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• Tree Guide

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Family Name
Abelia, Glossy	Abelia x grandiflora	Caprifoliaceae
Almond, Dwarf Russian	Prunus tenella	Rosaceae
Almond, Hall's Hardy	Prunus dulcis	Rosaceae
Apple, Early Harvest	Malus x domestica	Rosaceae
Apple, Lodi	Malus x domestica	Rosaceae
Apple, Red Delicious	Malus x domestica	Rosaceae
Apple, Red Jonathan	Malus x domestica	Rosaceae
Apple, Stayman Winesap	Malus x domestica	Rosaceae
Apple, Yellow Delicious	Malus x domestica	Rosaceae
Apricot, Early Golden	Prunus armeniaca	Rosaceae
Apricot, Moorpark	Prunus armeniaca	Rosaceae
Arborvitae, American	Thuja occidentalis	Cupressaceae
Arborvitae, Emerald	Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald'	Cupressaceae
Arborvitae, Golden Globe	Thuja occidentalis 'Golden Globe'	Cupressaceae
Ash, Green	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Oleaceae
Ash, White	Fraxinus americana	Oleaceae
Aspen, Quaking	Populus tremuloides	Salicaceae
Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, Orange	Rhododendron x kosteranum	Ericaceae
Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, Pink	Rhododendron x kosteranum	Ericaceae
Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, Red	Rhododendron x kosteranum	Ericaceae
Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, White	Rhododendron x kosteranum	Ericaceae
Baldcypress	Taxodium distichum	Taxodiaceae
Beautybush	Kolkwitzia amabilis	Caprifoliaceae
Beech, American	Fagus grandifolia	Fagaceae
Beech, European	Fagus sylvatica	Fagaceae
Birch, Paper	Betula papyrifera	Betulaceae
Birch, River	Betula nigra	Betulaceae

Betula alleghaniensis

Betulaceae

віаск тиреіо (віаск Guill)	nyssa sylvatica	Comaceae
Boxwood (Common)	Buxus sempervirens	Buxaceae
Boxwood (Korean)	Buxus microphylla koreana	Buxaceae
Buckeye, Red	Aesculus pavia	Hippocastanaceae
Buckeye, Yellow	Aesculus flava (octandra)	Hippocastanaceae
Butternut	Juglans cinerea	Juglandaceae
Camellia	Camellia sasanqua	Theaceae
Catalpa, Northern	Catalpa speciosa	Bignoniaceae
Cedar, Atlas	Cedrus atlantica	Pinaceae
Cedar, Deodar	Cedrus deodara	Pinaceae
Cherry, Bing	Prunus avium	Rosaceae
Cherry, Black Tartarian	Prunus avium	Rosaceae
Cherry, Early Richmond	Prunus cerasus	Rosaceae
Cherry, Japanese Flowering (Yoshino)	Prunus x yedoensis	Rosaceae
Cherry, Kwanzan	Prunus 'Kwanzan'	Rosaceae
Cherry, Montmorency	Prunus cerasus	Rosaceae
Cherry, Nanking	Prunus tomentosa	Rosaceae
Cherry, Purpleleaf Sand	Prunus x cistena	Rosaceae
Cherry, Sargent	Prunus sargentii	Rosaceae
Chestnut, Chinese	Castanea mollissima	Fagaceae
Coffeetree, Kentucky	Gymnocladus dioicus	Leguminosae
Crab, Prairifire Flowering	Malus 'Prairifire'	Rosaceae
Crapemyrtle, Common	Lagerstroemia indica	Lythraceae
Cypress, Arizona	Cupressus arizonica	Cupressaceae
Cypress, Leyland	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Cupressaceae
Dogwood, Corneliancherry	Cornus mas	Cornaceae
Dogwood, Gray	Cornus racemosa	Cornaceae
Dogwood, Kousa	Cornus kousa	Cornaceae
Dogwood, Pink	Cornus florida 'Rubra'	Cornaceae
Dogwood, Red	Cornus florida 'Rubra'	Cornaceae
Dogwood, Redosier	Cornus sericea	Cornaceae
Dogwood, Silky	Cornus amomum	Cornaceae
Dogwood, White	Cornus florida	Cornaceae
Douglasfir	Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca	Pinaceae
Ebony, Texas	Pithecellobium flexicaule	Fabaceae
Elder, American	Sambucus canadensis	Caprifoliaceae
Elm, Cedar	Ulmus crassifolia	Ulmaceae
Elm, Lacebark	Ulmus parvifolia	Ulmaceae
Fir, White	Abies concolor	Pinaceae
Forsythia	Forsythia x intermedia	Oleaceae

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Goldenraintree	Roelreuteria particulata	Sapinuaceae
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	Ulmaceae
Hawthorn, Washington	Crataegus phaenopyrum	Rosaceae
Hazelnut, American	Corylus americana	Betulaceae
Hemlock, Canadian	Tsuga canadensis	Pinaceae
Hickory, Shellbark	Carya laciniosa	Juglandaceae
Holly, American	llex opaca	Aquifoliaceae
Holly, Foster's No. 2	llex x attenuata 'Fosteri'	Aquifoliaceae
Honeylocust, Thornless	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Leguminosae
Horsechestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Hippocastanaceae
Hydrangea , Blue	Hydrangea macrophylla 'Nikko Blue'	Hydrangeaceae
Hydrangea, Oakleaf	Hydrangea quercifolia	Guttiferae
Hydrangea, Pee Gee	Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora'	Hydrangeaceae
Juniper, Bar Harbor	Juniper horizontalis 'Bar Harbor'	Cupressaceae
Juniper, Youngstown	Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa Compacta Youngstown'	Cupressaceae
Lilac, Fragrant	Syringa vulgaris	Oleaceae
Lilac, Hungarian	Syringa josikaea	Oleaceae
Lilac, Pekin	Syringa pekinensis	Oleaceae
Linden, Littleleaf	Tilia cordata	Tiliaceae
Linden, Silver	Tilia tomentosa	Tiliaceae
Magnolia, Ann	Magnolia x 'Ann'	Magnoliaceae
Magnolia, Cucumbertree	Magnolia acuminata	Magnoliaceae
Magnolia, Jane	Magnolia x 'Jane'	Magnoliaceae
Magnolia, Saucer	Magnolia x soulangiana	Magnoliaceae
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia grandiflora	Magnoliaceae
Magnolia, Star	Magnolia stellata	Magnoliaceae
Magnolia, Sweetbay	Magnolia virginiana	Magnoliaceae
Maple, Japanese Red	Acer palmatum atropurpureum	Aceraceae
Maple, 'October Glory'	Acer rubrum 'October Glory'	Aceraceae
Maple, Red	Acer rubrum	Aceraceae
Maple, Silver	Acer saccharinum	Aceraceae
Maple, Sugar	Acer saccharum	Aceraceae
Maple, Tatarian	Acer tataricum	Aceraceae
Maple, Trident	Acer buergerianum	Aceraceae
Mockorange, Sweet	Philadelphus coronarius	Hydrangeaceae
Mountainash, American	Sorbus americana	Rosaceae
Mountain-Laurel	Kalmia latifolia	Ericaceae
Oak, Bur	Quercus macrocarpa	Fagaceae

Oak, California vvriite	Quercus Iobala	Fagaceae
Oak, Chestnut	Quercus prinus	Fagaceae
Oak, Chinkapin	Quercus muehlenbergii	Fagaceae
Oak, Holly	Quercus ilex	Fagaceae
Oak, Live	Quercus virginiana	Fagaceae
Oak, Northern Red	Quercus rubra	Fagaceae
Oak, Overcup	Quercus lyrata	Fagaceae
Oak, Pin	Quercus palustris	Fagaceae
Oak, Sawtooth	Quercus acutissima	Fagaceae
Oak, Scarlet	Quercus coccinea	Fagaceae
Oak, Shumard	Quercus shumardii	Fagaceae
Oak, Water	Quercus nigra	Fagaceae
Oak, White	Quercus alba	Fagaceae
Oak, Willow	Quercus phellos	Fagaceae
Olive, European	Olea europaea	Oleaceae
Peach, Belle of Georgia	Prunus persica	Rosaceae
Peach, Elberta	Prunus persica	Rosaceae
Peach, Golden Jubilee	Prunus persica	Rosaceae
Peach, Hale-Haven	Prunus persica	Rosaceae
Pear, Bartlett	Pyrus communis	Rosaceae
Pear, Chanticleer	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Rosaceae
Pear, Kieffer	Pyrus communis	Rosaceae
Pear, Orient	Pyrus communis	Rosaceae
Pecan	Carya illinoinensis	Juglandaceae
Pine, Austrian	Pinus nigra	Pinaceae
Pine, Canary Island	Pinus canariensis	Pinaceae
Pine, Eldarica	Pinus eldarica	Pinaceae
Pine, Loblolly	Pinus taeda	Pinaceae
Pine, Longleaf	Pinus Palustris	Pinaceae
Pine, Mugo	Pinus mugo	Pinaceae
Pine, Ponderosa	Pinus ponderosa	Pinaceae
Pine, Scotch	Pinus sylvestris	Pinaceae
Pine, Singleleaf Pinyon	Pinus monophylla	Pinaceae
Pine, Slash	Pinus elliottii	Pinaceae
Pine, White	Pinus strobus	Pinaceae
Pistache, Chinese	Pistacia chinensis	Anacardiaceae
Planetree, London	Platanus x acerifolia	Platanaceae
Plum, Burbank	Prunus salicina	Rosaceae
Plum, Damson	Prunus institia	Rosaceae
Plum, Methley	Prunus salicina	Rosaceae
Plum, Mexican	Prunus mexicana	Rosaceae
Plum, Purpleleaf	Prunus cerasifera	Rosaceae

Роріаї, нувіїч	Populus delitides x Populus nigra	Salicaceae
Privet, North	Ligustrum x ibolium	Oleaceae
Redbud, Eastern	Cercis canadensis	Fabaceae
Redcedar, Eastern	Juniperus virginiana	Cupressaceae
Redwood, Coast	Sequoia sempervirens	Taxodiaceae
Redwood, Dawn	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Taxodiaceae
Rhododendron, Purple	Rhododendron catawbiense	Ericaceae
Rhododendron, White (Hybrid)	Rhododendron catawbiense 'Album'	Ericaceae
Rose-of-Sharon	Hibiscus syriacus	Malvaceae
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum	Lauraceae
Sequoia, Giant	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Taxodiaceae
Serviceberry, Downy	Amelanchier arborea	Rosaceae
Silverbell, Carolina	Halesia tetraptera	Styracaceae
Smoketree	Cotinus coggygria	Anacardiaceae
Soapberry, Western	Sapindus drummondii	Sapindaceae
Sourwood	Oxydendrum arboreum	Ericaceae
Spruce, Black Hills	Picea glauca var. densata	Pinaceae
Spruce, Colorado Blue	Picea pungens	Pinaceae
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies	Pinaceae
Spruce, Oriental	Picea orientalis	Pinaceae
Spruce, Serbian	Picea omorika	Pinaceae
Spruce, White	Picea glauca	Pinaceae
Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo	Ericaceae
Sweetgum, American	Liquidambar styraciflua	Hamamelidaceae
Sweetshrub	Calycanthus floridus	Calycanthaceae
Sycamore, California	Platanus racemosa	Platanaceae
Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar)	Liriodendron tulipifera	Magnoliaceae
Viburnum Arrowwood	Viburnum dentatum	Caprifoliaceae
Viburnum, American Cranberrybush	Viburnum trilobum	Caprifoliaceae
Viburnum, Blackhaw	Viburnum prunifolium	Caprifoliaceae
Walnut, Black	Juglans nigra	Juglandaceae
Walnut, Carpathian English	Juglans regia 'Carpathian'	Juglandaceae
Weigela, Old Fashioned	Weigela florida	Caprifoliaceae
Western Sandcherry	Prunus besseyi	Rosaceae
Willow, Desert	Chilopsis linearis	Bignoniaceae
Willow, Pussy	Salix caprea	Salicaceae
Willow, Weeping	Salix babylonica	Salicaceae
Winterberry	Euonymus bungeanus	Celastraceae
Witchhazel, Common	Hammamelis virginiana	Hamamelidaceae

Zelkova, Japanese Zelkova serrata Ulmaceae

Zelkova, Japanese Zelkova serrata Ulmaceae

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Glossary of Tree Terms

acid

pH - acidity or alkalinity ranging from 3 (strongly acid) to 11 (strongly alkaline) with 7 being neutral.

alkaline

pH - acidity or alkalinity ranging from 3 (strongly acid) to 11 (strongly alkaline) with 7 being neutral.

alleopathy

The suppression of growth of one plant species by another due to the release of toxic substances.

alternate

Leaves that are staggered, not placed directly across from each other on the twig.

anthracnose

A group of fungi that cause dieback and sometimes death to various species, such as dogwoods, sycamores, oaks, and maples.

hlado

The flat part of a leaf or leaflet, characteristic of broadleaf trees.

bract

A modified leaf that bears a flower.

broadleaf

A tree with leaves that are flat and thin, and generally shed annually.

bud scar

the marks remaining after bud scales drop in the spring.

clingstone

any of various stone fruits (as some peaches or plums) with flesh that adheres strongly to the pit.

compound leaf

a leaf with more than one blade. All blades are attached to a single leafstem. Where the leafstem attaches to the twig, there is a bud.

conifer

A cone-bearing tree.

cross-pollination

fertilization between genetically compatible trees for better fruit, often resulting in superior offspring.

crown

The head of foliage of a tree or shrub -- this is the form or shape of the tree.

deciduous

Shedding all leaves annually.

entire

A leaf margin with smooth, untoothed edges.

evergreen

Trees with needles or leaves that remain alive and on the tree through the winter and into the next growing season.

		knees
0	More	hardiness zone A plant can be expected to grow in the zone's temperature extremes, as determined by the lowest annual temperature. Other conditions such as moisture, soil, and wind might affect the availability of individual plants.
0	Our National Tree	habit The general mode of plant growth. Used to describe the overall shape of a tree.
0	Planting Videos	freestone A fruit stone to which the flesh does not cling.
0	Pruning Guide	peeling in shreds or thin layers, as bark from a tree.

Pruning Guide

The tree trunk in wet conditions exhibits a broad buttress with protrusions from the roots.

The mark left on the twig where the leaf was previously attached.

Projections that shape a leaf.

margin

The edge of a leaf.

The primary rib or central vein of a leaf.

native

Inherent and original to a geographic area.

opposite

Two or three leaves that are directly across from each other on the same twig.

palmate

Blades or lobes or veins of the leaf arranged like fingers on the palm of a hand.

persistent

Deciduous leaf blades that remain on the tree for more than a year.

petiole

The leafstalk that connects the blade(s) to the twig.

phytoremediation

The use of trees to take up chemicals, binding some of the material in an inert form with the tree, and converting some of it to other substances, possibly even breaking it down into the normal end product of a tree's chemical processes.

pinnate

Blades of lobes or veins of the leaf arranged like vanes of a feather.

pistil

The seed-bearing organ of the flower. The pistil consists of an ovary, stigma, and style when present.

pollination

To transfer pollen from the anther of a stamen to the stigma of a pistil, resulting in fertilization. This can occur either on a single plant (self-pollination) or between different plants. Insect pollination and wind pollination are two examples of natural pollination.

reforestation

The planting of forested land that has been lost due to fire, logging, drought, pests, or disease to restore beauty to the landscape, provide food and habitat for wildlife, and for recreational activities.

riparian zone

an area of ecological transition between the aquatic zone and the upland zone.

rootstock

The root upon which the scion is grafted.

samara

Winged fruit.

scion

The part of the tree that is grafted or budded to rootstock.

self-fertile / self-pollinating

Fertile by means of its own pollen; this makes it theoretically possible for both pollen and ovules to unite and produce fruit without a second tree being present.

simple leaf

A single leaf blade with a bud at the base of the leafstem.

sinus

Indentation between lobes on a leaf.

specimen tree

A tree placed so people can gain the greatest enjoyment for the color, texture, scent, or other pleasures it provides.

spurs

Stubby, often sharp twigs.

teeth

Notches on the outer edge of a leaf.

triploid

Having three sets of chromosomes rather than the usual two. As a result, the pollen is sterile.

xeriscape

Saving water while maintaining trees and other plants in the landscape.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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The Layers of the Forest

A forest is made up of many layers. Starting at the bottom and working up, the main layers of all forest types are the forest floor, the understory, and the canopy. The emergent layer exists in tropical rain forests.



Forest Floor Layer

This layer is comprised of decomposing leaves, animal droppings, and dead trees and animals. All of these decay on the forest floor and create new soil and provide nutrients for the plants. Growing out of the forest floor are ferns, grasses, mushrooms, and tree seedlings.

Understory Layer

The understory is made up of bushes, shrubs, and young trees that have adapted to living in the shade of the canopy.



The canopy is formed by the mass of intertwined branches, twigs, and leaves of the tall, mature trees. The crowns of

the dominant trees receive most of the sunlight. This is where most of the tree's food is produced. The canopy forms a shady, protective "umbrella" over the rest of the forest.



Emergent Layer



The emergent layer exists in the tropical rain forest and is composed of a few scattered trees that tower over the canopy.

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	Tree Guide		Tree Classification	
0	Search for a Tree (Separate multiple names with			TRE
	commas)	Term	Explanation	Example
		Family	Single or group of genera that closely or uniformly resemble each other in general appearance and technical character	Aceraceae
	Advanced Search	Genus	A group of tree species that have fundamental traits in common, but that differ in other, lesser characteristics	Maple (Common Name) Acer (Scientific Name)
	Browse the Database	Species	A natural group of trees in the same genus made up of similar individuals that can produce	Red Maple Acer rubrum
	Glossary of Tree Terms		·	
	Layers of the Forest	Variety	A subdivision of a species having a distinct, though often inconspicuous difference, and breeding true to that difference	Acer rubrum var. drummondi
	Tree Classification	Cultivar	A variety, selected for one or more outstanding characteristics,	Acer rubrum 'Autumn
	Types of Swamps		that is being cultivated, and usually reproduced by asexual means to preserve genetic makeup	Flame'
	 Anatomy of a Tree 	Superior	Also called superior trees, these are individual trees that	
	Tree Health Guide	Selection	display one ore more notable, desirable traits.	A A B A A A
	• Suggest a New Tree Get 10 Free Trees	Hybrid	A tree that results from mating genetically unlike individuals. Such a cross can occur in nature or artificially.	X I = I
	• Trees	Clone	A tree derived vegetatively from one parent, thereby being genetically identical to the parent tree	₽⇒₽₽₽₽
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	Free Trees		Grafting and budding are also reproductive techniques used to develop clones, but complete genetic uniformity is not possible unless root stock is part of the parent material.	Tissue Culture (micro- propagation)
0	Tree Guide			. =
0	Your Hardiness Zone		The genetic makeup of cultivars are preserved through asexual propagation methods	Rooting of Cuttings
0	Tree Care & Planting		Some cultivars are developed from native trees; others from exotics.	
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Types of Swamps

The word *swamp* is often used to describe any parcel of wetland. But true swamps have trees. *Marsh* is the term more properly applied to areas dominated by grasses, sedges, reeds and herbaceous plants. Baldcypress is a denizen of several of the many kinds of true swamps, particularly those that have long periods of standing freshwater. Here is how Ron Larson of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service breaks down swamps as a first step toward appreciating these marvelous ecosystems.

Freshwater Swamps

Characterized by fresh water, even though some freshwater swamps may be located in coastal areas.

Estuaries

Occur next to oceans and are dominated by mangroves— one of the few trees that can tolerate salt water.

Strands

Intermediate between depression swamps and river swamps. Fed mostly by rainfall, they have flowing water over a broad area rather than in a narrow channel.

Shrub Bogs

Dominated by dense shrubs but with some trees like pond cypress or bay trees.

Depression Swamps

Low areas flooded by rain, runoff, and sometimes streams.

River Swamps

Found along rivers and creeks. Some are alluvial swamps, classic hardwood bottoms rich in huge oaks, sycamores and other trees. Others, along sluggish streams, are called blackwater swamps. Baldcypress is common in both types.

Basin Swamps

Large, sandy depressions near the coast with restricted outlets. Sphagnum moss abundant, sometimes with floating islands of peat, complete with small trees. Pond cypress, swamp tupelo, and swampbay dominate.

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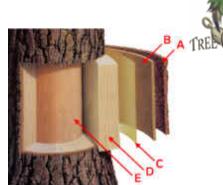
The Anatomy of a Tree

A

The outer bark is the tree's protection from the outside world. Continually renewed from within, it helps keep out moisture in the rain, and prevents the tree from losing moisture when the air is dry. It insulates against cold and heat and wards off insect enemies.

B

The **inner bark**, or "phloem", is pipeline through which food is passed to the rest of the tree. It lives for only a short time, then dies and turns to cork to become part of the protective outer bark.



C

The **cambium cell layer** is the growing part of the trunk. It annually produces new bark and new wood in response to hormones that pass down through the phloem with food from the leaves. These hormones, called "auxins", stimulate growth in cells. Auxins are produced by leaf buds at the ends of branches as soon as they start growing in spring.

D

Sapwood is the tree's pipeline for water moving up to the leaves. Sapwood is new wood. As newer rings of sapwood are laid down, inner cells lose their vitality and turn to heartwood.

\mathbf{E}

Heartwood is the central, supporting pillar of the tree. Although dead, it will not decay or lose strength while the outer layers are intact. A composite of hollow, needlelike cellulose fibers bound together by a chemical glue called lignin, it is in many ways as strong as steel. A piece 12" long and 1" by 2" in cross section set vertically can support a weight of twenty tons!

Leaves make food for the tree

And this tells us much about their shapes. For example, the narrow needles of a Douglasfir can expose as much as three acres of chlorophyll surface to the sun.

The lobes, leaflets and jagged edges of many broad leaves have their uses, too. They help evaporate the water used in food-building, reduce wind

resistance— even provide "drip tips" to shed rain that, left standing, could decay the leaf.

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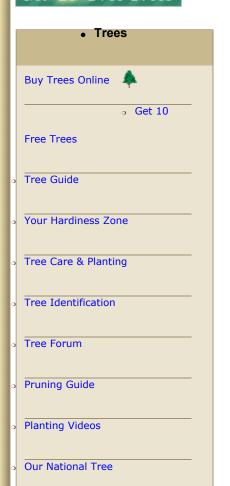
This online Tree Care Guide provides immediate access to a network of professional arborists, foresters, and Cooperative Extension Service agents to provide effective best management practices for insect problems and plant diseases. Through this service network, we hope to enhance your ability to care for your trees and shrubs.

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Abelia, Glossy Abelia x grandiflora

This popular rounded shrub makes a fine bank cover, mass or hedge. White flowers tinged with rose bring beauty through late summer and fall.











Zones 5 - 9 Ornamental Tree

3' - 6' High

3' - 6' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth



Full Sun



rious Soils



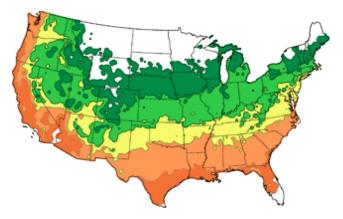
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Glossy Abelia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Glossy Abelia falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Glossy Abelia grows to be 3' - 6' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Glossy Abelia has a spread of about 3' - 6' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]

Pruning Guide		This abelia does well in full sun, partial shade.
Planting Videos Our National Tree		Soil: The Glossy Abelia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained soils.
our National Free		Back to top
More		Shape: This abelia has rounded shape.
		Back to top
	(i)	Additional Information

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This popular rounded shrub makes a fine bank cover, mass or hedge. White flowers tinged with rose bring beauty through late summer and fall.

Description:

never before knew the full value of trees. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company." —Thomas Jefferson

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Almond, Dwarf Russian Prunus tenella

Bountiful, early spring flowers are rose-red and quite striking. Dark green leaves turn yellow-orange in fall. Tan, nutty fruit make this a good small shrub for wildlife browsing. This shrub is very dense which also provides excellent cover for birds and rabbits. Fairly drought tolerant. Grows 2'-5' high with equal spread. Flowers best in full sun.



Flowering Tree





2' - 5' Spread



Full Sun





More Info





Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 6

The Dwarf Russian Almond can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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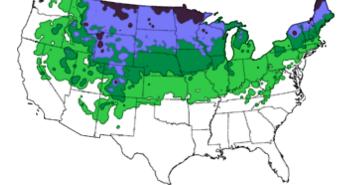
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Type of tree:

The Dwarf Russian Almond falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Dwarf Russian Almond grows to be 2' - 5' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Dwarf Russian Almond has a spread of about 2' - 5' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide	6	This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos		Sun: This almond does well in full sun.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Dwarf Russian Almond grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.
		Back to top
	3	Shape: This almond has irregular shape.
		Back to top

Description:

Additional Information

Bountiful, early spring flowers are rose-red and quite striking. Dark green leaves turn yellow-orange in fall. Tan, nutty fruit make this a good small shrub for wildlife browsing. This shrub is very dense which also provides excellent cover for birds and rabbits. Fairly drought tolerant. Grows 2'-5' high with equal spread. Flowers best in full sun.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Almond, Hall's Hardy Prunus dulcis

With masses of pretty spring blossoms, this almond is hardier and has thicker-shelled nuts than commercial varieties. Grows to 15'. (Selffertile, plant two trees to ensure pollination, bears in 3-5 years.) (zones 5-8)



Zones 5 - 8



Nut Tree



15' - 20' High 10' - 15' Spread



Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



Purchase Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Hall's Hardy Almond can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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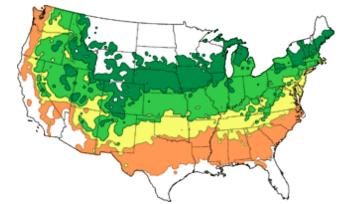
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Type of tree:



The Hall's Hardy Almond falls into the following type(s): **Nut Trees, Ornamental Trees**



Mature Height:

The Hall's Hardy Almond grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Hall's Hardy Almond has a spread of about 10' - 15' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

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Growin Rate.

