foundations, wells or underground water pipes.