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This almond does well in full sun.





The Hall's Hardy Almond grows in well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

Soil:

This almond has rounded shape.

Simple, alternate, 3"-6" dark green leaves, finely toothed on the margin.

Flower Color: Pale pink

Bloom Time: Late spring.

Fruit Description:

The fuzzy, young, inedible drupe resembles an immature peach. This encloses a large nut with a thick, hard shell and a bittersweet kernel. The fruit is discarded and the shell is cracked open to eat the almond inside. Harvest from early September to October depending upon location.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A beautiful ornamental tree with attractive foliage and pale pink flowers. The almonds are good for cooking and eating.

Description:

With masses of pretty spring blossoms, this almond is hardier and has thicker-shelled nuts than commercial varieties. Grows to 15'. (Self-fertile, plant two trees to ensure pollination, bears in 3-5 years.) (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

Nuts are valuable food for deer, squirrels, and birds.

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Apple, Early Harvest Malus x domestica

High-yielding tree that produces a golden apple noted for its cooking uses. Early season harvest. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with other varieties of apple) (zones 3-8)



Full Sun

Zones 3 - 8



Various Soils

Fruit Tree



10' - 25' High



10' - 25' Spread **Fast Growth**





Oval Shape

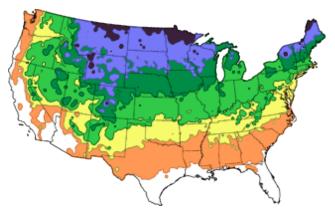


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Early Harvest Apple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Early Harvest Apple falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Early Harvest Apple grows to be 10' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Early Harvest Apple has a spread of about 10' - 25' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20' - 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12' - 15', and dwarf grows to 10' in height.

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Spread variations.

Standard spread grows to 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This apple does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Early Harvest Apple grows in moist, well drained soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apple has oval, spreading or horizontal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves

Ranging between 2"-4", these simple coarse-veined, dark green leaves have a toothed margin and alternate on the twig.

Flower Color:

White or pinkish

Bloom Time:

Early.

Fruit Description:

Pale yellow medium size apple, with crisp, creamy white flesh. Bruises easily.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Early Harvest apples have a fine white flesh that is juicy and subacid when fully ripe. Picked early, they are good for baking. Fully ripe, they are good fresh.

Description:

High-yielding tree that produces a golden apple noted for its cooking uses. Early season harvest. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with other varieties of apple) (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

Apples are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are browsed. The trees can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits girdling the stem or trunk.

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Apple, Lodi Malus x domestica

Produces an early harvest of juicy, yellow apples. Harvested during July to August. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours of sunlight daily, and also need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Jonathan or Yellow Delicious) (zones 3-8)











Zones 3 - 8

Fruit Tree

10' - 25' High

10' - 25' Spread

Medium Growth





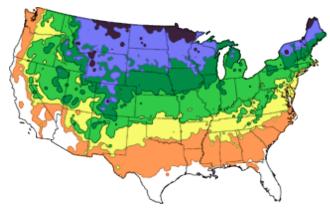






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Lodi Apple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Lodi Apple falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Lodi Apple grows to be 10' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Lodi Apple has a spread of about 10' - 25' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20' - 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12' - 15', and dwarf grows to 10' in height.

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Spread variations.

Standard spread grows to 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This apple does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Lodi Apple grows in moist, well drained soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apple has oval, spreading or horizontal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves

Ranging between 2"-4", these simple coarse-veined, dark green leaves have a toothed margin and alternate on the twig

Flower Color:

White or pink

Bloom Time:

Early.

Fruit Description:

This apple is medium size; yellowish-green; with white flesh, soft, and a sweet-tart flavor. Typically harvested in mid July.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A summer apple, Lodi apples are good for sauces, pies, and freezing. They have a short storage time of a few weeks.

Description:

Produces an early harvest of juicy, yellow apples. Harvested during July to August. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours of sunlight daily, and also need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Jonathan or Yellow Delicious) (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

Apples are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are browsed. The trees can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits girdling the stem or trunk.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Apple, Red Delicious *Malus x domestica*

America's favorite red apple is tender, crisp, juicy, and has mild flavor for fresh eating. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Lodi or Yellow Delicious) (zones 5-8)



Zones 5 - 8

Fruit Tree



10' - 25' Spread



Fast Growth



Full Sun



0







Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Red Delicious Apple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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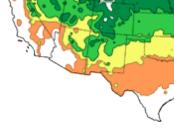
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Type of tree:

The Red Delicious Apple falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Red Delicious Apple grows to be 10' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Red Delicious Apple has a spread of about 10' - 25' at full maturity.

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neight variations:

The standard grows to 20' - 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12' - 15', and dwarf grows to 10' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard spread grows to 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This apple does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Red Delicious Apple grows in acidic, moist, well drained soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apple has oval, spreading or horizontal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

Ranging between 2"-4", these simple coarse-veined, dark green leaves have a toothed margin and alternate on the twig

Flower Color:

Pinkish white

Bloom Time:

Early to mid season.

Fruit Description:

This apple is medium to large, solid, dark, red fruit with fine-grained, crisp, juicy white flesh. Sweet apple with little acidity. Typically harvested in mid to late September. to mid October.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

They have a long storage time of a few months if stored properly. Red delicious apples are great eaten fresh, and excellent for desserts.

Description:

America's favorite red apple is tender, crisp, juicy, and has mild flavor for fresh eating. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Lodi or Yellow Delicious) (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

Apples are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are browsed. The trees can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits girdling the stem or trunk. Pear and apple orchards are considered valuable habitats for wildlife.

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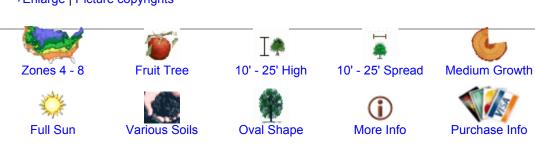


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Apple, Red Jonathan Malus x domestica

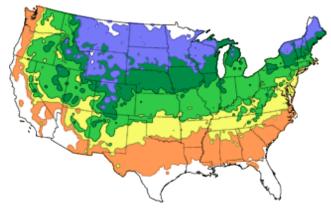
A late-ripening red apple is fine for fresh eating, freezing and cooking. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Lodi or Yellow Delicious) (zones4-8)





Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Red Jonathan Apple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Red Jonathan Apple falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Red Jonathan Apple grows to be 10' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Red Jonathan Apple has a spread of about 10' - 25' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20' - 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12' - 15', and dwarf grows to 10' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard spread grows to 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This apple does well in full sun.



Soil: The Red Jonathan Apple grows in moist, well drained soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apple has oval, spreading or horizontal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves

A red Jonathan's leaves are smaller than other apple varieties. The grayish-green, coarse leaves alternate on the twig and have an irregular toothed margin.

Flower Color:

White to light pink

Bloom Time:

Early to mid season.

Fruit Description:

Medium sized fruit, bright red in sunny climates, stripped red in cooler climates. With crisp, juicy white flesh with a tart but well balanced flavor. Harvested in mid - September to mid - October.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Jonathans are good for fresh eating, cooking, and baking. They freeze well, and have a long storage life.

Description:

A late-ripening red apple is fine for fresh eating, freezing and cooking. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Lodi or Yellow Delicious) (zones4-8)

Wildlife Value:

Apples are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are browsed. The trees can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits girdling the stem or trunk.

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—Thomas Jefferson

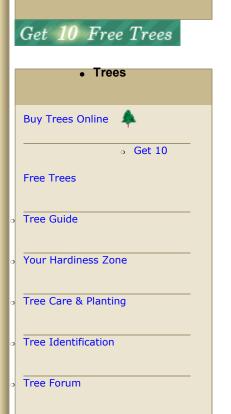
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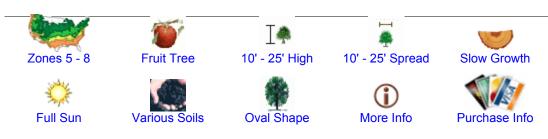


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Apple, Stayman Winesap *Malus x domestica*

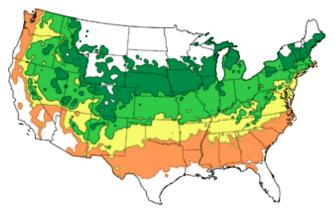
A large red apple that is the most popular winter keeper with a tart, rich, wine like flavor. This is a triploid; it cannot pollinate other apple trees. (Pollinate with Lodi, Red Delicious, or Yellow Delicious) (zones 5 - 8)





Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Stayman Winesap Apple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Stayman Winesap Apple falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Stayman Winesap Apple grows to be 10' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Stayman Winesap Apple has a spread of about 10' - 25' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20' - 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12' - 15', and dwarf grows to 10' in height.

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Spread variations:

Standard spread grows to 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12'- 15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.

Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]



This apple does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Stayman Winesap Apple grows in moist, well drained soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apple has oval, spreading or horizontal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves

Ranging between 2"-4", these coarse-veined, dark green leaves have a toothed margin and alternate on the twig.

Flower Color:

They are generally all pink instead of white to pinkish white, which is unusual for apple tree leaves.

Bloom Time:

Mid season bloom time. A triploid, the pollen is sterile..

Fruit Description:

This apple is medium to large, round to cone shaped with a dull red color and crisp, juicy, yellowish flesh. Harvested in mid to late October.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Winesap apples are good for cooking, baking and cider. They can be stored for a long time if stored properly (over six months is common).

Description:

A large red apple that is the most popular winter keeper with a tart, rich, wine like flavor. This is a triploid; it cannot pollinate other apple trees. (Pollinate with Lodi, Red Delicious, or Yellow Delicious) (zones 5 - 8)

Wildlife Value:

Apples are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are browsed. The trees can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits girdling the stem or trunk.

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Apple, Yellow Delicious Malus x domestica

A Large golden apple that ripens late with a fine, sweet flavor. Home use for eating, pies, sauces, and preserves. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Lodi, Jonathan, or Red Delicious) (zones 5-8)











55-8 Fruit Tree

10' - 25' High

10' - 25' Spread

Fast Growth







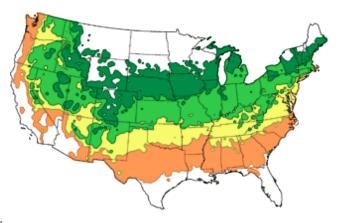






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Yellow Delicious Apple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Yellow Delicious Apple falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Yellow Delicious Apple grows to be 10' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Yellow Delicious Apple has a spread of about 10' - 25' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20' - 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12' - 15', and dwarf grows to 10' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard spread grows to 25', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.

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Growin Raie:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This apple does well in full sun.



Soil: The Yellow Delicious Apple grows in moist, well drained soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apple has oval, spreading or horizontal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves

These simple, approximately 2" long, smooth, dark green leaves have a toothed margin and alternate on the twig.

Flower Color:

White to pinkish

Bloom Time:

Early bloom time..

Fruit Description:

This is a large conical golden yellow apple with an occasional rose blush and crisp, aromatic, white flesh. Harvested late in the season, mid-September to mid-October.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Yellow delicious apples are good for eating fresh, baking, sauce, and preserves. They have a long storage time.

Description:

A Large golden apple that ripens late with a fine, sweet flavor. Home use for eating, pies, sauces, and preserves. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with Lodi, Jonathan, or Red Delicious) (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

Apples are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are browsed. The trees can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits girdling the stem or trunk. Pear and apple orchards in the United Kingdom are considered valuable habitats for wildlife.

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Apricot, Early Golden Prunus armeniaca

Ad early, large, flavorful, golden apricot that produces sweet, rich fruit. A landscape tree with attractive leaves and pink or white flowers. Self-Fertile but planting two varieties is recommended for a better crop. (Zones 5 - 8)



Zones 5 - 8



Fruit Tree



15' - 20' High



15' - 20' Spread



Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



More Info

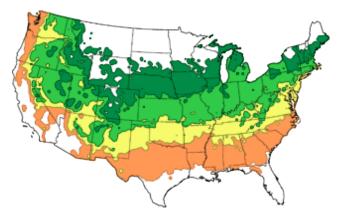


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Early Golden Apricot can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Early Golden Apricot falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



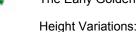
Mature Height:

The Early Golden Apricot grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Early Golden Apricot has a spread of about 15' - 20' at full maturity.



The standard grows to 15' - 25' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard grows to 15' - 20' feet spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun:

This apricot does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Early Golden Apricot grows in sandy, well drained soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apricot has rounded shape.

Leaves:

These simple 2"-4" long, broad leaves alternate on the twig. They are closely toothed along the margin.

Flower Color: pink or white

Bloom Time:

Early.

Fruit Description:

Large, smooth, orange-gold skin, orange flesh, freestone.

Back to top



Additional Information

Attributes:

A large golden apricot which is especially suited to the south and good for eating fresh, baking, canning or drying.

Description:

Ad early, large, flavorful, golden apricot that produces sweet, rich fruit. A landscape tree with attractive leaves and pink or white flowers. Self-Fertile but planting two varieties is recommended for a better crop. (Zones 5 - 8)

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—Thomas Jefferson

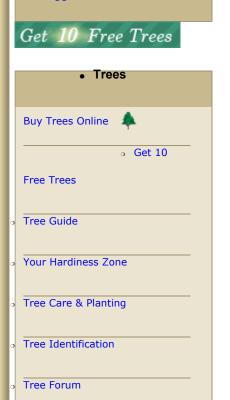
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Apricot, Moorpark Prunus armeniaca

A large yellow variety that bears from July to late August. Juicy, sweet tasting fruit which are good fresh, or for canning and drying. It is a self-fertilizing tree but planning two varieties is recommended for a better crop. (Zones 4-8.











Zones 4 - 8 F



15' - 20' High

15' - 20' Spread

Fast Growth







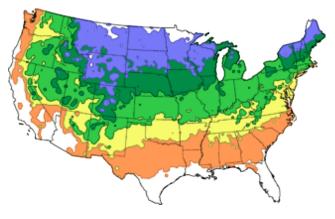






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Moorpark Apricot can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Moorpark Apricot falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Moorpark Apricot grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Moorpark Apricot has a spread of about 15' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to be 15' - 20' in height. Dwarf grows to be 8' - 10' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard has a spread of about 15' - 20'.

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Growin Rate.

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

The Moorpark Apricot grows in sandy, well drained soils.



This apricot does well in full sun.



Soil:

Moisture:
This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This apricot has rounded shape.

Bloom Time:

Early.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces a large, 2 - 2 1/2" smooth, fuzzless, deep yellow skinned fruit with an orange red blush. It has firm, deep orange flesh. Freestone.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A medium to late season apricot landscape tree with large, tasty fruit and attractive showy pinkish with blossoms. Ripening does not occur all at once.

Description:

A large yellow variety that bears from July to late August. Juicy, sweet tasting fruit which are good fresh, or for canning and drying. It is a self-fertilizing tree but planning two varieties is recommended for a better crop. (Zones 4-8.

History/Lore/Use:

Native to China, this apricot was introduced into England before 1688 by Lord Anson, an English Admiral. He planted them at his estate in Herefordshire. His estate was called "Moor Park."

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Arborvitae, American Thuja occidentalis

The narrow, pyramid shape makes it a natural choice for windbreaks. Tall and elegant, it requires almost no care when used as a hedge or screen. Pairs of these hardy trees make great accents for doors and garden gates while single specimens soften house corners. In the wild single specimens commonly grow 40' to 60' with a spread of 15'. In urban settings a height of 20' to 30' with a 12' spread is more typical. Plant 3 feet apart for hedge. (zones 3-7)









Zones 3 - 7

Evergreen

30' High

12' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth











Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The American Arborvitae can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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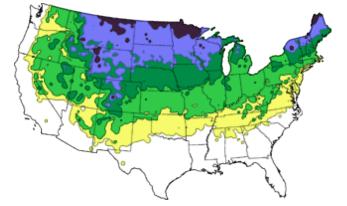
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Type of tree:

The American Arborvitae falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The American Arborvitae grows to be 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The American Arborvitae has a spread of about 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

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Growin Rate

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This arborvitae does well in full sun.



Soil:

The American Arborvitae grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

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Shape:

This arborvitae has pyramidal shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

The narrow, pyramid shape makes it a natural choice for windbreaks. Tall and elegant, it requires almost no care when used as a hedge or screen. Pairs of these hardy trees make great accents for doors and garden gates while single specimens soften house corners. In the wild single specimens commonly grow 40' to 60' with a spread of 15'. In urban settings a height of 20' to 30' with a 12' spread is more typical. Plant 3 feet apart for hedge. (zones 3-7)

Wildlife Value:

Providing shelter in the winter and nesting sites for grackles, robins and house finches in the summer, this evergreen also provides food in the form of browse for deer, cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares and occasionally moose. The seeds are eaten by red squirrels, and birds such as pine siskins.

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Arborvitae, Emerald Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald'

Shimmering emerald green foliage. Great for hedges or screens. Narrow, pyramidal form. Attractive in all seasons.



Zones 3 - 7



Evergreen



10' - 15' High



3' - 4' Spread



Slow Growth



Full Sun





Pyramidal Shape

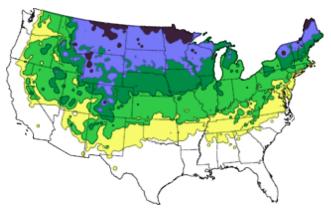






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Emerald Arborvitae can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Emerald Arborvitae falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Emerald Arborvitae grows to be 10' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

Growth Rate:

The Emerald Arborvitae has a spread of about 3' - 4' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

Pruning Guide	*	This arborvitae does well in full sun, partial shade.
Planting Videos	4	Soil: The Emerald Arborvitae grows in acidic, loamy, well drained soils.
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More	8	Shape: This arborvitae has pyramidal shape.
		Back to top
	(i)	Additional Information
		Description: Shimmering emerald green foliage. Great for hedges or screens. Narrow, pyramidal form. Attractive in all seasons.

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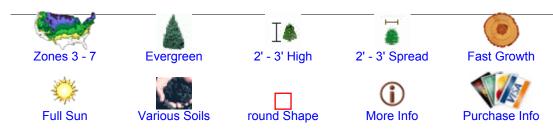


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Arborvitae, Golden Globe Thuja occidentalis 'Golden Globe'

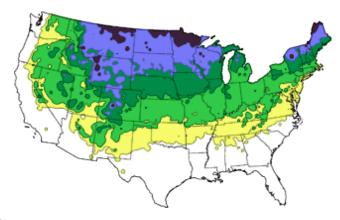
Globe-shaped arborvitae for use as a hedge, screen, or specimen plant. Golden yellow foliage.





Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Golden Globe Arborvitae can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Golden Globe Arborvitae falls into the following type(s): **Evergreens**, **Evergreen Shrubs**, **Shrubs**



Mature Height:

The Golden Globe Arborvitae grows to be 2' - 3' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Golden Globe Arborvitae has a spread of about 2' - 3' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

Pruning Guide	*	This arborvitae does well in full sun, partial shade.
Planting Videos		Soil: The Golden Globe Arborvitae grows in acidic, loamy, well drained soils.
o Our National Tree		Back to top
More		Shape: This arborvitae has round shape.
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	(i)	Additional Information
		Description: Globe-shaped arborvitae for use as a hedge, screen, or specimen plant. Golden yellow foliage.
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Ash, Green Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Hardy and fast-growing, prospers under most conditions. Lance-shaped leaflets are a lustrous medium to dark green, turning yellow in fall. Crown is densely rounded or irregular, leaf stems are velvety. Grows to 50' to 60', 25' spread. (zones 2-9)



Full Sun

- 9 Shade









Zones 2 - 9

400

Various Soils



Oval Shape



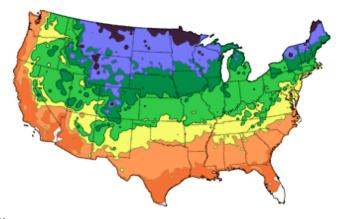
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 9

The Green Ash can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Green Ash falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Green Ash grows to be 50' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Green Ash has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This ash does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Green Ash grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

It prefers wet soil conditions, and has slight drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This ash has oval, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

This trees leaves are opposite, compound, 6 to 9 inches long, 5 to 9 leaflets that range from 3 to 4 inches in length. Medium green in summer and bright yellow in autumn.

Flower Color:

Green to reddish-purple.

Bloom Time:

April.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, 1 to 2 inches long, tan in color, attractive to birds.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

An excellent shade tree, the Green Ash is extremely popular, especially in the Great Plains, and in cities and high-use parks throughout eastern United States. This popularity is due to its fast growth, marvelous adaptability to a wide range of soils, and ability to withstand drought. Like White Ash, its close relative of baseball bat fame, Green Ash has wood that is tough, elastic, straight-grained and very strong. Most oars and canoe paddles are made from Green Ash wood as the lighter, more useful White Ash wood is becoming scarce and thus expensive.

Description:

Hardy and fast-growing, prospers under most conditions. Lance-shaped leaflets are a lustrous medium to dark green, turning yellow in fall. Crown is densely rounded or irregular, leaf stems are velvety. Grows to 50' to 60', 25' spread. (zones 2-9)

Wildlife Value:

The Green Ash has moderate importance to wildlife. The seeds are eaten by wood ducks, finches, and cardinals.

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Ash, White Fraxinus americana

The White Ash is a handsome North American native for large properties. Exquisite fall leaf colors ranging from yellow to deep purple and maroon. Round-topped crown at maturity. Grows in deep, moist, well-drained soils and full sun. Grows to 50'-80' with a 45' spread. (Zones 4-9)

Zones 4 - 9

Full Sun



Ornamental Tree



40' - 50' Spread



Medium Growth





Oval Shape



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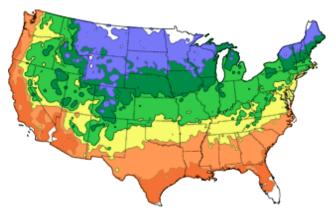
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The White Ash can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The White Ash falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The White Ash grows to be 50' - 80' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The White Ash has a spread of about 40' - 50' at full maturity.

,	Pruning Guide
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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This ash does well in full sun.





Soil:

The White Ash grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range soils.

Moisture:

White Ash prefers moist soil.

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Shape:

This ash has oval, pyramidal, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves from this tree are opposite, 8 to 15 inches long, 5 to 9 leaflets. Leaves are bright yellow in autumn.

Flower Color:

Green to purple color and plain.

Bloom Time:

Blooms in April..

Fruit Description:

This trees fruit is 1 to 2 inches long. Tan in color. Attractive to birds.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The White Ash tree resists heat, grows rapidly and is adaptable to a wide range of soil and climate conditions. The fall foliage is spectacular and the tree is widely used for shade in parks and large landscapes.

Description:

The White Ash is a handsome North American native for large properties. Exquisite fall leaf colors ranging from yellow to deep purple and maroon. Round-topped crown at maturity. Grows in deep, moist, well-drained soils and full sun. Grows to 50'-80' with a 45' spread. (Zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

The White Ash has moderate importance to wildlife. The seeds are eaten by wood ducks, finches, and cardinals.

History/Lore/Use:

The White Ash tree is famous for one of its basic wood products, the baseball bat. No other wood has the pliant, strong, yet light qualities of Ash wood. The wood is also extensively used for non-impact tool handles, furniture, hockey sticks, polo mallets, church pews and other products too varied and numerous to mention. The White Ash does not display all of the showmanship of the Maple, Walnut and Oak, but this tree has served the citizens of America well as a shade tree and a child's companion (as it has always been a favorite for swings dangling from its stately branches), while providing important raw material for thousands of uses. It is also quickly replenish able, compared to its far slower-growing hardwood cousins.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Aspen, Quaking Populus tremuloides

This fast-growing tree is the most widely distributed tree of North America, ranging in its natural habitat from the northeast coastal states to Alaska and down the Rocky Mountains into central Mexico. Stunning fall leaf colors accent the smooth greenish white to cream-colored bark on a long and narrow trunk. Tolerant of many soils. Plant in full sun. Grows 40'-50' with 25' spread. (Zones 1 to 7)















Full Sun



/arious Soils



Oval Shape



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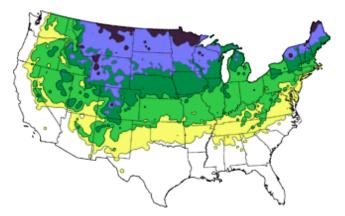
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 1 - 7

The Quaking Aspen can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Quaking Aspen falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Quaking Aspen grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Quaking Aspen has a spread of about 20' - 30' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



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This aspen does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Quaking Aspen grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Grows best where moisture is abundant.

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Shape:

This aspen has oval shape.

Leaves:

This tree's leaves are round and triangular, with small teeth on the margins and arranged alternately on the branches.

Flower Color:

Silvery in color.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Quaking Aspen enjoys many claims to tree fame. Thanks to its tiny, fluffy seeds that are carried far and wide by the wind, and to its tolerance to many soil conditions, it is one of the first trees to spring up after forest fires. In Autumn, the stunning yellow foliage brightens the landscape and finds its way onto calendar pages and magazine covers.

Description:

This fast-growing tree is the most widely distributed tree of North America, ranging in its natural habitat from the northeast coastal states to Alaska and down the Rocky Mountains into central Mexico. Stunning fall leaf colors accent the smooth greenish white to cream-colored bark on a long and narrow trunk. Tolerant of many soils. Plant in full sun. Grows 40'-50' with 25' spread. (Zones 1 to 7)

Wildlife Value:

The leaves of the Aspen are eaten by snowshoe hare, deer, and elk. Fallen leaves are avidly taken by deer in fall and early winter. It is an important food supply and building material for beaver. Grouse depend on the buds for winter food.

History/Lore/Use:

The slightest breeze will cause the leaves of this tree to tremble or "quake", thus the name. Unaided, this humble but sturdy little tree has restored many of the forests that man has destroyed, and when cultivated, has replenished many harvested forests within 50 years.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, Orange Rhododendron x kosteranum

Our beautiful Mollis Hybrid Azaleas have been hybridized to be hardy even in more northern parts of the country. Lush, deciduous shrubs bear spectacular clusters of flowers to brighten your home each spring.



Zones 5 - 8 Flowering Tree



S' High 4' Sr



4' Spread Slow Growth



Full Sun Various











Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Orange Azaleas Mollis Hybrid can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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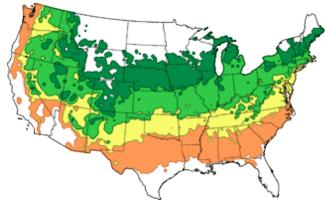
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Type of tree:

The Orange Azaleas Mollis Hybrid falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Orange Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows to be 4' - 6' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Orange Azaleas Mollis Hybrid has a spread of about 4' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide		This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This azaleas mollis hybrid does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Orange Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
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		Shape: This azaleas mollis hybrid has rounded shape.

Additional Information

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Description:
Our beautiful Mollis Hybrid Azaleas have been hybridized to be hardy even in more northern parts of the country. Lush, deciduous shrubs bear spectacular clusters of flowers to brighten your home each spring.

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Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, Pink Rhododendron x kosteranum

Our beautiful Mollis Hybrid Azaleas have been hybridized to be hardy even in more northern parts of the country. Lush, deciduous shrubs bear spectacular clusters of flowers to brighten your home each spring.













4' Spread

Slow Growth











Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Pink Azaleas Mollis Hybrid can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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Type of tree:

The Pink Azaleas Mollis Hybrid falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Pink Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows to be 4' - 6' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Pink Azaleas Mollis Hybrid has a spread of about 4' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide		This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This azaleas mollis hybrid does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Pink Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This azaleas mollis hybrid has rounded shape.
		Back to top

Description: Our beautifu

Additional Information

Our beautiful Mollis Hybrid Azaleas have been hybridized to be hardy even in more northern parts of the country. Lush, deciduous shrubs bear spectacular clusters of flowers to brighten your home each spring.

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Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, Red Rhododendron x kosteranum

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Full Sun

5 - 8 Flowering Tree







Zones 5 - 8



Various Soils

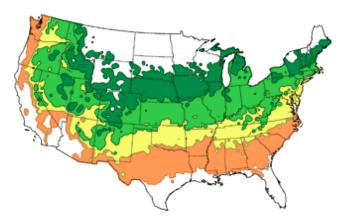
Rounded Shape



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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Red Azaleas Mollis Hybrid can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Red Azaleas Mollis Hybrid falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height

The Red Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows to be 4' - 6' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

Growth Rate:

The Red Azaleas Mollis Hybrid has a spread of about 4' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

١	Pruning Guide	*	This azaleas mollis hybrid does well in full sun, partial shade.
١	Planting Videos		Soil: The Ded Azelege Mellie Hybrid group in spidie Jeamy maint rich gendy silty Jeam
١	Our National Tree		The Red Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
ı	More		Back to top
ı			Shape: This azaleas mollis hybrid has rounded shape.

Description:

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Azaleas Mollis Hybrid, White Rhododendron x kosteranum

Our beautiful Mollis Hybrid Azaleas have been hybridized to be hardy even in more northern parts of the country. Lush, deciduous shrubs bear spectacular clusters of flowers to brighten your home each spring.



Zones 5 - 8 Flowering Tree



4' - 6' High



4' Spread



read Slow Growth



Full Sun



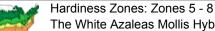
Various Soils



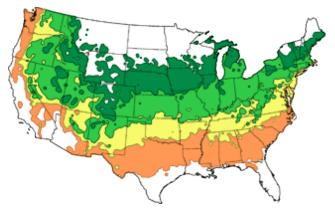
Rounded Shape







The White Azaleas Mollis Hybrid can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The White Azaleas Mollis Hybrid falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The White Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows to be 4' - 6' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The White Azaleas Mollis Hybrid has a spread of about 4' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide		This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This azaleas mollis hybrid does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The White Azaleas Mollis Hybrid grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
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		Shape: This azaleas mollis hybrid has rounded shape.

Description:

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Additional Information

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Baldcypress Taxodium distichum

A stately deciduous conifer adaptable to wet or dry conditions. Best known in wet areas, does well in city conditions as far north as Milwaukee. "Cypress knees" occur only near water. Prefers acid soils. Grows to 50' - 70', 25' spread. (zones 4-10)



Full Sun

Zones 4 - 10





Pyramidal Shape





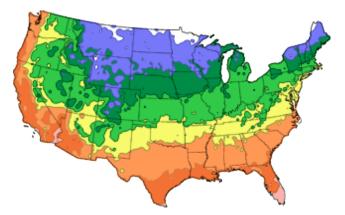






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 10

The Baldcypress can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Baldcypress falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Baldcypress grows to be 50' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Baldcypress has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.

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Growth Rate.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This Baldcypress does well in full sun.



Soil:

Sun:

The Baldcypress grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

It is adaptable to wet or dry conditions, and can withstand flooding.

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Shape:

This Baldcypress has pyramidal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

This tree's leaves alternate and are two-ranked, simple, semi-evergreen, and pale green color.

Flower Color:

Brown, faded flower color. Not noteworthy.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval, 1 inch long, attractive to wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Baldcypress tree is the classic tree of southern swamps. There, in its native habitat, it displays a peculiar habit of raising conical "knees" from its roots. The function of these growths is something of a mystery, although some believe it is a way to help the roots get oxygen. This tree dwells in swamps because it out-competes most other trees on such sites. To the surprise of some people, when the Baldcypress is planted on the right soil in yards or along streets, it does quite well and is a beautiful specimen tree. It has been grown successfully in cities as far north as Milwaukee and on dry Texas hills.

Description:

A stately deciduous conifer adaptable to wet or dry conditions. Best known in wet areas, does well in city conditions as far north as Milwaukee. "Cypress knees" occur only near water. Prefers acid soils. Grows to 50' - 70', 25' spread. (zones 4-10)

Wildlife Value:

Baldcypress form characteristic groves in swampy areas that support complex and variable ecosystems, and are used by many wildlife species.

History/Lore/Use:

Baldcypress trees are native from Maryland along the eastern coat to Texas and as far west as the Mississippi valley. The first scientific reference to the species was made in 1640. This tree has inspired much poetry and prose over the centuries due to its melancholy and mysterious appearance. Longfellow refers to its "towering and tenebrous boughs" that " Waved like banners that hang on the walls of ancient cathedrals" in his 1847 poem, "Evangeline." Naturalist John Muir in his book "Thousand-Mile Walk" refers to "the dark, mysterious cypress woods which cover everything" and states that "Night is coming on and I am filled with indescribable loneliness."

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Beautybush Kolkwitzia amabilis

Fast growing, old-fashioned shrub that's easy to grow. Pink, bellshaped flowers are quite charming in late spring. Purplish bark when young, turning light brown as shrub matures. Bark peels and exfoliates on older stems. Dark green leaf color in summer turning reddish in fall. Grows 6' to 10' in height with a smaller spread. Likes well-drained soil and full sun for finest flowering.



Zones 4 - 8 Flowering Tree



6' - 10' High





6' - 10' Spread Fast Growth





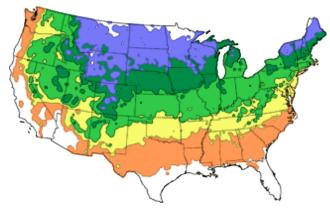






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Beautybush can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Beautybush falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Beautybush grows to be 6' - 10' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Beautybush has a spread of about 6' - 10' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This Beautybush does well in full sun, partial shade.

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The Beautybush grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This Beautybush has vase shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Fast growing, old-fashioned shrub that's easy to grow. Pink, bell-shaped flowers are quite charming in late spring. Purplish bark when young, turning light brown as shrub matures. Bark peels and exfoliates on older stems. Dark green leaf color in summer turning reddish in fall. Grows 6' to 10' in height with a smaller spread. Likes well-drained soil and full sun for finest flowering.

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Beech, American Fagus grandifolia

A very formal and stately tree. Leaves emerge in late spring, changing from shimmering green to lustrous dark green to golden bronze in the fall. Smooth bark. Plant in well-drained, aerated soil. Can be used as a hedge. Grows to 50'-70' with a 40' spread. (Zones 4-9)



Zones 4 - 9









Ornamental Tree

50' - 70' High

50' - 70' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Oval Shape

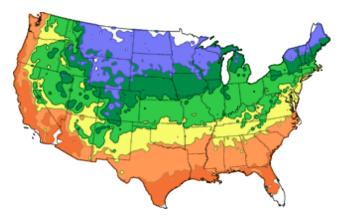


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The American Beech can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



Type of tree:



The American Beech falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees

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Mature Height.

The American Beech grows to be 50' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The American Beech has a spread of about 50' - 70' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This beech does well in full sun.



Soil:

The American Beech grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, silty loam, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Well drained. The tree is very drought sensitive.

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Shape:

This beech has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The leaves from this tree are 3 to 6 inches long, alternately arranged and marked with parallel veins that lead to sharp, incurved teeth on the margins. Glossy green color changing to copper in autumn.

Flower Color:

Light brown and pale.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval, 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter, hard, brown, attractive to wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The American Beech tree is worth saving if it occurs on your property and one worth planting if you can meet its needs, including giving it plenty of space. Longevity compensates for its slow growth and a dense green canopy that changes to yellow-brown in autumn is reward for catering to its demanding nature. Throughout the eastern half of the United States, where this species occurs naturally, the four tiny nuts in each spiny bur are prized by a wide range of birds and mammals, including discerning humans.

Description:

A very formal and stately tree. Leaves emerge in late spring, changing from shimmering green to lustrous dark green to golden bronze in the fall. Smooth bark. Plant in well-drained, aerated soil. Can be used as a hedge. Grows to 50'-70' with a 40' spread. (Zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

Beechnuts are eaten by birds and mammals and are important food for chipmunks and squirrels.

History/Lore/Use:

A sturdy, densely canopied tree, the American Beech was a sign of fertile soil to early settlers and was quickly removed so the plow could take over and farming for food could commence. In hilly locations, it was the home for migrating Passenger Pigeons who were so numerous that they broke off the limbs of the trees from the sheer weight of their numbers when they perched on them. There was a Beech tree on the old stage road between Blountsville and Jonesboro, Tennessee that had an inscription carved into the trunk that read "D. Boone Cilled A Bar On Tree In Year 1760." The tree fell in 1916 and had a girth of 28-1/2 feet. The Forest Service estimated the tree's age to be 365 years, fully two centuries old before Daniel Boone

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Beech, European Fagus sylvatica

The European Beech is a beautiful tree year-round. The leaves are a shimmering green when unfolding, turning to a dark green in summer. Lustrous rich russet brown and golden bronze in fall. Dense, upright, oval form. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Grows 50'-60' with a 40' spread. (Zones 4-7)











Zones 4 - 7 Ornamental Tree

50' - 60' High

35' - 45' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth













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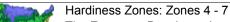
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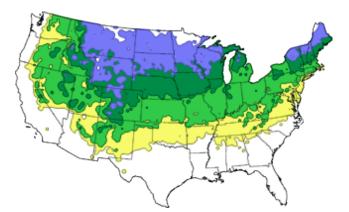
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The European Beech can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.







The European Beech falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade **Trees**



Mature Height:

The European Beech grows to be 50' - 60' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The European Beech has a spread of about 35' - 45' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This beech does well in full sun.



Soil:

The European Beech grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture

This tree prefers moist, well-drained soil, but has some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This beech has oval shape.

Leaves:

This tree has alternate leaves, simple 3 to 5 inches long, light green, copper color in autumn.

Flower Color:

Light brown and pale.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

Oval, 1/2 to 1 inch, dry, brown, edible.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Described by many experts as the finest specimen tree available, the European Beech tree will reward the owners of large properties who plant them with year 'round beauty. The trunk is particularly handsome and the copper colored autumn leaves are unmatched for their beauty.

Description:

The European Beech is a beautiful tree year-round. The leaves are a shimmering green when unfolding, turning to a dark green in summer. Lustrous rich russet brown and golden bronze in fall. Dense, upright, oval form. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Grows 50'-60' with a 40' spread. (Zones 4-7)

Wildlife Value:

Beechnuts are eaten by birds and mammals and are important food for chipmunks and squirrels.

History/Lore/Use:

The European Beech tree has an unmatched place in history. The Beech nuts were food for prehistoric man and are still consumed today. The wood has been employed for centuries for both fire and furniture in Europe. Historians claim that the first written European literature was inscribed on Beech bark in Sanskrit. The English word 'book" comes from the Anglo-Saxon "boc", a derivative for the Anglo-Saxon "beece" or Beech.

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Birch, Paper Betula papyrifera

The Paper Birch offers year-round beauty, with smooth white bark, brilliant yellow fall leaves, and stately grace against the winter sky. Does best in full sun, well-drained, acid, moist, sandy, or silty loam soils. Grows 50' to 70', 35' spread. (zones 2-7)



Zones 2 - 7



50' - 70' High



35' Spread





Full Sun



Ornamental Tree



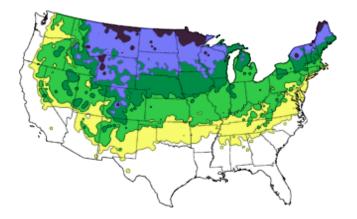






Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 7

The Paper Birch can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.



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The Paper Birch falls into the following type(s): **Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees**



Mature Height:

The Paper Birch grows to be 50' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Paper Birch has a spread of about 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This birch does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil

The Paper Birch grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

This tree thrives with normal moisture, but has some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This birch has oval shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are about 2 to 4 inches long and borne on leaf stem about 1 inch long. Margins are double-toothed and leaves are arranged alternately. Leaves are medium green in summer to bright yellow in fall.

Flower Color:

Flowers are brown or green.

Bloom Time:

The flowers bloom in April to May..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, 1 to 3 inches, brown, attractive to wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Appreciated for its distinctive bark and the golden color of its fall foliage, the Paper Birch tree provides excellent contrast for any landscape. It is the state tree of New Hampshire.

Description:

The Paper Birch offers year-round beauty, with smooth white bark, brilliant yellow fall leaves, and stately grace against the winter sky. Does best in full sun, well-drained, acid, moist, sandy, or silty loam soils. Grows 50' to 70', 35' spread. (zones 2-7)

Wildlife Value:

Wintering moose find the sheer abundance of paper birch in young stands important, despite it's poor nutritional quality. White-tailed deer eat considerable amounts of paper birch leaves in the fall. Snowshoe hare browse paper birch seedlings and saplings, beaver find it a good second choice food and porcupines feed on the inner bark. Voles and shrews join with Redpolls, siskins, and chickadees eating paper birch seeds. Numerous cavity-nesting birds nest in paper birch, including woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatches, and swallows. Pecking holes in the bark, the yellow-bellied sapsucker finds the paper birch a favorite tree. Hummingbirds and red squirrels then feed at sapwells created by sapsuckers. Ruffed grouse eat the catkins (flowers) and buds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Paper Birch tree is steeped in the romance of the north woods, most notably for the use of its bark in canoe construction, as a fire-starter, and as a bearer of messages. Most recent uses include products that require a hard, close-grained wood that does not splinter easily. At one

time people would peel layers of the thin, paper-like bark and write messages on it, thus the

name Paper Birch.

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Birch, River Betula nigra

The cinnamon-colored, exfoliating bark of the River Birch is spectacular in the winter. Lustrous, medium-green leaves. Most borer resistant birch. Tolerant of both wet soils and dry summers. Avoid very alkaline soils. Grows to 40' to 70', 50' spread. (zones 4-9)









Zones 4 - 9 Ornamental Tree

40' - 70' High

50' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth





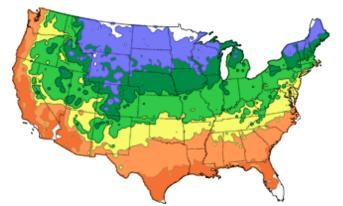






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The River Birch can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The River Birch falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The River Birch grows to be 40' - 70' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The River Birch has a spread of about 50' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This birch does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The River Birch grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

While it will tolerate moderate flooding, it also has some drought resistance.

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Shape:

This birch has oval, pyramidal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves

This trees leaves are 1-1/2 to 3 inches long and 1 to 2 inches wide with tiny hairs on stem and the underside of a stout midrib.

Flower Color:

Flowers are brown or green.

Bloom Time:

The flowers bloom in April to May..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, 1 to 3 inches long.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The River Birch has become a popular landscape tree because of its distinctive bark and graceful crown. It also is said to be the Birch most resistant to borers, and can tolerate drier conditions than other Birches. Its small but plentiful seeds are appreciated by a wide range of songbirds.

Description:

The cinnamon-colored, exfoliating bark of the River Birch is spectacular in the winter. Lustrous, medium-green leaves. Most borer resistant birch. Tolerant of both wet soils and dry summers. Avoid very alkaline soils. Grows to 40' to 70', 50' spread. (zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

The catkins of the River Birch are used by redpolls and pine siskins. The foliage is eaten by deer and other browsers.

History/Lore/Use:

The River Birch is one of the 12 Birch species that extend southward from the Arctic Circle. It is the only one that grows naturally at low elevations in the southeastern part of the United States. Mud is a natural bed for the seedlings and the tree is excellent for holding stream banks and thus helping to keep erosion in check.

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Birch, Yellow Betula alleghaniensis

An esteemed native species that has an incredible fall display of bright yellow and gold leaves. A valuable tree and classified as one of the largest hardwoods in northeastern North America. Bark is a shiny yellow to gray-silver that splits into curly strips and becomes a reddish brown as it grow older. The stems of the Yellow Birch contain a wintergreen aroma. Grows 60'-75' high and wide. Plant in moist, well drained, rich, acidic soils with full sun to partial shade.



Full Sun









60' - 75' High







Various Soils



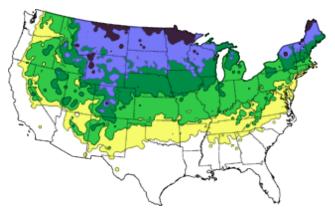
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Yellow Birch can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Yellow Birch falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Yellow Birch grows to be 60' - 75' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Yellow Birch has a spread of about 35' - 50' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

0	Pruning Guide
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This birch does well in full sun, partial shade.

The Yellow Birch grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This birch has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

An esteemed native species that has an incredible fall display of bright yellow and gold leaves. A valuable tree and classified as one of the largest hardwoods in northeastern North America. Bark is a shiny yellow to gray-silver that splits into curly strips and becomes a reddish brown as it grow older. The stems of the Yellow Birch contain a wintergreen aroma. Grows 60'-75' high and wide. Plant in moist, well drained, rich, acidic soils with full sun to partial shade.

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Black Tupelo (Black Gum) Nyssa sylvatica

One of the most attractive native trees around. Summer leaves are a dark green with a high-gloss appearance, but the most spectacular part of this tree is the fall foliage with many shades of yellow, orange, bright red, purple or scarlet that may appear on the same branch. Bark matures to medium gray and resembles alligator hide. Fruit is bluish-black and is loved by many birds. Makes a strong specimen tree. Grows 30'-50' high, with a 20'-30' spread. Prefers well-drained, acid soils, and full sun to partial shade.



Zones 4 - 9



Shade Tree



30' - 50' High



20' - 30' Spread



Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun



/arious Soils



Oval Shape

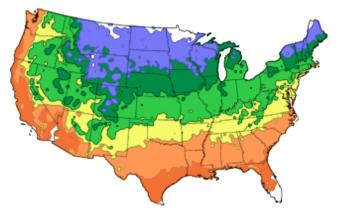


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Black Tupelo (Black Gum) can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Black Tupelo (Black Gum) falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Black Tupelo (Black Gum) grows to be 30' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Black Tupelo (Black Gum) has a spread of about 20' - 30' at full maturity.

Pruning Guide		Spread variations.
Planting Videos	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Our National Tree	*	Sun: This Black Tupelo (Black Gum) does well in full sun, partial shade.
More		Soil: The Black Tupelo (Black Gum) grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This Black Tupelo (Black Gum) has oval, rounded shape.

Description:

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Additional Information

One of the most attractive native trees around. Summer leaves are a dark green with a high-gloss appearance, but the most spectacular part of this tree is the fall foliage with many shades of yellow, orange, bright red, purple or scarlet that may appear on the same branch. Bark matures to medium gray and resembles alligator hide. Fruit is bluish-black and is loved by many birds. Makes a strong specimen tree. Grows 30'-50' high, with a 20'-30' spread. Prefers well-drained, acid soils, and full sun to partial shade.

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Boxwood (Common) Buxus sempervirens

Bluish gray-green foliage turning radiant dark-green with maturity enhance this very popular evergreen. Rounded to broad-rounded shape reaching 15'-20' in height with an equal spread. An outstanding choice for hedges, massing, or formal gardens. An excellent shrub for shearing. Adaptable to many soil types.



Zones 5 - 8



Evergreen



15' - 20' High



15' - 20' Spread





Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape

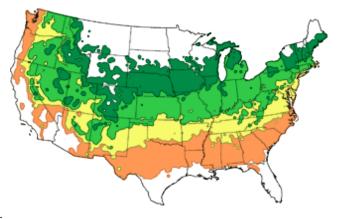


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Boxwood (Common) can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Boxwood (Common) falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Boxwood (Common) grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.

Pruning Guide		The Boxwood (Common) has a spread of about 15' - 20' at full maturity.
Planting Videos		Spread Variations:
Our National Tree		Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
More	*	Sun: This Boxwood (Common) does well in full sun, partial shade.
		Soil: The Boxwood (Common) grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.
		Back to top
	Alla	Shape:

This Boxwood (Common) has rounded shape.

Additional Information

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Description:

Bluish gray-green foliage turning radiant dark-green with maturity enhance this very popular evergreen. Rounded to broad-rounded shape reaching 15'-20' in height with an equal spread. An outstanding choice for hedges, massing, or formal gardens. An excellent shrub for shearing. Adaptable to many soil types.

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Boxwood (Korean) Buxus microphylla koreana

Esteemed for hedges because it can be sheared into precise shapes. Its small dark leaves create dense foliage. An excellent plant to line driveways or borders. (zones 5-9)



Zones 5 - 9



Evergreen



2' - 2.5' High



4' - 6' Spread





Full Sun





Rounded Shape



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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Boxwood (Korean) can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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The Boxwood (Korean) falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Boxwood (Korean) grows to be 2' - 2.5' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Boxwood (Korean) has a spread of about 4' - 6' at full maturity.

	This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
*	Sun: This Boxwood (Korean) does well in full sun.
	Soil: The Boxwood (Korean) grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.
	Back to top
*	Shape: This Boxwood (Korean) has rounded shape.
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Description:

Additional Information

Esteemed for hedges because it can be sheared into precise shapes. Its small dark leaves create dense foliage. An excellent plant to line driveways or borders. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Boxwoods contain a toxic alkaloid that makes them unpalatable. As a result, deer and other wildlife tend not to eat them.

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Buckeye, Red Aesculus pavia

With an attractive springtime display of showy, deep red flowers, this tall shrub or small tree is quite a delight to many hummingbirds. Drooping, large 3"-6" dark green leaves emerge in early spring before oaks and maples show any sign of life. This plant is for the eagerly desirous as it has a tendency to bloom when it is just 3 feet tall. Likes moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Grows 10'-20' high with an equal or larger spread. Makes a great specimen tree.











Zones 6 - 9 Ornamental Tree

10' - 20' High

10' - 20' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth





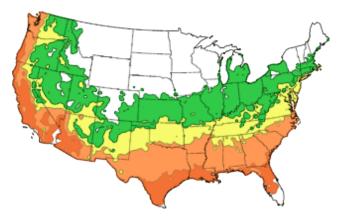






Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Red Buckeye can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Red Buckeye falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Red Buckeye grows to be 10' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Red Buckeye has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.

Pruning Guide		Spread Variations.
Planting Videos	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Our National Tree	*	Sun: This buckeye does well in full sun, partial shade.
More		Soil: The Red Buckeye grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
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		Shape: This buckeye has oval shape.
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Description:

Additional Information

With an attractive springtime display of showy, deep red flowers, this tall shrub or small tree is quite a delight to many hummingbirds. Drooping, large 3"-6" dark green leaves emerge in early spring before oaks and maples show any sign of life. This plant is for the eagerly desirous as it has a tendency to bloom when it is just 3 feet tall. Likes moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Grows 10'-20' high with an equal or larger spread. Makes a great specimen tree.

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Buckeye, Yellow Aesculus flava (octandra)

With its oval, slightly spreading canopy, the Yellow Buckeye makes a fine tall screen or shade tree. Grows best in full sun. Yellow flowers in May, dark green summer leaves turning brilliant pumpkin in fall. Grows to 60' to 75', 30' spread. (zones 4-8)



Zones 4 - 8



Ornamental Tree



60' - 75' High



30' Spread



Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Oval Shape



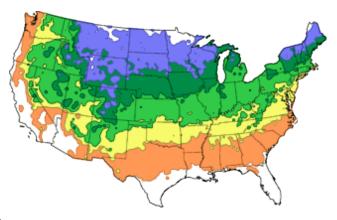
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Yellow Buckeye can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.







The Yellow Buckeye falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Yellow Buckeye grows to be 60' - 75' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Yellow Buckeye has a spread of about 30' at full maturity.

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Growth Rate.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This buckeye does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Yellow Buckeye grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

This tree has normal moisture requirements, with some flooding and drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This buckeye has oval shape.

Leaves:

This tree usually has five, nearly elliptical leaflets arranged like fingers on a long petiole. Each leaflet is about 4 to 6 inches long and 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 inches wide. Dark green in summer, yellow to yellow-orange in autumn.

Flower Color:

Numerous yellow blossoms are held erect in clusters (panicles), 5 to 7 inches long, that appear like decorative torch lights in late spring.

Bloom Time:

Early to mid-May ..

Fruit Description:

This tree's fruit is about 2 to 3 inches in diameter with two smooth buckeyes contained in a thick, spherical or pear-shaped husk. The husk, or shell, is smooth, as opposed to the thornier shell of the Ohio Buckeye.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Yellow buckeye is a common part of the rich mix of species found from the mountains of West Virginia south into northern Georgia. It is a bottomland species in the northern part of its natural range, but farther south it climbs higher on the slopes. In parks and yards it is a beautiful and dense shade tree, suitable as a pleasing focal point or a visual screen. The word "buckeye" comes from the whitish scar on the brown seeds, giving the appearance of a deer's eye.

Description:

With its oval, slightly spreading canopy, the Yellow Buckeye makes a fine tall screen or shade tree. Grows best in full sun. Yellow flowers in May, dark green summer leaves turning brilliant pumpkin in fall. Grows to 60' to 75', 30' spread. (zones 4-8)

Wildlife Value:

Yellow buckeyes grow in mature hardwood forests, and provide shelter and nesting sites for the animals dwelling in those forests.

History/Lore/Use:

As well as the belief in the good fortune of its storied seed, the buckeye has been held to cure rheumatism and other, more minor ailments. Pioneering farm families also made soap from the kernels of buckeye seeds, and many a child's cradle was carved from the wood of this tree. Before the advent of synthetic materials, the wood was used to make artificial limbs because of its light weight and resistance to splitting. A superb variety of one of its cousins, the Sweet Buckeye, was discovered by George Washington in 1784 on a visit to Colonel Morgan in West Virginia. He planted four of them that still exist at Mount Vernon.

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Butternut Juglans cinerea

Has distinctive ridged and furrowed bark. It produces drooping clusters of sweet nuts which are used in baking. Prefers moist soils. Grows to 40' to 60', 35'-50' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 3-7)



Full Sun

%







Nut Tree 40' - 60' High



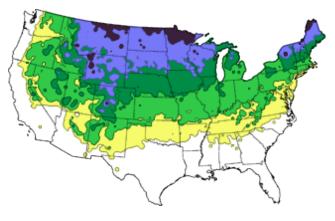






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Butternut can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Butternut falls into the following type(s): Nut Trees



Mature Height:

The Butternut grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Butternut has a spread of about 35' - 50' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

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uii.

This Butternut does well in full sun.



The Butternut grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

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Shape:

This Butternut has rounded shape.

Leaves

Pinnately compound, alternate, 11-19 stalkless leaflets, dull, fine hairy, dark green surface

Flower Color: Yellow-green

Bloom Time:

Late May to early June.

Fruit Description:

A tapered. oblong, 1 1/2"-2 1/2" fruit covered with sticky hairs encloses a brown, corrugated, thick, 1"-1 1/2" shell that terminates in a point. The oval kernel is tender with sweet, oily, buttery flavor. Harvested in late October.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The butternut or white walnut is one of the hardiest nut trees, A North American native, the nut has a rich, buttery flavor used in baking, confections, and eating fresh. The attractive, light golden wood is used for paneling and furniture.

Description:

Has distinctive ridged and furrowed bark. It produces drooping clusters of sweet nuts which are used in baking. Prefers moist soils. Grows to 40' to 60', 35'-50' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 3-7)

Wildlife Value:

Nuts are valuable as food for deer, squirrels, and birds.

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Camellia Camellia sasangua

This evergreen has green glossy leaves, dense branching, and produces uncommonly lovely blooms in the fall for southern gardens. Grows to 6'-10' tall snd wide. (zones 7-9)











Full Sun







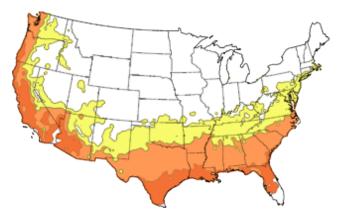






Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 9

The Camellia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Camellia falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Camellia grows to be 6' - 10' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Camellia has a spread of about 6' - 10' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

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Soil:

This Camellia does well in full sun, partial shade.



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Shape: This Camellia has oval shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

This evergreen has green glossy leaves, dense branching, and produces uncommonly lovely blooms in the fall for southern gardens. Grows to 6'-10' tall snd wide. (zones 7-9)

The Camellia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

Wildlife Value:

Squirrels and birds feast upon camellia seeds. Deer eat both young and mature camellias, but rabbits concentrate their nibbling on the young, tender plants.

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Catalpa, Northern Catalpa speciosa

Large, showy white flowers grace the Catalpa in late spring. Its crown is rounded and upright with large, heart-shaped, medium green leaves. Withstands wet, dry, alkaline soils and hot, dry environments. Sun or partial shade. Grows to 40'-60' with a 30' spread. (Zones 4-8)



Zones 4 - 8









Flowering Tree

40' - 60' High

20' - 40' Spread

Growth

Full Sun





Oval Shape

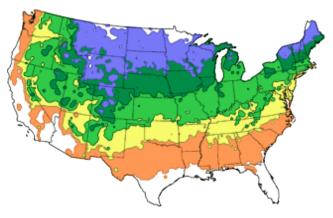






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Northern Catalpa can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Northern Catalpa falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Northern Catalpa grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Northern Catalpa has a spread of about 20' - 40' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This catalpa does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Northern Catalpa grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range soils.

Moisture:

A wide range of moisture content can be tolerated including some flooding and extremely hot, dry conditions.

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Shape:

This catalpa has oval shape.

Leaves:

Leaves of the Catalpa are distinctive. Their heart shape and giant size of up to 12 inches long make them a favorite with children.

Flower Color:

White flowers with purple markings.

Bloom Time:

May - June ..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated cigar-shaped fruit 12 inches long. A favorite of children's play and imagination.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

An excellent tree where fast growth is desired. Striking flowers that appear in early summer. Catalpas can withstand city conditions while adding interest to landscapes. Should not be planted where fruit and flowers can drop on sidewalks as they are slippery after they fall for a short period of time.

Description:

Large, showy white flowers grace the Catalpa in late spring. Its crown is rounded and upright with large, heart-shaped, medium green leaves. Withstands wet, dry, alkaline soils and hot, dry environments. Sun or partial shade. Grows to 40'-60' with a 30' spread. (Zones 4-8)

Wildlife Value:

The flowers of the Catalpa are visited by hummingbirds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Catalpa tree is found in forests from southern Illinois and Indiana to western Tennessee and Arkansas. First cultivated in 1754, the wood was used for fence posts and railroad ties because of it's resistance to rot coupled with the fast growth rate of the tree. In the south, Catalpa trees are traditional sources of fish bait. Catalpa worms, the larvae of Catalpa Sphinx Moths, are eagerly sought in early summer by anglers.

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Cedar, Atlas Cedrus atlantica

A distinctive evergreen with silvery blue to bluish-green needles. Pyramidal in its youth, it becomes massive with horizontal, spreading branches and is quite a sight. The Atlas Cedar lives long and requires a lot of space to develop freely. 2"-3' male cones form on lower part of tree, with larger purple female cones developing on top branches. Tolerates many soil conditions, but prefers moist and well-drained soils. Grows 40'-60' high with a 30'-40' spread.



Evergreen







30' - 40' Spread





Pyramidal Shape



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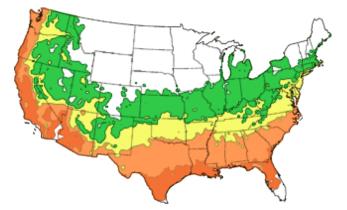
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Atlas Cedar can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Atlas Cedar falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Atlas Cedar grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.

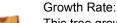
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Mature Spread.

The Atlas Cedar has a spread of about 30' - 40' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]



This cedar does well in full sun, partial shade.



The Atlas Cedar grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

Moisture:

The Atlas Cedar prefers moist soil and can also tolerate moderate drought.

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Shape:

This cedar has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The needles are blue-green and measure 3/4 to 1-1/2" in length.

Flower Color:

The blooms of the Atlas Cedar are indistinguishable.

Bloom Time:

The Atlas Cedar blooms in the spring..

Fruit Description:

The Atlas Cedar produces 2 1/4"-4" long cones that turn brown at maturity.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The wood of the Atlas is oily, scented and durable. This wood is widely used for construction, furniture (especially cedar chests) and railroad ties. The oil in the wood wards off attacks from insects.

Description:

A distinctive evergreen with silvery blue to bluish-green needles. Pyramidal in its youth, it becomes massive with horizontal, spreading branches and is quite a sight. The Atlas Cedar lives long and requires a lot of space to develop freely. 2"-3' male cones form on lower part of tree, with larger purple female cones developing on top branches. Tolerates many soil conditions, but prefers moist and well-drained soils. Grows 40'-60' high with a 30'-40' spread.

Wildlife Value:

The Middle Atlas Cedar forest of Morocco is the last suitable habitat for the Barbary macaque. Unfortunately, however, the forest suffered due to a dramatic increase in the macaque's stripping the bark off the trees, possibly due to the increase in the macaque population. It has been theorized that the macaques' are stripping the bark in an effort to get water, as the behavior is seen primarily where there wasn't a ready supply of water. The trunk attacks sapsuckers but the small holes they drill do little lasting harm. Rather than try and move the population of macaques and risk the extinction of the species, the University of Padova in Italy suggests that the Moroccan government increase the supply of water.

History/Lore/Use:

The Atlas Cedar was introduced into this country in 1845 and is a prized specimen tree, however it has not been very successful as a forestry product. This tree, along with the Deodar Cedar and Cedar of Lebanon are true cedars. Trees such as the Redcedar, which is really a member of the Juniper family, and the Western Redcedar, which is really an Arborvitae, are commonly thought of as Cedars because of their appearance and aromatic wood.

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Cedar, Deodar Cedrus deodara

An excellent evergreen with graceful pendulous branches. Pyramidal form when young, wide-spreading and flat-topped in old age, often reaching 70' in height. (zones 7-9)

Full Sun

Zones 7 - 9



Evergreen





70' High



35' Spread



Medium Growth





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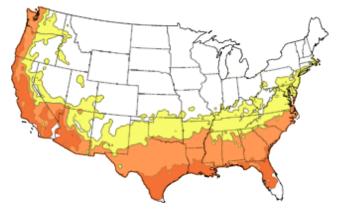
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 9

Various Soils

The Deodar Cedar can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Deodar Cedar falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Deodar Cedar grows to be 70' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Deodar Cedar has a spread of about 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This cedar does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Deodar Cedar grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture

Normal moisture requirements; good drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This cedar has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are needle-like with sharp tips. Blue-green or sometimes silvery, 1 to 2 inches long and usually borne in clusters. Needles are shed in late spring as new growth appears.

Flower Color:

Greenish-purple; nondescript.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval; 3 to 6 inches long; dry and hard.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Deodar Cedar tree makes an excellent specimen tree for landscapes because of its pleasing shape and attractive silver-green coloring. The tree also makes a fast growing and soft wind screen and has been successfully used as a street tree with the lower branches pruned for pedestrian traffic.

Description:

An excellent evergreen with graceful pendulous branches. Pyramidal form when young, wide-spreading and flat-topped in old age, often reaching 70' in height. (zones 7-9)

Wildlife Value:

The Deodar Cedar provides nesting sites, cover and food for mammals and birds such as the woodpecker.

History/Lore/Use:

The Deodar Cedar tree can become an immense tree in its native Himalayan habitat. There, at approximately 4000 feet, it has been known to reach 250 feet in height. Commonly, it is smaller and has been called "the most graceful Cedar" by Michael Dirr, noted tree expert and author. It is no wonder that its name, Deodar, derives from Sanskrit that translates to "timber of the gods." This beautiful tree, with its interesting branching pattern and drooping tips, attracted the eye of plant fanciers early in history. It was introduced to Europe in 1822 and to the United States nine years later.

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Cherry, Bing **Prunus avium**

A large tree with a spreading canopy. Standard trees may reach up to 70' tall, but normally will be 20' -35' tall with equal spread. The foliage is dark green and smooth. The smooth, glossy, reddish bark is studded with short, horizontal, corky stripes. Fragrant, white flowers, 1-1 1/2" in diameter are borne in clusters of 2-5 on short, woody spurs. The large, heart-shaped fruit has firm, meaty, purple-red flesh with a semi-free stone. Bing cherry is especially sensitive to local site conditions. The best growth is in light, sandy soil that is well drained, but receives adequate rain or irrigation through dry periods. At least 6-8 hours of daily sunlight are needed. The fruit is somewhat susceptible to cracking. Sweet cherry culture is most successful in cooler, drier climates where the danger of late frost is limited, and rain does not fall during harvest. Plant early in the season, because leaf buds open early and the roots are slower than those in many trees to get established. Successful pollination is necessary for a good crop. This requires a compatible variety that blossoms at the same time as the Bing cherry. Suggested cultivars are Black Republican, Sam, Black Tartarian, Schmidt, Cavalier, Stella, Gold, Van, Heidelfingen, Vega, Montmorency, Vista, Ranier, and Windsor. Standard trees will produce fruit in 5-6 years, and a mature tree will provide up to 50-100 pounds of cherries per year. Dead, weak or unnecessary branches can be pruned annually in late winter or early spring. Otherwise, little or no pruning is needed. (zones 5-8)



Zones 5 - 8



Fruit Tree



12' - 35' High





12' - 25' Spread



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape

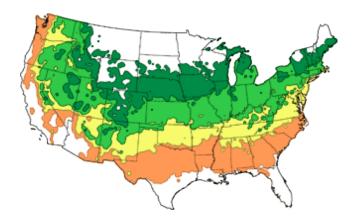


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Bing Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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Type of free:

The Bing Cherry falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Bing Cherry grows to be 12' - 35' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Bing Cherry has a spread of about 12' - 25' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 35', and dwarf grows to 12' - 15' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard grows to 25', dwarf grows to 12'-15'



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun

This cherry does well in full sun.



Soil:

This tree prefers well drained sandy soil.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This cherry has rounded shape.

Leaves:

Simple, alternate, 3"-6" long with small, blunt teeth on the margin, dark green, smooth upper surface, light green lower surface with slight amounts of pubescence or fuzz.

Flower Color:

White

Bloom Time:

Early.

Fruit Description:

Very large, about 1" in diameter, heart-shaped, skin is bright red when immature becoming dark red or deep maroon. The flesh is purple-red, sweet, juicy, and firm with a stone that is easily removed.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Sweet Bing is America's favorite cherry tree. Its large, sweet fruit is produced abundantly and generally ripens uniformly on the tree in mid-June to mid-summer depending upon location. The delightfully fragrant white flowers bring spring beauty to the landscape.

Description

A large tree with a spreading canopy. Standard trees may reach up to 70' tall, but normally will be 20' -35' tall with equal spread. The foliage is dark green and smooth. The smooth, glossy, reddish bark is studded with short, horizontal, corky stripes. Fragrant, white flowers, 1-1 1/2" in diameter are borne in clusters of 2-5 on short, woody spurs. The large, heart-shaped fruit has firm, meaty, purple-red flesh with a semi-free stone. Bing cherry is especially sensitive to local site conditions. The best growth is in light, sandy soil that is well drained, but receives adequate rain or irrigation through dry periods. At least 6-8 hours of daily sunlight are needed. The fruit is somewhat susceptible to cracking. Sweet cherry culture is most successful in cooler, drier climates where the danger of late frost is limited, and rain does not fall during harvest. Plant early in the season, because leaf buds open early and the roots are slower than

those in many trees to get established. Successful pollination is necessary for a good crop.

This requires a compatible variety that blossoms at the same time as the Bing cherry. Suggested cultivars are Black Republican, Sam, Black Tartarian, Schmidt, Cavalier, Stella, Gold, Van, Heidelfingen, Vega, Montmorency, Vista, Ranier, and Windsor. Standard trees will produce fruit in 5-6 years, and a mature tree will provide up to 50-100 pounds of cherries per year. Dead, weak or unnecessary branches can be pruned annually in late winter or early spring. Otherwise, little or no pruning is needed. (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

A variety of birds and mammals relish the cherries. The foliage is browsed.

History/Lore/Use:

The exact details of Bing's origin are not clear, but it was named in honor of Lewelling's coworker and nursery foreman, a Chinese man by the name of Ah Bing. Some believe that was Bing who developed the new cultivar and should receive more credit. The first tree came from the seed of another new variety, Republican in 1875. Today there are over 1000 varieties of sweet cherries, and Bing still tops the list both in popularity and production. It is the cherry against which all others are compared.

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Cherry, Black Tartarian Prunus avium

An exceptionally productive, vigorous sweet cherry tree. It grows tall for a fruit tree maturing at 30' or more. The flowers are white, 1 1/4" in diameter borne in well distributed clusters of twos and threes. Foliage is a dark, waxy green. It bears early, ripening from mid-June to early July depending upon the location. Eventually one tree may produce 3-4 bushels of cherries. This tree prefers light, sandy soil, but will grow in other soils that are moist and well drained. If possible, plant on an elevated site with good air and soil drainage. It needs at least 6-8 hours of full sun daily and water during dry periods. The cherries should be left on the tree until mature. Sweet cherry trees require minimal pruning. Prune annually in late winter or early spring. (Pollinate with another variety of sweet cherry) (zones 5-7)









12' - 30' High

12' - 15' Spread

Full Sun

Pyramidal Shape



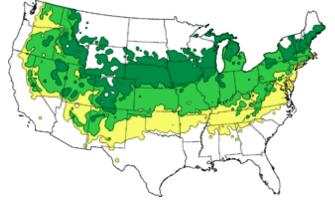




Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 7

The Black Tartarian Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.







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Type of tree:

The Black Tartarian Cherry falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Black Tartarian Cherry grows to be 12' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Black Tartarian Cherry has a spread of about 12' - 15' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 30' and dwarf grows to 12' - 15' in height.

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Spread variations:

Standard spread grows to 30' and dwarf grows to a 12'-15' spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This cherry does well in full sun.



Soil:

This trees prefers light, sandy soil but grows in moist, well drained soil

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This cherry has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

Simple, alternate, often obvate with a sharp tip, 5 1/2" long with teeth on the margin that are sharp and sometimes blunted. Thin, waxy and dark green color on top.

Flower Color:

White

Bloom Time:

Early.

Fruit Description:

Heart shaped about 1" in diameter and usually purplish black, but occasionally red depending upon the site. Flesh is dark red, thick, tender, juicy and sweet with a smooth stone that separates easily.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Excellent for the home orchard, the Black Tartarian cherry tree produces fruit with a sweet, rich, full bodied flavor. Begins bearing fruit 3-4 years after planting and will bear long into old age. The best pollinator for dark sweet cherries.

Description:

An exceptionally productive, vigorous sweet cherry tree. It grows tall for a fruit tree maturing at 30' or more. The flowers are white, 1 1/4" in diameter borne in well distributed clusters of twos and threes. Foliage is a dark, waxy green. It bears early, ripening from mid-June to early July depending upon the location. Eventually one tree may produce 3-4 bushels of cherries. This tree prefers light, sandy soil, but will grow in other soils that are moist and well drained. If possible, plant on an elevated site with good air and soil drainage. It needs at least 6-8 hours of full sun daily and water during dry periods. The cherries should be left on the tree until mature. Sweet cherry trees require minimal pruning. Prune annually in late winter or early spring. (Pollinate with another variety of sweet cherry) (zones 5-7)

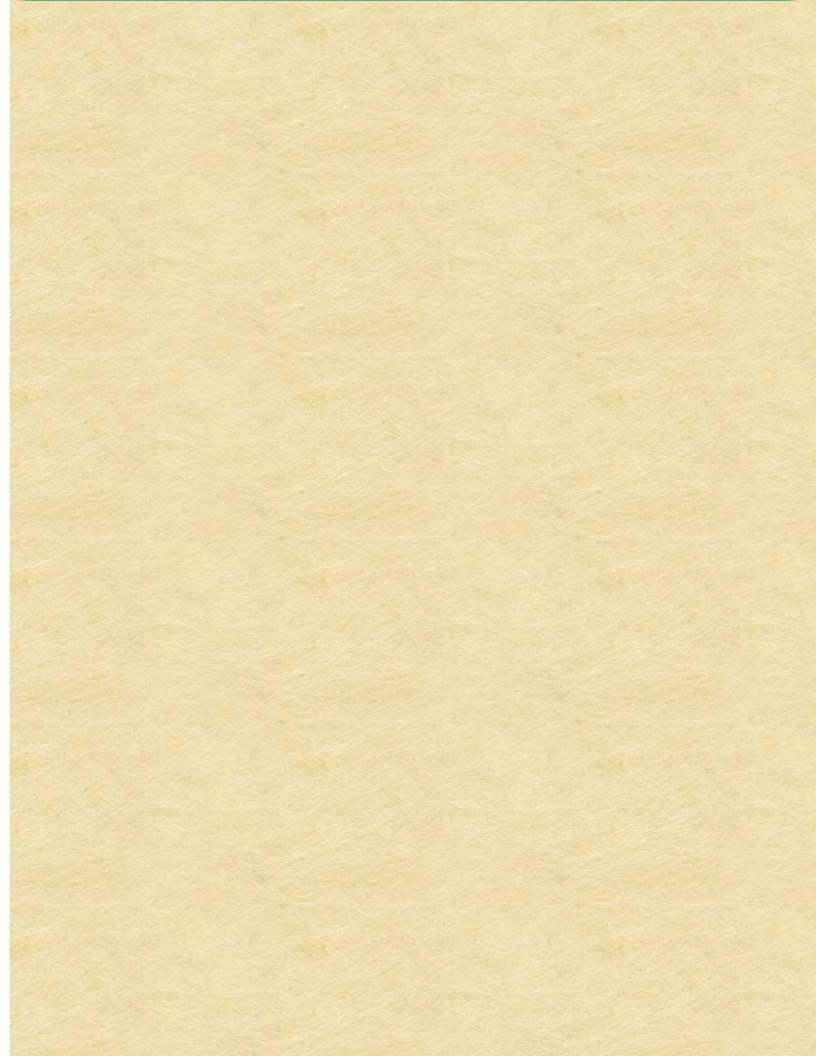
Wildlife Value:

The cherries are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are browsed.

History/Lore/Use:

This species was introduced from Russia to England in 1794 by Hugh Ronalds and named Ronald's Large Black Heart. It came to the United States in the early 1800s and has been popular ever since.

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Cherry, Early Richmond Prunus cerasus

A strong, upright, compact sour cherry tree. Spring white flowers are borne on long pedicels in clusters of 2-4. Sour cherries are less prone to frost, because they are the latest blooming of the stone fruits. The leathery leaves are dark green on top, pale green beneath. It is self fertile and bears without a pollinator in late June. Fruiting begins earlier for sour cherry trees and their productive life is shorter than sweet. A standard cherry tree will produce fruit in 3-5 years. Sour cherries are hardier in cold climates, resistant to drought, and more tolerant of humid rainy conditions than sweet. Prune in late winter or early spring. They are pruned more than sweet cherry trees to stimulate new shoot production. Selective limb thinning may be necessary to maintain adequate light and spur development inside the trees.



Zones 4 - 8



Fruit Tree



15' - 18' High





10' - 20' Spread



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



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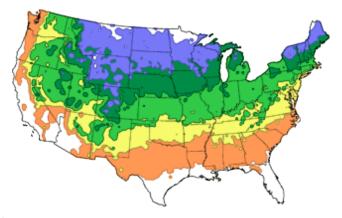
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Early Richmond Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Early Richmond Cherry falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Early Richmond Cherry grows to be 15' - 18' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Early Richmond Cherry has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.

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neight variations.

The standard grows to 18', and dwarf grows to 8' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard spread grows to 30' and dwarf grows to a 12'-15' soread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This cherry does well in full sun.



Soil:

This tree prefers well drained, sandy, loam soil.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and has some resistance to drought...

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Shape:

This cherry has rounded shape.

Leaves:

Simple, alternate, elliptic with acute tips, double teeth on margins, smooth and dark green on top, about 3" long, smaller than sweet cherries

Flower Color:

White

Bloom Time:

Late.

Fruit Description:

Bright red medium sized juicy fruit with a thin, light red skin. A generally smooth pit encloses a single seed.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Early Richmond is a hardy, heavily producing tree with that ripens a week earlier than other pie cherries. The flavorful, tart, juicy cherries are used for pies and preserves.

Description:

A strong, upright, compact sour cherry tree. Spring white flowers are borne on long pedicels in clusters of 2-4. Sour cherries are less prone to frost, because they are the latest blooming of the stone fruits. The leathery leaves are dark green on top, pale green beneath. It is self fertile and bears without a pollinator in late June. Fruiting begins earlier for sour cherry trees and their productive life is shorter than sweet. A standard cherry tree will produce fruit in 3-5 years. Sour cherries are hardier in cold climates, resistant to drought, and more tolerant of humid rainy conditions than sweet. Prune in late winter or early spring. They are pruned more than sweet cherry trees to stimulate new shoot production. Selective limb thinning may be necessary to maintain adequate light and spur development inside the trees.

Wildlife Value:

The fruit is eaten by many varieties of birds and mammals. The foliage is browsed. Flocks of birds are the greatest threat to the trees. They will eat the cherries at the first sign of ripeness. Nylon or cheesecloth netting draped over the trees as the fruits begin to ripen is an effective deterent. This technique can be very practical if the trees are kept to a reasonable height by pruning.

History/Lore/Use:

The origin is unknown, but it was planted in England in the early 1500s. It was brought to the United States with the English settlers. The term tart or pie cherry is preferred over sour since this connotes bad flavor.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Cherry, Japanese Flowering (Yoshino) *Prunus x yedoensis*

The tree that made the Macon Cherry Blossom Festival famous. Fragrant, white-pink flowers; oriental branching pattern; glossy bark; dark-green leaves. Likes full sun, well-drained soil. Grows to 40' to 50'. (zones 5-8)















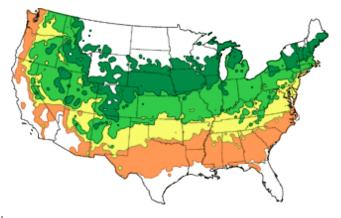




Full Sun

Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Japanese Flowering (Yoshino) Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Japanese Flowering (Yoshino) Cherry falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Japanese Flowering (Yoshino) Cherry grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Japanese Flowering (Yoshino) Cherry has a spread of about 25' - 40' at full maturity.

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Growth Rate.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This cherry does well in full sun, partial shade.

•



The Japanese Flowering (Yoshino) Cherry grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Soil:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is some what drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This cherry has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves alternate pattern, simple shape, often reddish as they emerge. Turning dark green by summer. Size ranges from 2-1/2 inches to 5 inches long and up to 2-1/2 inches wide.

Flower Color:

Blossoms usually emerge before the leaves, providing a stunning show of pink, slightly fragrant flowers approximately 3/4 inch in diameter.

Bloom Time:

March - April.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is round in shape, 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter. It is attractive to birds and as a result leaves insignificant litter.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This tree, along with other cousins of the same species, is the very symbol of spring beauty. One of the most widely planted ornamental cherry trees, it is ideal for planting close to sidewalks or as a patio shade tree.

Description:

The tree that made the Macon Cherry Blossom Festival famous. Fragrant, white-pink flowers; oriental branching pattern; glossy bark; dark-green leaves. Likes full sun, well-drained soil. Grows to 40' to 50'. (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

The Japanese Flowering Cherry is an important source of food for many small birds and mammals including robins, cardinals, and waxwings.

History/Lore/Use:

A native of Japan, the Yoshino Cherry tree was introduced to America in 1902. In Japan there is a believable legend that each spring a fairy maiden hovers low in the warm sky, wakening the sleeping Cherry trees to life with her delicate breath. This tree, along with its cousin the "Kwanzan" Cherry tree, is responsible for the spectacular pink color show each spring in Washington, D.C.

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Cherry, Kwanzan Prunus 'Kwanzan'

The Kwanzan cherry has double pink flowers and a vase-shaped form with a rounded crown that spreads with age, making the tree wider than it is tall at maturity . The new leaves are bronze colored, turning to dark green, then yellow, orange, or copper in fall. This is a fruitless cultivar. Kwanzan cherry is grafted onto Prunus avium (mazzard) stock or grown from cuttings. Trees propagated on their own roots are preferable. Easily transplanted, it prefers a site with full sun, loose, well drained soil with plenty of moisture. It is somewhat tolerant of alkaline soil and drought but is sensitive to pollution and stresses in general. For these reasons and because ofits susceptibility to pests and disease, the life span is limited from 15 to 25 years. The great beauty of this tree makes it well worth planting for this short period of time.



Zones 5 - 9 Flowering Tree





30' - 40' High



Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



vase Shape

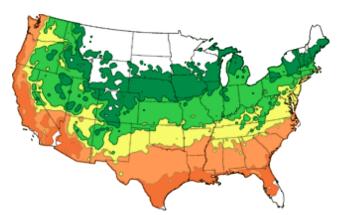


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Kwanzan Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Kwanzan Cherry falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



The Kwanzan Cherry grows to be 30' - 40' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Kwanzan Cherry has a spread of about 30' - 40' at full maturity.

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Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This cherry does well in full sun.



Spread variations:



Soil:

The Kwanzan Cherry grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is somewhat drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This cherry has vase shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are alternate, simple, ovate to lanceolate in shape, 2"-5" long, 1 1/4"-2 1/2" wide with serrated margins. New leaves emerge reddish copper, turning lustrous dark green in summer and yellow to orange-bronze in fall.

Flower Color:

Double (about 30 petals), clear pink and fading, up to 2 1/2" diameter flowers in pendulous clusters of 3-5.

Bloom Time:

Spring.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Beautiful double pink blossoms, good fall color, lack of fruit, and an upright, vase-shaped form make the Kwanzan cherry the most popular cultivar of all the double flowering cherries. It is a splendid specimen tree and can be planted in containers, along walks and streets, and in buffer strips. It can also be used for bonsai.

Description:

The Kwanzan cherry has double pink flowers and a vase-shaped form with a rounded crown that spreads with age, making the tree wider than it is tall at maturity. The new leaves are bronze colored, turning to dark green, then yellow, orange, or copper in fall. This is a fruitless cultivar. Kwanzan cherry is grafted onto Prunus avium (mazzard) stock or grown from cuttings. Trees propagated on their own roots are preferable. Easily transplanted, it prefers a site with full sun, loose, well drained soil with plenty of moisture. It is somewhat tolerant of alkaline soil and drought but is sensitive to pollution and stresses in general. For these reasons and because of its susceptibility to pests and disease, the life span is limited from 15 to 25 years. The great beauty of this tree makes it well worth planting for this short period of time.

History/Lore/Use:

Named after a mountain in Japan, the Kwanzan cherry tree is native to China, Japan, and Korea. The original name is 'Sekiyama,' but it is rarely used. Introduced to America in 1903, it was made famous by the glorious floral displays at the annual Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C. Primarily growing in East Potomac Park, the Kwanzan cherry trees come into bloom two weeks later than the Yoshino cherry trees.

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Cherry, Montmorency Prunus cerasus

A small vigorous tree with upright, spreading branches and rounded top. Spring white flowers in clusters of 2-4 on long pedicels are borne on one year old wood as well as spurs. Because they bloom later than sweet cherries, Montmorency are more dependable fruit producers in cooler climates. The leathery leaves are dark green on top, pale green beneath. It is self fertile and requires no pollinator. Juicy, sweet tart cherries ripen early, just two months after spring bloom. Average yield for a mature tree is 36-44 pints.



Zones 4 - 7





8' - 15' High



10' - 20' Spread





Full Sun





Rounded Shape

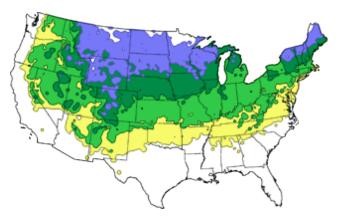






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Montmorency Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Montmorency Cherry falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Montmorency Cherry grows to be 8' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Montmorency Cherry has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 18', and dwarf grows to 8' in height.

Spread Variations:

The Montmorency cherry tree has a spread of about 10'-20'.

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Growin Raie.

Sun:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This cherry does well in full sun.



Soil: This tree prefers well drained, sandy, loam soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and has some resistance to drought.

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Shape:

This cherry has rounded shape.

Leaves

Simple, alternate, elliptic with acute tips, smooth and dark green on top, about 3" long with double teeth at margin

Flower Color:

White

Bloom Time:

Late.

Fruit Description:

Medium large, bright red fruit with firm, yellow flesh, a rich tart, tangy flavor and clear juice.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Montmorency cherry is the most popular tart cherry in America. The tastiness of its bright, red cherries in pies and preserves make it a favorite with cooks, while its tolerance for temperature extremes, its production, and the firmness of its fruit are appreciated by farmers and shippers.

Description

A small vigorous tree with upright, spreading branches and rounded top. Spring white flowers in clusters of 2-4 on long pedicels are borne on one year old wood as well as spurs. Because they bloom later than sweet cherries, Montmorency are more dependable fruit producers in cooler climates. The leathery leaves are dark green on top, pale green beneath. It is self fertile and requires no pollinator. Juicy, sweet tart cherries ripen early, just two months after spring bloom. Average yield for a mature tree is 36-44 pints.

Wildlife Value:

The fruit is eaten by many varieties of birds and mammals. The foliage is browsed. Flocks of birds are the greatest threat to the trees. They will eat the cherries at the first sign of ripeness. Nylon or cheesecloth netting draped over the trees as the fruits begin to ripen is an effective deterent. This technique can be very practical if the trees are kept to a reasonable height by pruning.

History/Lore/Use:

This cherry takes its name from the Montmorency Valley in France where it was developed sometime before the seventeenth century. Its fame quickly spread to England. It has been cultivated under various names in the United States from at least the early nineteeth century. It accounts for 95% of all production of sour cherries.

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Cherry, Nanking **Prunus tomentosa**

The Nanking cherry is an upright, rounded, broad-spreading dense shrub becoming more open and irregular with age. The bark is a lustrous orange or reddish brown color, exfoliating in thin strips of vertical curls with age. The flowers are pale pink to white, fragrant and usually profuse. The leaves are a dull, dark green, and given a soft appearance in summer by the downy hair that covers the leaves, new shoots, and fruits. The Nanking cherry produces heavy crops of short stemmed strong red fruits that hold well on the plant 2-3 weeks after ripening. Although some self fertile clones have been identified, it generally requires cross pollination. Two plants should be planted within 100 yards of each other for pollination. The flowers and fruit are borne on branches produced the previous season. The early flowers are somewhat frost tolerant. It adapts to a wide range of growing conditions including drought and extremes of cold and hot temperatures. Annual pruning, although not necessary, will stimulate a steady supply of young, fruitful branches and keep the shrub open to sunlight.





l Tree 6' - 10' High



15' Spread



ead Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



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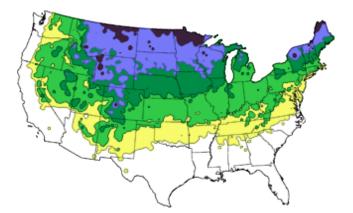
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Nanking Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Nanking Cherry falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Nanking Cherry grows to be 6' - 10' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Nanking Cherry has a spread of about 15' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

类

This cherry does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Nanking cherry adapts to a variety of soil conditions and pH.

Moisture:

The Nanking cherry prefers well drained soil, but will tolerate drought and grows under semi-arid conditions.

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Shape:

This cherry has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are alternate, simple, obovate to elliptic with unequally toothed margins and dull dark green summer color, no fall color.

Flower Color:

Pinkish buds change to pale pink to white, 3/4" fragrant flowers.

Bloom Time:

Early spring..

Fruit Description:

The edible fruits are scarlet, 1/3" across, nearly round ripening in June to August.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Nanking cherry is a lovely sight in early spring. The pink buds unfold into fragrant pale pink or white flowers. The profuse blossoms appear before the soft green leaves. The edible brilliant red fruits will ripen in early to late summer. The shiny, exfoliating, reddish brown bark is a distinctive attraction in winter. This is a vigorous adaptable shrub particularly suited to the cold winters and hot summers of the central and northern plains of the United States and Canada. The Nanking cherry can be used for shrub borders, hedge, windbreak filler, wildlife habitat, as a specimen or in masses.

Description:

The Nanking cherry is an upright, rounded, broad-spreading dense shrub becoming more open and irregular with age. The bark is a lustrous orange or reddish brown color, exfoliating in thin strips of vertical curls with age. The flowers are pale pink to white, fragrant and usually profuse. The leaves are a dull, dark green, and given a soft appearance in summer by the downy hair that covers the leaves, new shoots, and fruits. The Nanking cherry produces heavy crops of short stemmed strong red fruits that hold well on the plant 2-3 weeks after ripening. Although some self fertile clones have been identified, it generally requires cross pollination. Two plants should be planted within 100 yards of each other for pollination. The flowers and fruit are borne on branches produced the previous season. The early flowers are somewhat frost tolerant. It adapts to a wide range of growing conditions including drought and extremes of cold and hot temperatures. Annual pruning, although not necessary, will stimulate a steady supply of young, fruitful branches and keep the shrub open to sunlight.

Wildlife Value:

The shrub provides habitat and the fruit attract birds and other wildlife.

History/Lore/Use:

The Nanking cherry is native to central Asia. It was introduced to the North America in 1882. Other common names are Manchu cherry, downy cherry, mountain cherry, Mongolian cherry

underside of the leaf of this tree. The tart, tangy fruit can be eaten fresh or used in pies, jams, and jellies. This shrub is dwarfing stock for cherries. Its branches can be cut in mid-winter and forced to bloom indoors in early spring.

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Cherry, Purpleleaf Sand Prunus x cistena

Valued for its reddish-purple foliage, fragrant white and pink spring flowers, and purple-black fruit. Tolerates many soils, requires full sun to light shade to maintain foliage color. Grows 7' to 10' with smaller spread. (zones 3-7)



Flowering Tree









7' - 10' High

5' - 7' Spread

Fast Growth

Full Sun



Various Soils

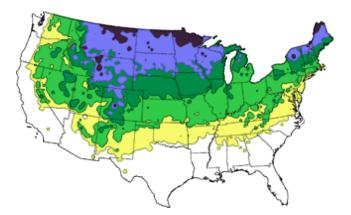






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Purpleleaf Sand Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree: The Purpleleaf Sand Cherry falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, **Ornamental Trees**



Mature Height: The Purpleleaf Sand Cherry grows to be 7' - 10' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Purpleleaf Sand Cherry has a spread of about 5' - 7' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

This cherry does well in full sun, partial shade.

The Purpleleaf Sand Cherry grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This cherry has rounded shape.

Leaves:

Simple, alternate, intense reddish-purple color all summer.

Flower Color:

Fragrant light pink to white flowers.

Bloom Time:

Late April to early May ..

Fruit Description:

Small, sour, black-purple in color, and sparse in quantity.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This is a very hardy flowering landscape specimen with reddish-purple foliage all summer. It is an excellent contrast tree that can also be used as a deciduous hedge. It can be planted close to paved surfaces and near utility lines and is winter hardy.

Description:

Valued for its reddish-purple foliage, fragrant white and pink spring flowers, and purple-black fruit. Tolerates many soils, requires full sun to light shade to maintain foliage color. Grows 7' to 10' with smaller spread. (zones 3-7)

Wildlife Value:

The Purpleleaf Sandcherry is an important source of food for many small birds and mammals including robins, cardinals, and coyotes. Birds nest in its branches.

History/Lore/Use:

A cross between Prunus pumila and Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurpurea' developed by Dr. N. E. Hanson of South Dakota State University in 1910. The parents of this hybrid are native to Western Asia and Caucasia (P. cerasifera) and the northeastern United States (P. pumila). Prunus is the Latin name for plum, and cistena comes from the Sioux word for baby. The fruit is used for making jams, jellies, and pie.

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Cherry, Sargent Prunus sargentii

Beautiful pink to deep pink 1"-1 1/2" blossoms appear in late April or early May on this fast-growing landscape tree. Very attractive shiny, dark green leaves turning various shades of red, orange, and bronze in the fall. Bark is a lustrous reddish and cinnamon- colored brown that enhance this tree's every feature. Birds love the small red to dark purple fruits. Grows 40'-50' (smaller under cultivation) with an equal spread. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun.



Zones 4 - 7 Flowering Tree



40' - 50' High





40' - 50' Spread



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape

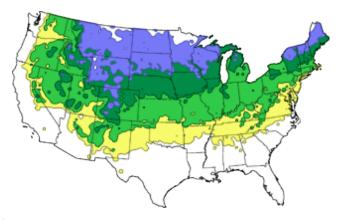






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Sargent Cherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Sargent Cherry falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental **Trees**

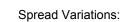


The Sargent Cherry grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Sargent Cherry has a spread of about 40' - 50' at full maturity.





Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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ALK.

This cherry does well in full sun.

The Sargent Cherry grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This cherry has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Beautiful pink to deep pink 1"-1 1/2" blossoms appear in late April or early May on this fast-growing landscape tree. Very attractive shiny, dark green leaves turning various shades of red, orange, and bronze in the fall. Bark is a lustrous reddish and cinnamon- colored brown that enhance this tree's every feature. Birds love the small red to dark purple fruits. Grows 40'-50' (smaller under cultivation) with an equal spread. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun.

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Chestnut, Chinese Castanea mollissima

A nut tree and a shade tree. Sweet-flavored nuts. Prefers acid, well-drained loamy soil. Does well in hot, dry climates. Blight resistant. Grows to 40' to 60', 50' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 4-8)











Zones 4 - 8

Nut Tree

40' - 60' High

40' - 60' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth







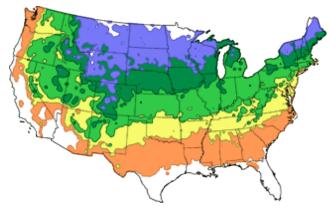






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Chinese Chestnut can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Chinese Chestnut falls into the following type(s): Nut Trees



Mature Height:

The Chinese Chestnut grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Chinese Chestnut has a spread of about 40' - 60' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun:

This chestnut does well in full sun.

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The Chinese Chestnut grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

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Shape:

This chestnut has rounded shape.

Leaves

Simple, alternate, 3"-5" long, dark green, glossy on top, toothed at margins.

Flower Color:

Pale yellow or cream

Bloom Time:

Early summer.

Fruit Description:

A prickly 2"-3 1/2" seed husk encloses 1-4 chestnut brown colored 3/4"-1 1/2" nuts. The nuts are large, meaty, crisp, and sweet although less sweet than American chestnut. Harvest in mid-late September to October.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Chinese chestnut is highly resistant to chestnut blight. The sweet tasting nuts are delicate roasted and famous in turkey stuffing. A handsome spreading landscape tree, it provides dense shade. As a timber tree, chestnut wood is very durable and rot resistant.

Description:

A nut tree and a shade tree. Sweet-flavored nuts. Prefers acid, well-drained loamy soil. Does well in hot, dry climates. Blight resistant. Grows to 40' to 60', 50' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 4-8)

Wildlife Value:

Chinese chestnut is valuable for human consumption and a valuable wildlife food.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Coffeetree, Kentucky Gymnocladus dioicus

Picturesque in summer and winter, coarse ascending branches often form a narrow crown. Oval leaflets emerge late in spring, changing from pinkish-tinged to a dark, almost blue-green. Tolerates most conditions, drought and pollution. Needs full sun. Grows to 60'-75' with a 45' spread. (Zones 3-8)











Zones 3 - 8 Ornamental Tree

60' - 75' High

40' - 50' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth











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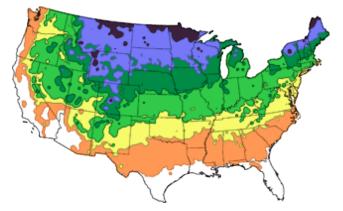
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Kentucky Coffeetree can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Kentucky Coffeetree falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Kentucky Coffeetree grows to be 60' - 75' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Kentucky Coffeetree has a spread of about 40' - 50' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This coffeetree does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Kentucky Coffeetree grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

It tolerates some wet soil, yet has extreme drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This coffeetree has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves

This tree has bipinnately compound, 2 to 3 inches long leaflets, light green in summer and yellow in autumn.

Flower Color:

Purplish flowers of the female tree have a rose-like fragrance. These mature into large, brownish seed pods containing large 3/4-inch bean-like seeds. Pods remain on the tree throughout the winter. Raw seeds are toxic to humans.

Bloom Time:

April-May..

Fruit Description:

This tree produces a pod, 5 to 10 inches long, dry, hard, green turning to brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Resistant to disease and able to adapt to a wide variety of soils and climates, the Kentucky Coffeetree is an excellent choice for parks and golf courses. It is also widely used as an ornamental and street tree.

Description:

Picturesque in summer and winter, coarse ascending branches often form a narrow crown. Oval leaflets emerge late in spring, changing from pinkish-tinged to a dark, almost blue-green. Tolerates most conditions, drought and pollution. Needs full sun. Grows to 60'-75' with a 45' spread. (Zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

Sources disagree on which parts of the seed pods are edible. Although the seeds have been roasted to make a type of coffee, one source says the raw seeds are poisonous. The seed pulp is reportedly toxic to cattle, but it has been used in home remedies.

History/Lore/Use:

The Kentucky Coffeetree is native to the central states of America from Pennsylvania to Nebraska and from Minnesota to Oklahoma. This tree gets its name because early Kentucky settlers noticed the resemblance of its seeds to coffee beans. Timber from this tree tends to be brittle, but can be used for fence posts. In earlier times, its wood was used in the construction of railway sleeper cars.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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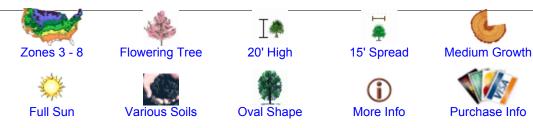
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Crab, Prairifire Flowering Malus 'Prairifire'

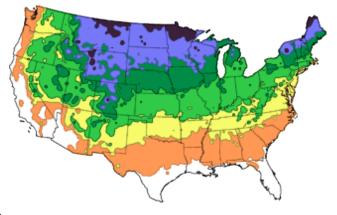
This flowering crab has bright red flowers and a 3/8" decorative redpurple fruit. Handsome red-brown bark accents spring and fall foliage. A showy landscape choice. Disease resistant.





Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Prairifire Flowering Crab can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Prairifire Flowering Crab falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees



Mature Height:

The Prairifire Flowering Crab grows to be 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Prairifire Flowering Crab has a spread of about 15' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This crab does well in full sun.

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The Prairifire Flowering Crab grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Soil:

Some drought resistance.

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Shape:

This crab has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of this tree alternate, and are simple, oval, 1 to 4 inches long. Orange-gold in the fall.

Flower Color: Pink-red flowers.

Bloom Time: April to May.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces shiny 3/8" red-purple edible fruit which attracts wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This is an excellent landscape tree that can be planted near utility lines and adjacent to paved surfaces. It is hardy and able to tolerate a wide variety of soil and water conditions. It has showy spring flowers and fall foliage.

Description:

This flowering crab has bright red flowers and a 3/8" decorative red-purple fruit. Handsome red-brown bark accents spring and fall foliage. A showy landscape choice. Disease resistant.

Wildlife Value:

The fruits of the Prairifire Crabapple are important food for many birds & mammals.

History/Lore/Use:

The tree was introduced by Dr. Daniel Dayton, University of Illinois, in 1982 as a disease-resistant cultivar.

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Crapemyrtle, Common Lagerstroemia indica

The common crapemyrtle is a deciduous, small to medium sized shrub or small tree with a variable, moderately dense habit, often multi-stemmed form. The showy flowers have wrinkled petals like crepe paper and vary in colors from white, pink, lavender, purple to red. The foliage is dark green changing in fall to yellows, oranges, and reds. The thin gray bark is exfoliating, exposing a smooth, vari-colored under bark ranging from brown to gray. It needs plenty of moisture when young. After it is established it will tolerate drought and grow well in limited soil spaces. During the growing season, new growth can be pinched to increase flower number and branchiness. The branches will droop as the tree grows. The lower branches are often thinned to show off the trunk form and color. Because pruning can significantly reduce cold hardiness, you should try to have it completed by early August. Plant 3-4 apart for a single row hedge.











Flowering Tree 15' - 20' High

6' - 15' Spread





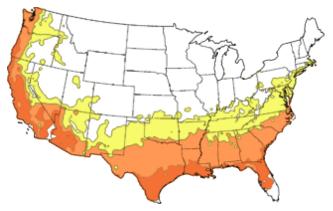






Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 9

The Common Crapemyrtle can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.







Type of tree:

The Common Crapemyrtle falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs

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Mature Height.

The Common Crapemyrtle grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Common Crapemyrtle has a spread of about 6' - 15' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This crapemyrtle does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Common Crapemyrtle grows in acidic, moist, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

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Shape:

This crapemyrtle has vase shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are opposite or the upper alternate, simple, 1-2 3/4" long, 3/4-1 1/2" wide, oval to oblong, lustrous medium to dark green with showy, yellow, orange or red colors in the fall. White flowered trees produce yellow fall color.

Flower Color:

white, pink, lavender, purple to deep red in 6-12" long, 3-6" wide showy panicles on new growth.

Bloom Time:

late spring and summer into fall.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Striking flowers, handsome bark, and attractive fall foliage all combine to make the crapemyrtle a favorite landscape shrub. . It is particularly well suited for the hot, sunny climates of the southern and southwestern United States. Once established, it will tolerate considerable drought. A beautiful specimen tree, it is often used in groupings, containers, hedges and screens, urban settings, and as a small street tree. A great abundance of cultivars have been selected for size, flower color, disease resistance, and cold hardiness.

Description:

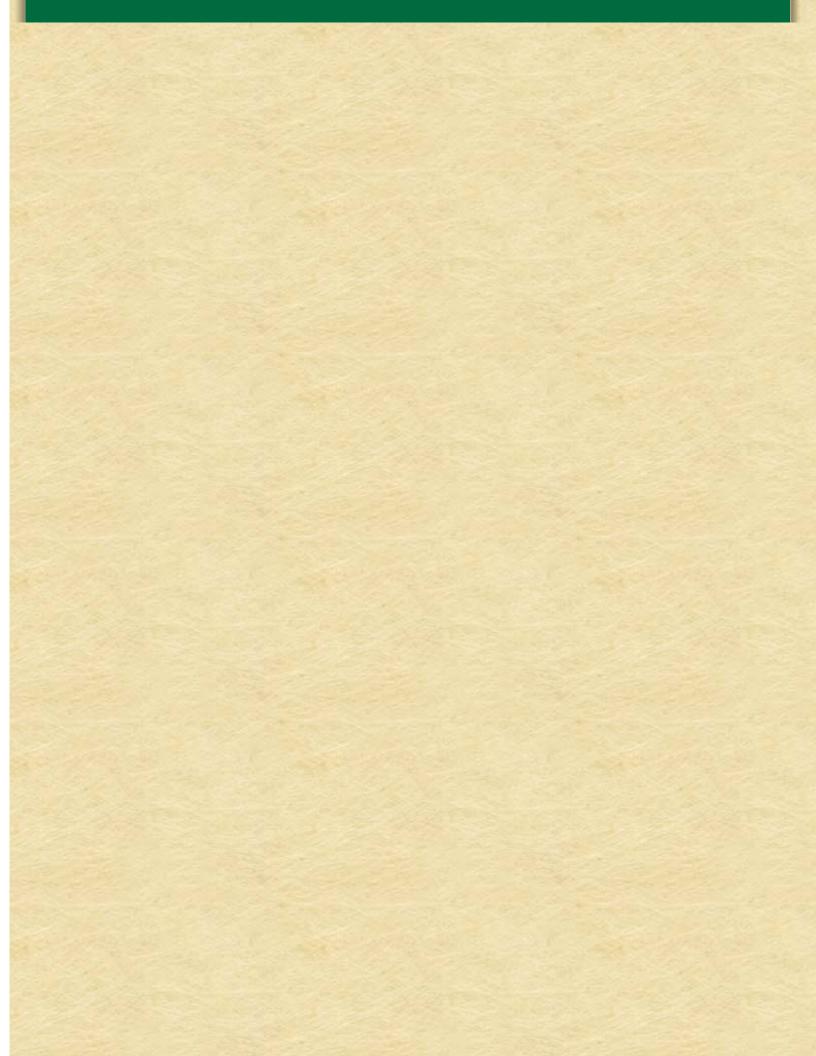
The common crapemyrtle is a deciduous, small to medium sized shrub or small tree with a variable, moderately dense habit, often multi-stemmed form. The showy flowers have wrinkled petals like crepe paper and vary in colors from white, pink, lavender, purple to red. The foliage is dark green changing in fall to yellows, oranges, and reds. The thin gray bark is exfoliating, exposing a smooth, vari-colored under bark ranging from brown to gray. It needs plenty of moisture when young. After it is established it will tolerate drought and grow well in limited soil spaces. During the growing season, new growth can be pinched to increase flower number and branchiness. The branches will droop as the tree grows. The lower branches are often thinned to show off the trunk form and color. Because pruning can significantly reduce cold hardiness, you should try to have it completed by early August. Plant 3-4 apart for a single row hedge.

Wildlife Value:

Attracts birds

History/Lore/Use:

The common crapemyrtle is a native of China and Korea. It is called the "lilac of the South." The number of cultivars is enormous. Among these, the U.S. National Arboretum introductions are important for their disease resistance, good flowering, and ornamental bark.



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Cypress, Arizona Cupressus arizonica

Very drought tolerant. Excellent for windbreaks, Christmas trees and erosion control. Blue-green foliage. Grows to 50', 25' spread. (zones 7-



Full Sun



Various Soils



Columnar Shape

50' High



25' Spread



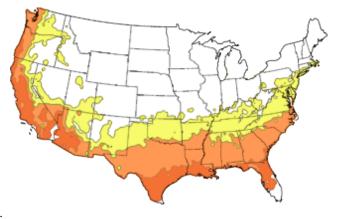






Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 9

The Arizona Cypress can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Arizona Cypress falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Arizona Cypress grows to be 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Arizona Cypress has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.

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Growth Rate:

Spread variations:



This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

<u>√</u> -

Sun: This cypress does well in full sun.



Soil:



The Arizona Cypress grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wide range soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirements, but with good drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This cypress has columnar, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are gray-green and scale-like, closely overlapping each other and encircling the branchlets.

Flower Color: Nondescript.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is round, less than 1/2 inch, dry, brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Arizona Cypress tree is exceptionally tolerant of hot, dry conditions. This makes it an excellent tree for its native habitat, the southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. In these locales it makes an excellent windbreak and is also widely used for soil erosion planting.

Description:

Very drought tolerant. Excellent for windbreaks, Christmas trees and erosion control. Bluegreen foliage. Grows to 50', 25' spread. (zones 7-9)

Wildlife Value

The seeds of the Arizona Cypress are consumed by squirrels, ground squirrels, and other rodents.

History/Lore/Use:

The Arizona Cypress is a native of interior Mexico extending into the southwestern United States where it is the only native Cypress. For a major species it was discovered by Euro-Americans rather recently in history. Credit for the discovery goes to E. L. Greene, who made the find in the 1880s.

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Cypress, Leyland X Cupressocyparis leylandii

This rapidly growing landscape evergreen has fine, feathery, softgreen pointed needles on flattened branches. Needles turn dark bluegreen in maturity. Matures to a noble, dense, pyramidal outline. Tolerates many soils, and should be grown in full sun. Grows 60'-70' with a 15'-25' spread. (Zones 6-10)

Zones 6 - 10









60' - 70' High 15' - 25' Spread



Full Sun



Columnar Shape





Fast Growth

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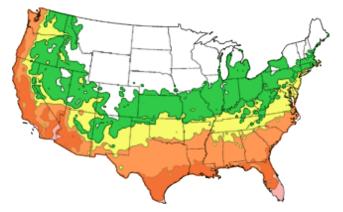
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 10

The Leyland Cypress can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Leyland Cypress falls into the following type(s): **Evergreens**



Mature Height:

The Leyland Cypress grows to be 60' - 70' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Leyland Cypress has a spread of about 15' - 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This cypress does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Leyland Cypress grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirement, with some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This cypress has columnar, oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves

This tree has fine, soft-green, pointed needles on flattened branches. Needles turn dark blue-green in maturity and hold color during the winter. They are aromatic when bruised.

Flower Color:

The flower is a nondescript light brown.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is round; less than 1/2 inch; dry and hard.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Noted for its rapid growth and slender columnar shape, the Leyland Cypress tree has found wide popularity over a large range of the United States. It grows well in a wide variety of soil and climate conditions and makes an excellent wind break as it provides a dense barrier with good color all 12 months of the year.

Description:

This rapidly growing landscape evergreen has fine, feathery, soft-green pointed needles on flattened branches. Needles turn dark blue-green in maturity. Matures to a noble, dense, pyramidal outline. Tolerates many soils, and should be grown in full sun. Grows 60'-70' with a 15'-25' spread. (Zones 6-10)

Wildlife Value:

Leyland Cypress provide negligible wildlife benefits, but it does provide winter cover for songbirds and game birds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Leyland Cypress tree is a natural hybrid that came about when a Monterey Cypress was cross bred with an Alaskan Cedar at Leighton Hall in England by a Mr. Naylor in 1888. The tree has found wide popularity because of its legendary salt tolerance, thriving where many other trees will not grow. It has also spawned a wide variety of cultivars designed to enhance its natural beauty.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Dogwood, Corneliancherry Cornus mas

With long-lasting brilliant yellow blossoms borne in round clusters, the Corneliancherry Dogwood is an outstanding choice for many landscapes. Leaves are glossy green changing to a yellow-burgundy in the fall. Fruit is bright, cherry-red and is loved by birds. Prefers rich, well-drained soils, but adapts to many different soil types. Grows 20'-25' high with a 15'-20' spread.



Full Sun









ones 4 - 7 Flowering Tree





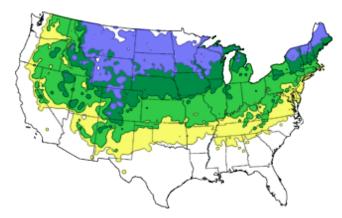




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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Corneliancherry Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Corneliancherry Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Corneliancherry Dogwood grows to be 20' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Corneliancherry Dogwood has a spread of about 15' - 20' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade.

The Corneliancherry Dogwood grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

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Shape:

This dogwood has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

With long-lasting brilliant yellow blossoms borne in round clusters, the Corneliancherry Dogwood is an outstanding choice for many landscapes. Leaves are glossy green changing to a yellow-burgundy in the fall. Fruit is bright, cherry-red and is loved by birds. Prefers rich, welldrained soils, but adapts to many different soil types. Grows 20'-25' high with a 15'-20' spread.

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Dogwood, Gray Cornus racemosa

With 2" creamy-white flowers and white-blush fruit, this native shrub is sure to attract many birds to your wildlife garden or yard. Reddishbrown stems turning a distinct gray are quite lovely. Grows 10'-15' in height with equal spread. Great for borders, groups, or masses. Has superb fall and winter attributes. Adaptable to many soils, full shade



Zones 3 - 8 Flowering Tree





10' - 15' Spread











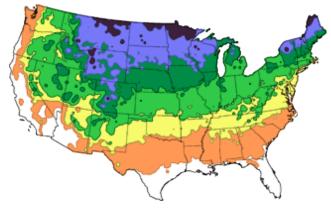






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Gray Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Gray Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Gray Dogwood grows to be 10' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Gray Dogwood has a spread of about 10' - 15' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

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This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade, full shade.

The Gray Dogwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This dogwood has irregular, rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

With 2" creamy-white flowers and white-blush fruit, this native shrub is sure to attract many birds to your wildlife garden or yard. Reddish-brown stems turning a distinct gray are quite lovely. Grows 10'-15' in height with equal spread. Great for borders, groups, or masses. Has superb fall and winter attributes. Adaptable to many soils, full shade or sun.

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Dogwood, Kousa Cornus kousa

This handsome small tree adds year-round beauty. White flowers in May and June give a milky way effect; purple and scarlet fall leaves add intense color. Beautiful tree form, with horizontal branching. Partial shade to full sun. Grows to 15' - 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-8)











Zones 5 - 8 Flowering Tree

15' - 25' High

25' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth







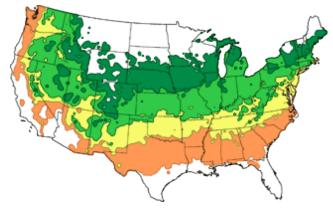






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Kousa Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Kousa Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental



Mature Height:

The Kousa Dogwood grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Kousa Dogwood has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sull.

This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade.



50II.

The Kousa Dogwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Average moisture, somewhat drought resistant.

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Shape:

This dogwood has rounded shape.

Leaves:

This tree's leaves are opposite, elliptic-ovate, 2-4" long, and dark green.

Flower Color: White flowers

Bloom Time: May-June.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces a drupe, pinkish red to red. Attractive food for songbirds.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

An outstanding landscape tree that provides beauty all year round. Can be planted near buildings or walls or near utility lines. More cold hardy and disease resistant than its cousin, the flowering Dogwood.

Description:

This handsome small tree adds year-round beauty. White flowers in May and June give a milky way effect; purple and scarlet fall leaves add intense color. Beautiful tree form, with horizontal branching. Partial shade to full sun. Grows to 15' - 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

Kousa Dogwood seeds are eaten by squirrels and birds.

History/Lore/Use:

Native to Japan, Korea and China, with the first scientific observations in the United States recorded in 1875.

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Dogwood, Pink Cornus florida 'Rubra'

Biscuit-shaped flowers grace this low-branching tree. Berries are glossy, red and attractive to birds. In winter, gray stems and checkered bark contrast with snow. Prefers partial shade; acid, moist, well-drained soil. Grows to 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)

Zones 5 - 9

Full Sun







25' Spread



Rounded Shape

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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Pink Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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The Pink Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental **Trees**



Mature Height:

The Pink Dogwood grows to be 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Pink Dogwood has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Pink Dogwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Moist, well-drained soil

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Shape:

This dogwood has rounded shape.

Leaves

The leaves of this tree are opposite, oval or ovate, 3-6" long, dark green.

Flower Color: Pink flowers

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces glossy, red fruit eaten by birds when ripened in the fall.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This is a good tree for planting near utility lines, next to buildings, or near patios. It is also an excellent contrast tree for larger evergreen backgrounds. The fruit is a favorite of songbirds.

Description:

Biscuit-shaped flowers grace this low-branching tree. Berries are glossy, red and attractive to birds. In winter, gray stems and checkered bark contrast with snow. Prefers partial shade; acid, moist, well-drained soil. Grows to 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The Pink Dogwood is an important source of food for many small birds and mammals including robins, cardinals, and waxwings. Fruits persist through winter.

History/Lore/Use:

A variety of the flowering Dogwood, this tree was first noticed and recorded by plant hunter Marc Catesby in 1731. The tree was soon cultivated and remains highly popular today.

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Dogwood, Red Cornus florida 'Rubra'

Red flowers in spring and reddish-purple leaves in the fall. The glossyred fruits provide food for songbirds. Stems are a soft gray and bark is scaly. Partial shade; moist, acid, well-drained soil. Grows to 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)



Zones 5 - 9



Flowering Tree



25' High



25' Spread



Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape

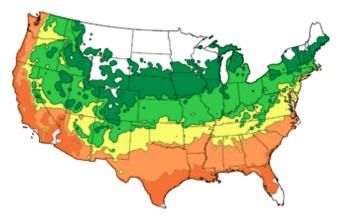


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Red Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.







The Red Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Red Dogwood grows to be 25' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Red Dogwood has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade.



The Red Dogwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Moist, well-drained soil

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Shape:

This dogwood has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are opposite, oval or ovate, 3-6" long, and are dark green.

Flower Color:

Red flowers

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

This tree has glossy, red fruit eaten by birds when ripened in the fall.

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Additional Information

This is a good tree for planting near utility lines, next to larger buildings, or near patios. It is also an excellent contrast tree for larger evergreen backgrounds. The fruit is a favorite of songbirds.

Description:

Red flowers in spring and reddish-purple leaves in the fall. The glossy-red fruits provide food for songbirds. Stems are a soft gray and bark is scaly. Partial shade; moist, acid, well-drained soil. Grows to 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The Red Dogwood is an important source of food for many small birds and mammals including robins, cardinals, and waxwings. Fruits persist through winter.

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Dogwood, Redosier Cornus sericea

An upright, loose, multi-stemmed, broad-spreading shrub with horizontal branches at the base. The young stems are slender, very smooth, and red. The bark remains a deep red for some time finally turning gray-brown with a rough sandpaper like texture. This is a thicket forming shrub. The fibrous root system holds soil well for use as a bank cover. The foliage is green in summer, but varies in the fall from little color to reddish purple. The cream-white flowers appear in cymes in the spring producing dull white drupes in July to September. The redosier dogwood prefers full sun with an evenly moist soil, but has wide range of tolerance except for extremely dry conditions. Horizontal growth is slow. Pruning needs to be done only once a year. Periodic renewal of this shrub by cutting it back to the ground will allow the red color of the younger stems to show. Plant three to four feet apart for a hedge.



Full Sun

Ornamental Tree









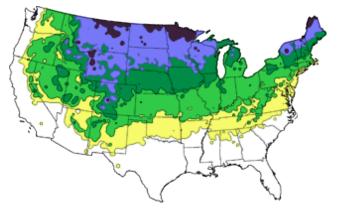






Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 7

The Redosier Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Redosier Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Redosier Dogwood grows to be 7' - 9' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Redosier Dogwood has a spread of about 10' at full maturity.

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Spread variations:



Growth Rate:
This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:



This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The redosier dogwood grows in acid to alkaline, moist to wet soil.

Moisture:

The redosier dogwood prefers moist soils and often grows in wet swamp lands. It is not tolerant of excessively dry soil.

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Shape:

This dogwood has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are opposite, simple. ovate to oblong-lancelolate, 2"-5" long, medium to dark green in summer, and ruddy red or purple in the fall.

Flower Color:

Tiny cream to white flowers are borne in 1 1/2"-2 1/2" flat topped cymes or clusters.

Bloom Time:

Mid to late spring..

Fruit Description:

An oval-elongate, dull white drupe or berry, 1/3" diameter with a single stone borne in mid to late summer to early fall.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The redosier dogwood is a distinctive shrub known for its showy winter color. Attractive clusters of spring white flowers produce pea sized white fruits that mature in late summer to early fall. The deep red winter twigs are outstanding for many months of the year. It is extremely hardy and durable with a preference for moist or water logged soils. It is easy to transplant. This shrub can be used for a hedge, border, erosion control on banks and slopes, mass plantings in large areas, along highways, parks, golf courses, and long lasting color in winter gardens.

Description:

An upright, loose, multi-stemmed, broad-spreading shrub with horizontal branches at the base. The young stems are slender, very smooth, and red. The bark remains a deep red for some time finally turning gray-brown with a rough sandpaper like texture. This is a thicket forming shrub. The fibrous root system holds soil well for use as a bank cover. The foliage is green in summer, but varies in the fall from little color to reddish purple. The cream-white flowers appear in cymes in the spring producing dull white drupes in July to September. The redosier dogwood prefers full sun with an evenly moist soil, but has wide range of tolerance except for extremely dry conditions. Horizontal growth is slow. Pruning needs to be done only once a year. Periodic renewal of this shrub by cutting it back to the ground will allow the red color of the younger stems to show. Plant three to four feet apart for a hedge.

Wildlife Value:

The redosier dogwood provides dense cover for wildlife. The white berries are eaten by at least 18 species of birds including ruffled grouse, bobwhite quail, wild turkey, and gray catbird. The twigs and foliage are browsed by elk, deer, moose, rabbit, and chipmunk.

History/Lore/Use:

The redosier dogwood is native to North America with a range that extends over most of the United States from Newfoundland to Mexico, California to Virginia. It is also known as red dogwood, redstem dogwood, and red willow.. Native Americans use the inner bark in tobacco mixtures in the sacred pipe ceremony. Some tribes ate the sour berries while others made

and roots were used to make medicines. Redosier dogwood is used for basket weaving. If the bark is gathered in the early spring, it will retain its deep red color when dried.

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Dogwood, Silky Cornus amomum

Subtle, four-petaled yellowish-white flowers adorn this shrub appearing in May and June. An excellent choice for any wildlife garden. Attractive, bluish berry-like drupes which ripen in August and September are desired by many bird species. Rounded, multistemmed form that grows 6-10' in height with an equal spread. Prefers moist soil and partial sun.



Zones 4 - 8 Flowering Tree



6' - 10' High



Medium Growth









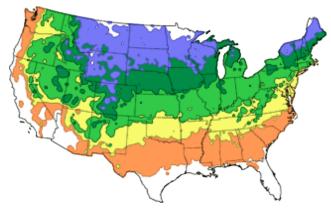






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Silky Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Silky Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Silky Dogwood grows to be 6' - 10' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Silky Dogwood has a spread of about 6' - 10' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade.

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The Silky Dogwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This dogwood has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Subtle, four-petaled yellowish-white flowers adorn this shrub appearing in May and June. An excellent choice for any wildlife garden. Attractive, bluish berry-like drupes which ripen in August and September are desired by many bird species. Rounded, multi-stemmed form that grows 6-10' in height with an equal spread. Prefers moist soil and partial sun.

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Dogwood, White Cornus florida

An excellent landscape choice in all four seasons. Flowers are showy in spring. Leaves turn red-purple in fall. Glossy red fruits attract winter songbirds. Likes partial shade; moist, acid, well-drained soil. Grows to 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)









Flowering Tree

Various Soils

Rounded Shape

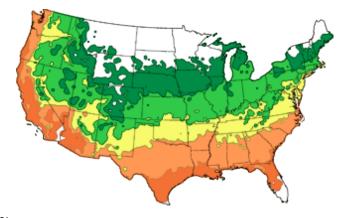
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Full Sun

Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The White Dogwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The White Dogwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The White Dogwood grows to be 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The White Dogwood has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.

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Growin Rate.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This dogwood does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

Sun:

The White Dogwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Moist, well-drained soil

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Shape:

This dogwood has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are opposite, oval or ovate, 3-6" long, and dark green.

Flower Color: White flowers

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

This tree has glossy, red fruit eaten by birds when ripened in the fall.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This is a good tree for planting near utility lines, next to larger buildings, or near patios. It is also an excellent contrast tree when planted along with Pink or Red Dogwoods with larger evergreen backgrounds. The fruit is well-liked by songbirds.

Description:

An excellent landscape choice in all four seasons. Flowers are showy in spring. Leaves turn red-purple in fall. Glossy red fruits attract winter songbirds. Likes partial shade; moist, acid, well-drained soil. Grows to 25', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The seed, fruit, flowers, twigs, bark and leaves are all used as food by various animals. At least 36 species of birds, including ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail and wild turkey are known to eat the fruit. Chipmunks, foxes, squirrels, skunks, rabbits, deer, beaver, black bear plus other mammals, also eat the fruit. Foliage and twigs are browsed heavily by deer and rabbits.

History/Lore/Use:

Native from Massachusetts to Florida, West to Texas. Cultivated in 1731. A favorite in America for centuries, George Washington planted it at Mt. Vernon as did Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Early Native Americans made medicinal teas from its bark and desperate Civil War doctors used this tea as a quinine substitute. The wood is extremely hard and has been used for Weaver's shuttles, chisel and maul handles, golf club heads and yokes.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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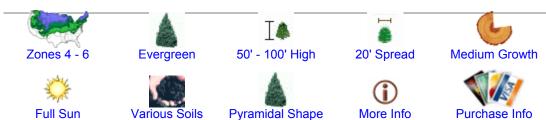
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Douglasfir Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca

This magnificent specimen has a rounded shape and a straight trunk. Prefers sun or light shade. Matures at 50' in home landscape, up to 100' in a natural setting. (zones 4-6)



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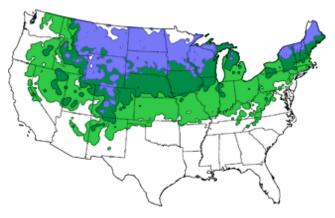
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 6

The Douglasfir can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Douglasfir falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Douglasfir grows to be 50' - 100' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Douglasfir has a spread of about 20' at full maturity.

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Spread variations: Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This Douglasfir does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:



The Douglasfir grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Sensitive to drought conditions; requires good drainage.

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Shape:

This Douglasfir has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

This tree has leaves that spiral; and are simple; needle-like; 1 to 1-1/2 inches long, bluish green, occasionally yellowish green color.

Flower Color:

Red; nondescript

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The light brown, qval, pendulous cones are 3 inches long.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Douglasfir is to the world of trees what a decathlon winner is to the Olympics. This tree is an all-around champion. It is one of our most important lumber species, a magnificent ornamental tree, and one of the most popular Christmas trees in America. Additionally, a large number of bird and animal species find shelter and food in its majestic foliage.

Description:

This magnificent specimen has a rounded shape and a straight trunk. Prefers sun or light shade. Matures at 50' in home landscape, up to 100' in a natural setting. (zones 4-6)

Wildlife Value:

Douglasfir seeds are used by blue grouse, squirrels, rabbits, and other rodents.

History/Lore/Use:

While the Douglasfir may have first been introduced to cultivation by botanist-explorer David Douglas in 1826, its importance to American history continues unabated. As well as being the country's top source of lumber today, the Douglasfir also helped settle the West, providing railroad ties and telephone/telegraph poles. The Douglasfir was crucial to American soldiers in World War II as well, being used for everything from GIs' foot lockers to portable huts and even the rails of stretchers that carried many a soldier from battle. But perhaps one contribution of the Douglasfir symbolizes its place in America's evolving history more than any other. When in 1925 the time came to restore the masts of "Old Ironsides," the USS Constitution, sufficiently grand White Pine trees could no longer be found. Today, Old Ironsides proudly sails in the Boston Navy Yard under the power of three Douglasfir masts. There are two geographical varieties of Douglasfir. Coast Douglasfir, Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii is faster growing, long-lived, and can reach over 300' tall. The needles are usually yellow-green although some trees they may be bluish green. Rocky Mountain Douglasfir, Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca is slower growing, shorter lived and seldom grows over 130' tall. The needles are bluish green although in some trees may be yellowish green.

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Ebony, Texas Pithecellobium flexicaule

Preferring well-drained, alkaline soils, Texas Ebony will thrive in full sun with little water once established. Trees are tolerant of wind and compacted soil, helping to make them a popular choice for arid landscapes. Fruit litter is not a problem.



Zones 9 - 11



Evergreen



35' - 80' High





Slow to Medium

Growth

20' - 30' Spread



Full Sun





Rounded Shape



More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 9 - 11

The Texas Ebony can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Texas Ebony falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Texas Ebony grows to be 35' - 80' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Texas Ebony has a spread of about 20' - 30' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:





This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

This ebony does well in full sun.

The Texas Ebony grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Texas Ebony needs care and watering when young, but once established can survive the driest conditions.

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Shape:

This ebony has rounded, spreading or horizontal, vase shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are dark green bipinnately divided with oval leaflets.

Flower Color:

The flowers are creamy white and yellow.

Bloom Time:

This tree blooms in late spring and intermittently throughout the summer..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is 4-6" long seed pods that are black to brown.

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Additional Information

The Texas Ebony has fragrant flowers and is a good street and shade tree because of its ability to grow in small places with compacted soil.

Description:

Preferring well-drained, alkaline soils, Texas Ebony will thrive in full sun with little water once established. Trees are tolerant of wind and compacted soil, helping to make them a popular choice for arid landscapes. Fruit litter is not a problem.

Wildlife Value:

Growing in open areas of the warm South, Texas ebony provides valuable shelter for mammals and birds. Birds eat the fruits and seeds.

History/Lore/Use:

Its seeds can be eaten and the shells used as an alternative for coffee. The seeds may also be dried and made into jewelry.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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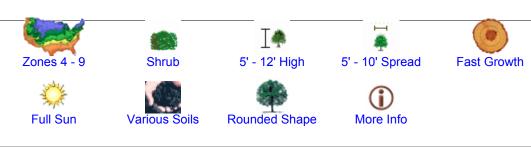


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Elder, American Sambucus canadensis

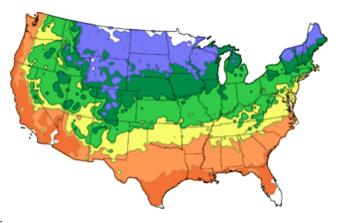
A fast-growing shrub that can be used as a border that will provide an incredible flowering display. Summer blooms are 6"-10" wide clusters of white-yellowish flowers that accent the dark green leaves. Prune regularly to develop an upright form. Dark purple berries follow the flowers that provide food for birds. Plant multiple shrubs for best fruiting. Likes moist soils, but can tolerate some drought conditions. Plant in area with full sun or partial shade. Grows 5'-12' high, 5-10' wide





Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The American Elder can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The American Elder falls into the following type(s): **Shrubs**



Mature Height:

The American Elder grows to be 5' - 12' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The American Elder has a spread of about 5' - 10' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun.

This elder does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil:

The American Elder grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This elder has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A fast-growing shrub that can be used as a border that will provide an incredible flowering display. Summer blooms are 6"-10" wide clusters of white-yellowish flowers that accent the dark green leaves. Prune regularly to develop an upright form. Dark purple berries follow the flowers that provide food for birds. Plant multiple shrubs for best fruiting. Likes moist soils, but can tolerate some drought conditions. Plant in area with full sun or partial shade. Grows 5'-12' high, 5-10' wide.

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Elm, Cedar Ulmus crassifolia

Cedar Elm should be grown in full sun on welldrained soil, acid or alkaline. It is very droughttolerant once established and tolerates wet soil



Ornamental Tree







50' - 70' High

40' - 60' Spread

Medium Growth



Full Sun









Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Cedar Elm can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





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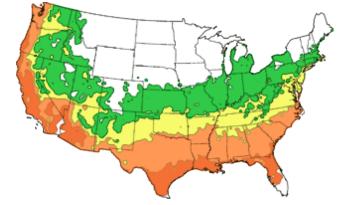
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Type of tree:

The Cedar Elm falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Cedar Elm grows to be 50' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Cedar Elm has a spread of about 40' - 60' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun.

Soil:

This elm does well in full sun.



The Cedar Elm grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Cedar Elm is very drought tolerant and exists well in ground that is periodically saturated

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Shape:

This elm has rounded, vase shape.

Leaves:

This tree has green leaves in summer that turn a lovely yellow in fall.

Flower Color:

The Cedar Elm has light-green blooms.

Bloom Time:

It blooms in early summer..

Fruit Description:

This tree produces small, round green fruit.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Cedar Elm is drought tolerant once established, and is a low-maintenance shade tree if maintained by a regular pruning schedule.

Description:

Cedar Elm should be grown in full sun on well-drained soil, acid or alkaline. It is very drought-tolerant once established and tolerates wet soil well.

Wildlife Value:

Seeds from trees such as the Cedar Elm are used by wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, squirrels, deer, and songbirds. Dead Cedar Elms provide nesting sites for cavity-dwelling birds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Cedar Elm is a favorite street tree for towns in the desert southwest due to its ability to survive in difficult soil types with very little care.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Elm, Lacebark Ulmus parvifolia

This graceful tree has a rounded crown adorned with lustrous dark green leaves changing to yellow and reddish purple in fall. Adapts to many soil conditions. Lacebark Elm is a tough and durable tree for any situation. Medium to fast growing. Grows 40' to 50' with 40' spread. (Zones 5-9)











Zones 5 - 9 Ornamental Tree

Tree 40' - 50' High

35' - 45' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth







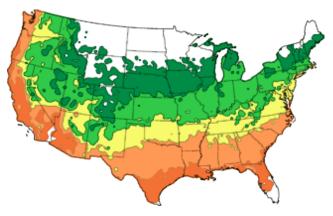






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Lacebark Elm can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Lacebark Elm falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Lacebark Elm grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Lacebark Elm has a spread of about 35' - 45' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]

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This elm does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil



The Lacebark Elm grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

This tree has normal moisture requirements, with some flood tolerance and drought resistance.

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Shape:

This elm has rounded, vase shape.

Leaves:

Leaves are a dark, glossy green and range from 3/4 to 2 inches long and are the smallest of the elms. Young leaves are hairy beneath and glossy above. Foliage is somewhat leathery at maturity. Leaves have serrate, rather than doubly serrate, leaf margins. Leaf bases are uneven. Fall color ranges from yellow to purple and is unusually good when compared to other elms.

Flower Color:

Green, not noteworthy.

Bloom Time:

August-September..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval, 1/2 inch long, brown, fairly noticeable.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Considered a handsome and very durable tree, the Lacebark Elm is attractive as a street tree because of its ability to grow in adverse conditions and its relative freedom from the diseases that have ravaged many other Elm species.

Description:

This graceful tree has a rounded crown adorned with lustrous dark green leaves changing to yellow and reddish purple in fall. Adapts to many soil conditions. Lacebark Elm is a tough and durable tree for any situation. Medium to fast growing. Grows 40' to 50' with 40' spread. (Zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The Lacebark Elm provides nesting sites for small animals and birds.

History/Lore/Use:

This landscape standout earned the name Lacebark Elm for its distinctive bark, which is mottled instead of ridged as in other Elms, and often creates colorful patterns in its tree trunk. A native of China, Korea and Japan, the tree was introduced to America in 1794.

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Fir, White Abies concolor

The beautiful White (or Concolor) Fir has light-colored bark and silver blue-green needles. Tolerates most soils and drought. Matures at 50' in home landscape. (zones 4-7)



Zones 4 - 7



Evergreen



50' High











Full Sun



Various Soils



Pyramidal Shape



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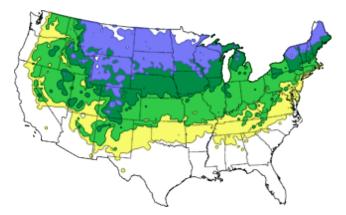
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The White Fir can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The White Fir falls into the following type(s): Evergreens

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Mature Height.

The White Fir grows to be 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The White Fir has a spread of about 20' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This fir does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The White Fir grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture required; drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This fir has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The needles of the White Fir are silvery blue to silver-green; flat; blunt; 2 to 3 inches long. (The longest of the Fir family.)

Flower Color:

Red; nondescript.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated; upright; 3 to 6 inches long; dry or hard; brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The White Fir, sometimes called Concolor Fir, is a favorite Christmas tree among discerning buyers. It is also an important timber tree in its natural range within the Sierra Mountains and the western slopes of the central Rockies. It is widely planted as a beautiful ornamental in the East. Not surprisingly, White Fir is named for its light-colored bark and the silvery or "glaucous" color of its needles.

Description:

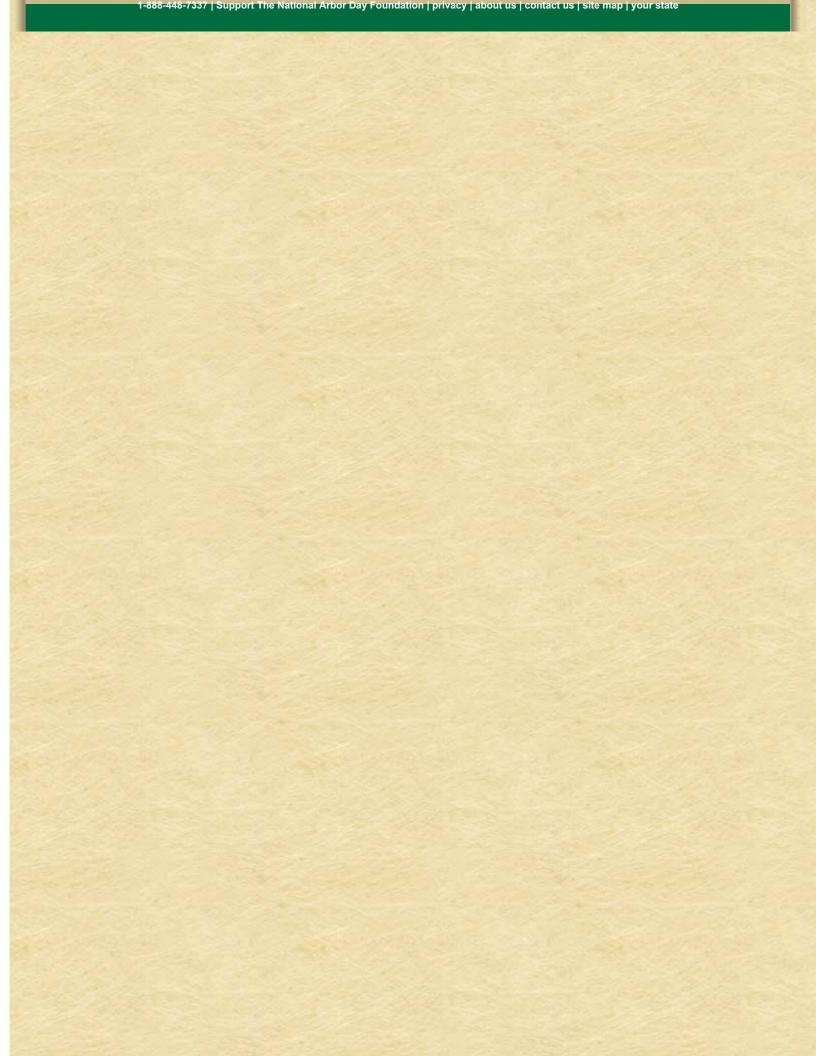
The beautiful White (or Concolor) Fir has light-colored bark and silver blue-green needles. Tolerates most soils and drought. Matures at 50' in home landscape. (zones 4-7)

Wildlife Value:

White fir are used for cover by mammals and game birds. It is also used for roosting and nesting by songbirds and the seeds are eaten by squirrels and game birds.

History/Lore/Use:

White Fir is one of the 40 members of its genus worldwide, and nine in North America. Its common name is descriptive of the foliage, whereas its scientific name is not too helpful. "Abies" is simply the ancient Latin word for Fir trees, and "Concolor" means "together, or of one color." This wild mountain resident has no outstanding credits to its name in the lumber business. It does have commercial value and is harvested for miscellaneous products, but it is far overshadowed by its stronger woodland associates. Long ago, naturalist Donald Peattie predicted the real glory of this species. "Rather does the future of this tree lie in its value as an ornamental," he wrote in 1953. It is today a favorite for urban landscaping.



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Forsythia Forsythia x intermedia

The forsythia is a hardy, deciduous, shrub with an irregular or rankgrowing upright or arching habit. Forsythias should be given enough room to spread without topping the branches for part of their beauty lies in the graceful manner in which the branches grow. Its yellow flowers bloom early in the spring before the leaves appear. Late spring freezes may injure the buds reducing flower quality. The leaves are medium to dark green in summer turning green to yellow-green with an occasional tinge of burgundy in the fall. The forsythia tolerates a wide range of soils except permanently wet or exceptionally dry soil. The forsythia will flower best in full sun to partial shade. After a period of time, the forsythia will need pruning and moderate maintenance. Forsythias bloom on wood grown in the previous year. For this reason, pruning should be done in the spring immediately after flowering. The flower buds develop during the summer and fall, and fall pruning will remove them. However, if the buds are already formed, necessary pruning can be done 4-6 weeks before flowering time, and the pruned branches can be forced indoors. Pruning should follow the natural habit of the shrub removing old or dead wood. Cutting the older branches to the ground every year will cause new shoots to grow from the roots and renew the shrub. If the shrub is completely cut down to ground level, it will come back but will take 2-3 years to flower fully. For hedges, plant forsythia 4-6 feet apart.



Zones 5 - 8



Ornamental Tree





10' - 12' Spread





Full Sun





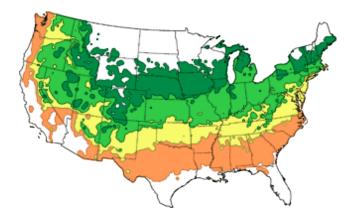
Rounded Shape





Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Forsythia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.



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Type of free.
The Forsythia falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Forsythia grows to be 8' - 10' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

Inature
The Fo

The Forsythia has a spread of about 10' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This Forsythia does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Forsythia grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This Forsythia has rounded shape.

Leaves

The leaves are opposite, simple, coarsely toothed along the upper one-half, margin, ovate-oblong to oblong-lanceoate, 3"-5" long, half as wide, medium to dark green in summer, green to yellow-green in fall.

Flower Color:

color scentless, pale to deep yellow, bell shaped flowers, borne 1-6 together on last year's growth.

Bloom Time:

early spring before the leaves appear..

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The leaves are opposite, simple, coarsely toothed along the upper one-half, margin, ovateoblong to oblong-lanceoate, 3"-5" long, half as wide, medium to dark green in summer, green to yellow-green in fall.

Description:

The forsythia is a hardy, deciduous, shrub with an irregular or rank-growing upright or arching habit. Forsythias should be given enough room to spread without topping the branches for part of their beauty lies in the graceful manner in which the branches grow. Its yellow flowers bloom early in the spring before the leaves appear. Late spring freezes may injure the buds reducing flower quality. The leaves are medium to dark green in summer turning green to yellow-green with an occasional tinge of burgundy in the fall. The forsythia tolerates a wide range of soils except permanently wet or exceptionally dry soil. The forsythia will flower best in full sun to partial shade. After a period of time, the forsythia will need pruning and moderate maintenance. Forsythias bloom on wood grown in the previous year. For this reason, pruning should be done in the spring immediately after flowering. The flower buds develop during the summer and fall, and fall pruning will remove them. However, if the buds are already formed, necessary pruning can be done 4-6 weeks before flowering time, and the pruned branches can be forced indoors. Pruning should follow the natural habit of the shrub removing old or dead wood. Cutting the older branches to the ground every year will cause new shoots to grow from the roots and renew the shrub. If the shrub is completely cut down to ground level, it will come back but will take 2-3 years to flower fully. For hedges, plant forsythia 4-6 feet apart.

History/Lore/Use:

The forsythia is named after the English horticulturist William Forsythe. It is also called the border forsythia or golden bell. Forsythia intermedia is a hybrid between F suspensa and F. viridissima. Many cultivars have been selected from this cross including dwarf and compact forms.

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Ginkgo, (Maidenhair Tree) Ginkgo biloba

A Ginkgo tree may grow very slowly for several years after planting, but then grow at a moderate rate, especially if it receives an adequate supply of water and some fertilizer. The Ginkgo is adapted for use as a street tree, even in confined soil spaces.



Full Sun

Zones 3 - 8



25' - 50' High



Medium Growth





Pyramidal Shape

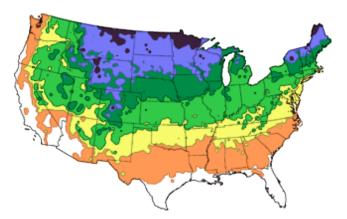


More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The (Maidenhair Tree) Ginkgo can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



The (Maidenhair Tree) Ginkgo falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, **Shade Trees**



Mature Height:

The (Maidenhair Tree) Ginkgo grows to be 25' - 50' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The (Maidenhair Tree) Ginkgo has a spread of about 25' - 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This ginkgo does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The (Maidenhair Tree) Ginkgo grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Gingko tolerates moderate drought and moderate wetness, but does not grow well in hot and dry climates.

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Shape:

This ginkgo has pyramidal, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of the Ginkgo are green in the summer turning an attractive yellow in the fall.

Flower Color:

The Ginkgo has almost unnoticeable flowers.

Bloom Time:

Ginkgos bloom in the spring..

Fruit Description:

The fruit of the Gingko is 3/4" to 1-1/2" in size and tan in color. Some complain of the mess and odor and recommend planting only the male of the species.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Ginkgo is a good urban tree because of its ability to tolerate drought, heat, and poor soils.

Description

A Ginkgo tree may grow very slowly for several years after planting, but then grow at a moderate rate, especially if it receives an adequate supply of water and some fertilizer. The Ginkgo is adapted for use as a street tree, even in confined soil spaces.

History/Lore/Use:

The Ginkgo tree is a living fossil and the earliest leaf fossils date from 270 million years ago. It was rediscovered in 1691 in China and was brought to this country in the late 1700's. Individual trees may live as long as 3,000 years and the seeds and leaves are used in medicine throughout the world.

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Goldenraintree Koelreuteria paniculata

Showy yellow blossoms in early summer followed by papery hanging capsules through October. Adapts to many soil types and tolerates air pollution, drought, and alkalinity. Full sun. Grows to 30' to 40', 35' spread. (zones 5-9)











Zones 5 - 9 Flowering Tree

30' - 40' High

35' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth



Full Sun





Rounded Shape

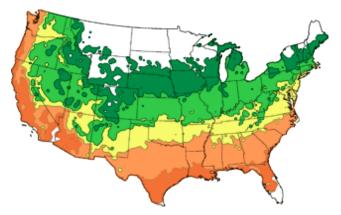






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Goldenraintree can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Goldenraintree falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

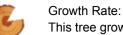
The Goldenraintree grows to be 30' - 40' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Goldenraintree has a spread of about 35' at full maturity.



This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This Goldenraintree does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Goldenraintree grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This Goldenraintree has rounded, vase shape.

Leaves

This tree's leaves grow in an alternate pattern, compound, 6 to 15 inches long, coarsely toothed leaflets. Sometimes the leaflets divide into two or more, making those leaves doubly compound.

Flower Color:

Flowers of the Goldenraintree, as its name implies, are yellow. This color is rare among flowering trees. Each blossom is small, but held upright in pyramid-shaped clusters 12 to 18 inches long.

Bloom Time:

Early June through July.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces fruit that look like little three-sided lanterns, light yellow to brown, containing hard, black seeds.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Goldenraintree is an excellent street tree, good for planting near utility lines and close to paved surfaces. It has a good resistance to pests and diseases. The brilliant flowers blooming into mid-summer extend the flowering season for landscapes.

Description:

Showy yellow blossoms in early summer followed by papery hanging capsules through October. Adapts to many soil types and tolerates air pollution, drought, and alkalinity. Full sun. Grows to 30' to 40', 35' spread. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The Goldenraintree has no significant wildlife value.

History/Lore/Use:

Native to China, Japan and Korea, the tree was introduced to America in 1763.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Hackberry Celtis occidentalis

Tolerant of a wide range of conditions, the Hackberry is a good landscape choice. Grows to a broad crown with arching branches, not unlike the American Elm. Well-suited to urban areas, it withstands wind and city conditions. Grows 40'-70' with a 50' spread. (Zones 3-9)











Zones 3 - 9 Ornamental Tree

40' - 60' High

40' - 60' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth







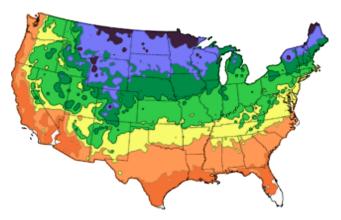






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Hackberry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Hackberry falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Hackberry grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Hackberry has a spread of about 40' - 60' at full maturity.

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Growth Rate.

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This Hackberry does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Hackberry grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Has some tolerance for both flooding and drought.

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Shape:

This Hackberry has rounded, vase shape.

Leaves:

Shaped like spearheads, approximately 2 to 4 inches long and 1-1/2 to 2 inches wide, arranged alternately along the twigs. Small teeth edge at least the upper half of the leaf.

Flower Color:

Green color, faded, not noteworthy

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The Hackberry produces a small, dark-red berries that turn purple as they mature. The berry is less than 1/2 inch in diameter and is borne on slender stems about 1/2 to 3/4 inches long. Inside is a pit, that when scraped clean, reveals an interesting net-like pattern. The fruit is attractive to wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Hackberry has been called admiringly, "one tough tree!" Found on a wide range of soils east of the Rockies from southern Canada to Florida, Hackberries thrive in a wide range of temperatures and on sites that vary from 14 to 60 inches of annual rainfall. Here is a tree that can stand up to strong winds, tolerate air pollution, and bring shade to hot city streets.

Description:

Tolerant of a wide range of conditions, the Hackberry is a good landscape choice. Grows to a broad crown with arching branches, not unlike the American Elm. Well-suited to urban areas, it withstands wind and city conditions. Grows 40'-70' with a 50' spread. (Zones 3-9)

Wildlife Value:

The fruit of the Hackberry is popular with winter birds, especially the cedar waxwing, mockingbird, and robin.

History/Lore/Use:

In earlier years, its tough, flexible wood was used for barrel hoops and many a pioneer cabin was equipped with durable Hackberry wood flooring. The tree was first cultivated in 1636.

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Hawthorn, Washington Crataegus phaenopyrum

White flowers in early June start the color show. Reddishpurple leaves turn dark green, then orange, scarlet or purple. Small, glossy red fruits stay on tree into winter, and are preferred by songbirds. Grows to 25' to 30', 25' spread. (zones 4-8)



Zones 4 - 8 Flowering Tree



25' - 30' High 25' Spread



Medium Growth











Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Washington Hawthorn can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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Type of tree:

The Washington Hawthorn falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, **Ornamental Trees**



Mature Height:

The Washington Hawthorn grows to be 25' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Washington Hawthorn has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This hawthorn does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Washington Hawthorn grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Drought resistant.

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Shape:

This hawthorn has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

This tree's leaves are reddish-purple, changing to dark green, then orange, scarlet or purple.

Flower Color:

Showy white flowers

Bloom Time:

Late May to early June..

Fruit Description:

This tree produces a bright red fruit 1/4" in diameter. Very attractive to birds, with little or no litter as a result.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Washington Hawthorn is a small, colorful tree that will brighten any landscape. Its pleasant display begins with reddish-purple leaves emerging in spring, then turning dark green as they are joined by a graceful display of white flowers. In autumn, the leaves turn orange, scarlet or purple. Red berries extend the colorful show into winter, often contrasting beautifully with the first winter snow. If left unpruned, its thorns make a very effective barrier.

Description:

White flowers in early June start the color show. Reddish-purple leaves turn dark green, then orange, scarlet or purple. Small, glossy red fruits stay on tree into winter, and are preferred by songbirds. Grows to 25' to 30', 25' spread. (zones 4-8)

Wildlife Value:

The Washington Hawthorn produces abundant fruit which are eaten by birds & mammals. It is an important nectar plant for bees.

History/Lore/Use:

First noted scientifically in 1883, the tree received its name from its point of origin when introduced to Pennsylvania from Washington, becoming known as the "Washington Thorn" because of its prominent thorns.

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Hazelnut, American Corylus americana

Cooks love these easy-to-crack, small. sweet kernels. Can be used as a shrub-like landscape plant. Likes well-drained, loamy soil, full sun or light shade. Grows to 18', 15' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 4-9)









Zones 4 - 9

Nut Tree

15' - 18' High

10' - 12' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth











Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The American Hazelnut can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





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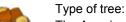
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The American Hazelnut falls into the following type(s): Nut Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The American Hazelnut grows to be 15' - 18' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The American Hazelnut has a spread of about 10' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This hazelnut does well in full sun, partial shade.



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Soil:

The American Hazelnut grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

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Shape:

This hazelnut has rounded shape.

Leaves:

Simple, alternate, 2 1/2"-6" long, dark green surface.

Flower Color:

Female is red and male is yellowish brown

Bloom Time:

Mid-winter to early spring.

Fruit Description:

The downy, deeply cut and notched, 1" involucre in clusters of 2-6 encloses a 1/2", slightly flattened, thick, smooth, brown shell with a sweet, round kernel. Harvest from September to October.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The American filbert or hazelnut is a native of the eastern United States. The tasty nuts are highly prized by people and wildlife, Filbert hedges can be used as windbreaks, visual screens, and to attract wildlife.

Description:

Cooks love these easy-to-crack, small. sweet kernels. Can be used as a shrub-like landscape plant. Likes well-drained, loamy soil, full sun or light shade. Grows to 18', 15' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

The nuts produced by American hazelnut are a preferred by squirrels, deer, turkey, woodpeckers, pheasants, grouse, quail, and jay. The male catkins are a food staple of ruffed grouse throughout the winter.

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Hemlock, Canadian Tsuga canadensis

This handsome and graceful evergreen hedge is ideal for screening, groupings, and foundation plantings. May be sheared to any height or shape and likes full sun to light shade. Avoid heavy soils. Medium grower, up to 40' - 70'. Plant 2' apart for hedge (zones 3-8)











Zones 3 - 8

Evergreen

40' - 70' High

25' - 35' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth







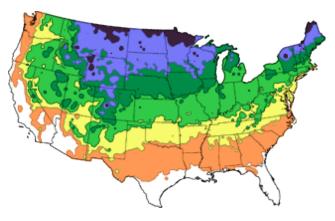






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Canadian Hemlock can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Canadian Hemlock falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Canadian Hemlock grows to be 40' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Canadian Hemlock has a spread of about 25' - 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sull.

Soil:

This hemlock does well in full sun.



The Canadian Hemlock grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This hemlock has pyramidal shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

This handsome and graceful evergreen hedge is ideal for screening, groupings, and foundation plantings. May be sheared to any height or shape and likes full sun to light shade. Avoid heavy soils. Medium grower, up to 40' - 70'. Plant 2' apart for hedge (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

The Hemlock provides excellent cover for deer and songbirds. Nesting site for several warblers. Seeds are eaten by juncos, chickadees, and siskins.

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Hickory, Shellbark Carya laciniosa

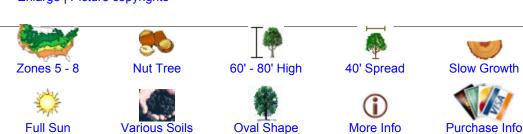
An attractive, high-branching tree. Large brown sweet nuts. Likes moist soil. Grows 60' to 80', 40' spread. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-8)

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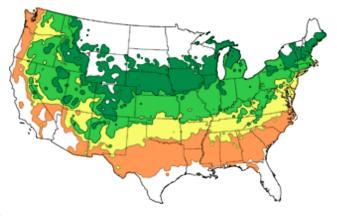
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Shellbark Hickory can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Shellbark Hickory falls into the following type(s): Nut Trees



Mature Height:

The Shellbark Hickory grows to be 60' - 80' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Shellbark Hickory has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

MY.

The tree grows at a clear growth rate. [more about the

Sur

This hickory does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Shellbark Hickory grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, wet, clay soils.

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Shape:

This hickory has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves

Pinnately compound, 5-9 leaflets, 10"-24" long, dark yellow-green on top.

Flower Color:

Greenish

Bloom Time:

Spring.

Fruit Description:

Large, oval, 1/4" thick husk covers a hard, light brown shell, 1 3/4"-2 1/2" with 4-6 "ribs." The large kernel is sweet. Harvest in fall.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A native of moist bottomlands and floodplains of the United States, the shellbark hickory's wood is hard and strong, and its nut is prized for its sweetness. It is a sturdy strong with a life span of 80 or more years. The large nut is a wildlife favorite.

Description:

An attractive, high-branching tree. Large brown sweet nuts. Likes moist soil. Grows 60' to 80', 40' spread. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

The leaves of the Shellbark Hickory are eaten by deer and other browsers while the nuts are consumed by deer, bear, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, wild turkey, and wood ducks.

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Holly, American llex opaca

Can be pruned as an attractive hedge, or reaches 40' - 50' as a tree. Leaves stay green year round. Plant 4 or more to cross pollinate to get red, berry-like fruit. (zones 5-9)



Zones 5 - 9



Evergreen



40' - 50' High



18' - 40' Spread



Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Pyramidal Shape



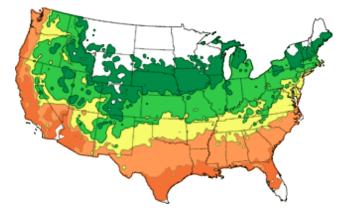
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The American Holly can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The American Holly falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The American Holly grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The American Holly has a spread of about 18' - 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This holly does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The American Holly grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirement, though it tolerates some flooding and has good drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This holly has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are 2 to 4 inches long, leathery, green all year and sharply tipped on the

Flower Color:

Whitish-green; pleasant fragrance; attractive to bees.

Bloom Time:

May-early June.

Fruit Description:

The red, berry-like fruit is popular with a variety of birds.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The American Holly tree is a well-formed and very handsome specimen that can also serve as a hedge or barrier. Another nice attribute is its adaptability in semi-shade locations, often being successfully planted underneath the canopies of larger shade trees.

Description:

Can be pruned as an attractive hedge, or reaches 40' - 50' as a tree. Leaves stay green year round. Plant 4 or more to cross pollinate to get red, berry-like fruit. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The foliage of the American Holly provides cover for songbirds and mammals and its fruit is used extensively by bluebirds and thrashers.

History/Lore/Use:

The American Holly tree has been popular since the beginning of American history, having served the Native Americans with wood for many different applications and berries that were used for buttons and barter. It was said to be a favorite of George Washington, and more than a dozen Hollies planted by him are still in evidence today. It is also widely known as the basic raw material for Christmas wreaths. The first scientific observation of the American Holly tree was recorded in 1744.

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Holly, Foster's No. 2 llex x attenuata 'Fosteri'

An excellent evergreen for use as a hedge, accent tree or screen. Glossy, dark green leaves with white spring flowers.



Zones 6 - 9



Evergreen 15' - 25' High



8' - 12' Spread



Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Pyramidal Shape









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Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Foster's No. 2 Holly can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Foster's No. 2 Holly falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Ornamental **Trees**



Mature Height:

The Foster's No. 2 Holly grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Pruning Guide		The Foster's No. 2 Holly has a spread of about 8' - 12' at full maturity.
Planting Videos		Spread Variations:
Our National Tree	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]
More	*	Sun: This holly does well in full sun, partial shade.
		Soil: The Foster's No. 2 Holly grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.
		Back to top
	4	Shape:

This holly has pyramidal shape.

Back to top

)

Additional Information

Description:

An excellent evergreen for use as a hedge, accent tree or screen. Glossy, dark green leaves with white spring flowers.

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—Thomas Jefferson

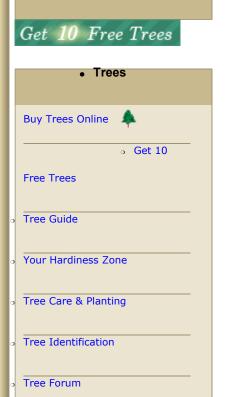
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Honeylocust, Thornless Gleditsia triacanthos inermis

A fast-growing tree with fragrant spring flowers. Its delicate, open silhouette lets grass grow underneath. Tiny leaflets turn yellow or yellow-green in fall. Pollution, salt and drought tolerant. Adapts to a wide range of soils. Prefers full sun. Grows to 30' to 70', 50' spread. (zones 3-9)



Full Sun

Shade Tree









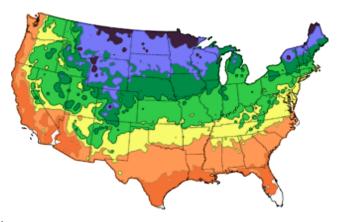






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Thornless Honeylocust can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Thornless Honeylocust falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Thornless Honeylocust grows to be 30' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Thornless Honeylocust has a spread of about 50' at full maturity.

0	Pruning Guide
0	Planting Videos
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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This honeylocust does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Thornless Honeylocust grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The tree has moderate flooding and drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This honeylocust has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of this tree are pinnate or bipinnate, which means each leaf branches once or twice. Bearing 8-14 leaflets on each section.

Flower Color:

Yellow color, pleasant fragrance.

Bloom Time:

May-June.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces large brown pods resembling twisted leather straps can reach 8 inches in length.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Thornless Honeylocust is a widely planted landscape tree. Its tolerance to the stresses of urban conditions partially accounts for its popularity, especially its ability to withstand drought and to grow under a wide range of soil conditions. It is also said to be one of the most salttolerant trees, standing up well even along Chicago's freeways. Another feature is its remarkable growth rate. Newly planted trees can be expected to add 2 feet or more per season for at least the first 10 years. Finally, the open crown of the Honeylocust allows enough light to filter through to favor the growth of grass beneath its branches.

Description:

A fast-growing tree with fragrant spring flowers. Its delicate, open silhouette lets grass grow underneath. Tiny leaflets turn yellow or yellow-green in fall. Pollution, salt and drought tolerant. Adapts to a wide range of soils. Prefers full sun. Grows to 30' to 70', 50' spread. (zones 3-9)

Wildlife Value:

Thornless honeylocust seed pods and seeds are consumed by livestock and wildlife such as rabbits, deer, squirrels and northern bobwhite.

History/Lore/Use:

The Thornless Honeylocust is native from Pennsylvania to Nebraska and south to Texas. The first scientific observations of this species were made in 1700. Sometimes still referred to in the South as the Confederate Pintree because its thorns were used to pin uniforms together during the Civil War, the tree derives the name "Honey" from the sweet, honey-like substance found in its pods. The Cherokees in Tennessee made bows from the tree's durable and strong wood.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Horsechestnut Aesculus hippocastanum

Beautiful, 5"-12" oblong clusters of white flowers with a yellow and red tint at their base characterize this large flowering tree perfect for large areas. Leaves are light green as they unfold, emerging dark green at maturity. Upright-oval rounded form with lower branches hanging down. Bark exfoliates on older specimens exposing orange bark underneath. Plant in moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates many soil types. Full sun or partial shade. Grows 50'-75' high, with a 40'-70' spread.









- 7 Ornamental Tree

50' - 75' High

40' - 70' Spread

Medium Growth



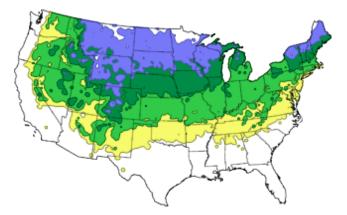






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Horsechestnut can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Horsechestnut falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Horsechestnut grows to be 50' - 75' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Horsechestnut has a spread of about 40' - 70' at full maturity.

0	Pruning Guide		Spread variations.
0	Planting Videos	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
0	Our National Tree		Sun: This Horsechestnut does well in full sun, partial shade.
0	More		Soil: The Horsechestnut grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, clay soils.
		•	

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Shape:

This Horsechestnut has oval, rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Beautiful, 5"-12" oblong clusters of white flowers with a yellow and red tint at their base characterize this large flowering tree perfect for large areas. Leaves are light green as they unfold, emerging dark green at maturity. Upright-oval rounded form with lower branches hanging down. Bark exfoliates on older specimens exposing orange bark underneath. Plant in moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates many soil types. Full sun or partial shade. Grows 50'-75' high, with a 40'-70' spread.

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Hydrangea , Blue Hydrangea macrophylla 'Nikko Blue'

Noted for its enormous clusters of summer flowering blue flowers ranging from 8-15 inches across.



Flowering Tree



3' - 6' Spread



Full Sun











Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Blue Hydrangea can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Blue Hydrangea falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Blue Hydrangea grows to be 3' - 6' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Blue Hydrangea has a spread of about 3' - 6' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

Pruning Guide	*	This hydrangea does well in full sun, partial shade.
Planting Videos		Soil: The Blue Hydrangea grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well
Our National Tree		drained soils.
More		Back to top
		Shape:
	40.00	This hydrangea has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Noted for its enormous clusters of summer flowering blue flowers ranging from 8-15 inches across.

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Hydrangea, Oakleaf Hydrangea quercifolia

White flowers changing to light pink and rose appear on clusters forming pyramids in late spring. Leaves are deep green changing to rich shades of red, orange, and purple in the fall making it an attractive landscape border, grouping, or massing. Grows 4' to 6' high with equal spread. Moist, well-drained soil is preferred with sun to partial shade.











Zones 5 - 9 **Ornamental Tree**

4' - 6' High

4' - 6' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth









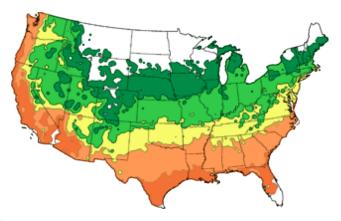


More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Oakleaf Hydrangea can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Oakleaf Hydrangea falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Oakleaf Hydrangea grows to be 4' - 6' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Oakleaf Hydrangea has a spread of about 4' - 6' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun.

This hydrangea does well in full sun, partial shade.

4

The Oakleaf Hydrangea grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This hydrangea has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

White flowers changing to light pink and rose appear on clusters forming pyramids in late spring. Leaves are deep green changing to rich shades of red, orange, and purple in the fall making it an attractive landscape border, grouping, or massing. Grows 4' to 6' high with equal spread. Moist, well-drained soil is preferred with sun to partial shade.

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Hydrangea, Pee Gee Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora'

This beautiful flowering shrub can be pruned to serve as a small flowering tree if you wish.



Flowering Tree







10' - 20' Spread







Rounded Shape

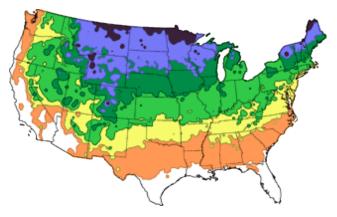
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Pee Gee Hydrangea can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Pee Gee Hydrangea falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Pee Gee Hydrangea grows to be 10' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Pee Gee Hydrangea has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide		This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This hydrangea does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Pee Gee Hydrangea grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained soils.
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		Shape: This hydrangea has rounded shape.
		Back to top
	(i)	Additional Information

This beautiful flowering shrub can be pruned to serve as a small flowering tree if you wish.

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Juniper, Bar Harbor Juniper horizontalis 'Bar Harbor'

A low-growing spreading form of creeping juniper with blue green color turning reddish purple in winter. It has a slow to medium growth rate, of about 10' in ten years with a deep taproot. It is long lived. Typically, 'Bar Harbor' is male, but both male and female forms are known. (zones 3-9).



Evergreen







Zones 3 - 9

Full Sun



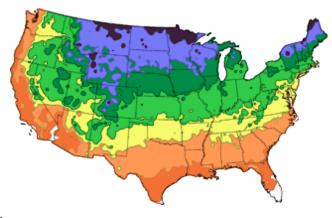






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Bar Harbor Juniper can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Bar Harbor Juniper falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Bar Harbor Juniper grows to be 1' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Bar Harbor Juniper has a spread of about 6' - 8' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

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uri.

This juniper does well in full sun.



The Bar Harbor Juniper grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Tolerates hot, dry, sites and coastal sites within range of salt spray.

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Shape:

This juniper has prostrate, spreading or horizontal shape.

Leaves

Awl-shaped leaves, loosely appressed in ranks of 4, soft-textured, scale-like. 1/6" long with bluish-green color in summer, turning reddish purple in winter.

Flower Color:

Inconspicious, male is pale brown, female is yellow green.

Bloom Time:

Late May to Early June.

Fruit Description:

Generally a male form of creeping juniper. The cones are 1/4"-1/3" long, dark blue weathering to gray.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A fine low-growing, spreading form of ground cover, blue-green in summer and reddish plum in winter. It adapts to many planting sites from hot, dry, and sunny locations to sloping, and exposed areas found in sea cliffs and rocky coast.

Description:

A low-growing spreading form of creeping juniper with blue green color turning reddish purple in winter. It has a slow to medium growth rate, of about 10' in ten years with a deep taproot. It is long lived. Typically, 'Bar Harbor' is male, but both male and female forms are known. (zones 3-9).

Wildlife Value:

Juniper berries are good wildlife food, high in vitamin C.

History/Lore/Use:

The creeping juniper is a North American native plant. This cultivar comes from Mt. Desert Island, Maine.

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Juniper, Youngstown Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa Compacta Youngstown'

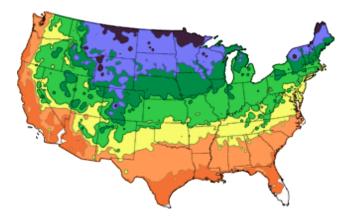
Low spreading, compact form of 'Plumosa', gray-green to blue-green color turning purplish to bronze in cold weather. It grows slowly about 10' in ten years with deep taproots and is long lived. (zones 3-9)





Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Youngstown Juniper can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Youngstown Juniper falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Youngstown Juniper grows to be 1' - 1.5' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Youngstown Juniper has a spread of about 2' - 8' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:





This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

This juniper does well in full sun, partial shade.

The 'Plumosa Compacta Youngstown' tolerates hot, dry, swamp or exposed sites, and slightly alkaline, heavy, sandy, and rocky soils.

Moisture:

This juniper can withstand hot, dry as well as swampy sites.

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Shape:

This juniper has prostrate, spreading or horizontal shape.

Gray-green, glaucous, soft-textured, scale-like, 1/6" long, pressed close to the stem in 4 ranks. Foliage has a featherlike texture and turns purplish to bronze tinge in winter.

Flower Color:

Inconspicuous, male is pale brown.

Bloom Time:

Late May through early June.

Fruit Description:

Male form of creeping juniper. Creeping juniper cones are 1/4"-1/3" long, dark blue color weathering to gray.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A trailing beauty of superb coloring, It is valued for its adaptability to all types of planting sites. Useful for ground cover, slope plantings, foundations or in containers.

Description:

Low spreading, compact form of 'Plumosa', gray-green to blue-green color turning purplish to bronze in cold weather. It grows slowly about 10' in ten years with deep taproots and is long lived. (zones 3-9)

Wildlife Value:

Juniper berries are good wildlife food, high in vitamin C.

History/Lore/Use:

The creeping juniper is a North American native. This cultivar was developed by Andorra Nurseries of Philadelphia.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Lilac, Fragrant Syringa vulgaris

Spectacular flowers in shades of lilac, light purple, or lavender make this old-time lilac a garden favorite. The long-lasting flower clusters bloom in April or May and are framed with lush green foliage. It is as popular today as it ever was. Their nostalgic fragrance adds to the "coming of spring." Lilac is an extremely hardy shrub and can be used as an individual specimen plant, informal hedge, shrub border, windbreak, or screen. Tolerates many soil types and does well in full sun or partial shade. Grows 8'-15' high with a 6'-12' spread.



Flowering







es 3 - 7 Flowering Tree

8' - 15' High

6' - 12' Spread

Medium Growth







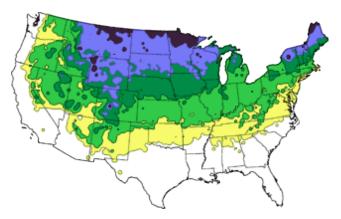






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Fragrant Lilac can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Fragrant Lilac falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Fragrant Lilac grows to be 8' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Fragrant Lilac has a spread of about 6' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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This lilac does well in full sun, partial shade.

The Fragrant Lilac grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This lilac has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Spectacular flowers in shades of lilac, light purple, or lavender make this old-time lilac a garden favorite. The long-lasting flower clusters bloom in April or May and are framed with lush green foliage. It is as popular today as it ever was. Their nostalgic fragrance adds to the "coming of spring." Lilac is an extremely hardy shrub and can be used as an individual specimen plant, informal hedge, shrub border, windbreak, or screen. Tolerates many soil types and does well in full sun or partial shade. Grows 8'-15' high with a 6'-12' spread.

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Lilac, Hungarian Syringa josikaea

This shrub has deep lilac-purple, slightly fragrant flowers in narrow 4"-7" long clusters that bloom late May into June. It is considered a late flowering lilac. Multi-stemmed with glossy, green leaves. Likes moist, well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade. Grows 8'-10' high with a 8'-12' spread.



Flowering Tree





8' - 12' Spread Medium Growth



Various Soils







Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 7

The Hungarian Lilac can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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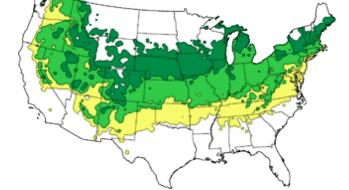
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Type of tree:

The Hungarian Lilac falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Hungarian Lilac grows to be 8' - 10' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Hungarian Lilac has a spread of about 8' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide	6	This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This lilac does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Hungarian Lilac grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This lilac has rounded shape.
		Back to top

Description:

Additional Information

This shrub has deep lilac-purple, slightly fragrant flowers in narrow 4"-7" long clusters that bloom late May into June. It is considered a late flowering lilac. Multi-stemmed with glossy, green leaves. Likes moist, well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade. Grows 8'-10' high with a 8'-12' spread.

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Lilac, Pekin Syringa pekinensis

Glossy reddish-brown exfoliating bark is accented by small, ivorycolored flowers. Blooms are in 3"-6" long panicles that blossom in late spring or early summer and are quite fragrant. Fine, dark green leaves form a multi-stemmed shrub, or can be trained as a small ornamental tree. A great addition to any landscape. Grows 15'-20' tall, with a 15' spread. Plant in well-drained, slightly acidic soil with full sun for best flowering.

Zones 4 - 7

Flowering Tree





15' Spread



Full Sun





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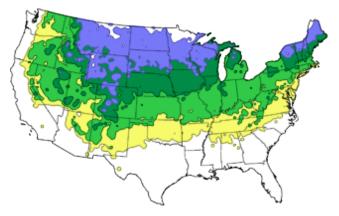
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Pekin Lilac can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Pekin Lilac falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees, **Shrubs**



Mature Height:

The Pekin Lilac grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.

Pruning Guide	4	The Pekin Lilac has a spread of about 15' at full maturity.
Planting Videos		Spread Variations:
Our National Tree	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
More		Sun: This lilac does well in full sun, partial shade.
		Soil: The Pekin Lilac grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.
		Back to top
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	Shape:

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(i)

Additional Information

This lilac has rounded shape.

Description:

Glossy reddish-brown exfoliating bark is accented by small, ivory-colored flowers. Blooms are in 3"-6" long panicles that blossom in late spring or early summer and are quite fragrant. Fine, dark green leaves form a multi-stemmed shrub, or can be trained as a small ornamental tree. A great addition to any landscape. Grows 15'-20' tall, with a 15' spread. Plant in well-drained, slightly acidic soil with full sun for best flowering.

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Linden, Littleleaf Tilia cordata

The tree grows in sun or partial shade, will tolerate alkaline soil if it is moist, and it transplants well. It is not particularly tolerant of drought, scorching at the leaf margins in summer drought. But this apparently does little long-term harm. It is more tolerant of heat and compact soil than American Basswood. Many communities plant Linden along the streets due to its rapid growth rate and dense, symmetrical crown but Littleleaf Linden is sensitive to road salt. There are a number of cultivars with a variety of habits.



Flowering Tree







50' - 60' High

40' Spread

Medium Growth





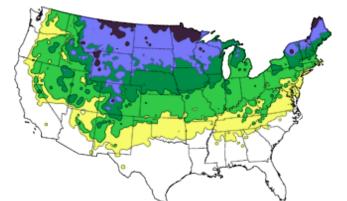


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Littleleaf Linden can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





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The Littleleaf Linden falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Littleleaf Linden grows to be 50' - 60' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Littleleaf Linden has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This linden does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil

The Littleleaf Linden grows in acidic, alkaline, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Littleleaf Linden grows well in moist soils, but does not do well in wet areas or in severe drought.

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Shape:

This linden has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The Littleleaf Linden has leaves that go from light green to glossy dark green as the season wears on. Each leaf is about 2-1/2 inches across.

Flower Color:

This tree produces bright yellow flowers that are very fragrant and attractive against the dark green leaves.

Bloom Time:

The Littleleaf Linden blooms in early summer. .

Fruit Description:

The fruit of this Linden is similar to a peppercorn in size and shape and is light tan in color.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Littleleaf Linden is a wonderful shade tree with a pleasing form and lustrous dark-green leaves.

Description:

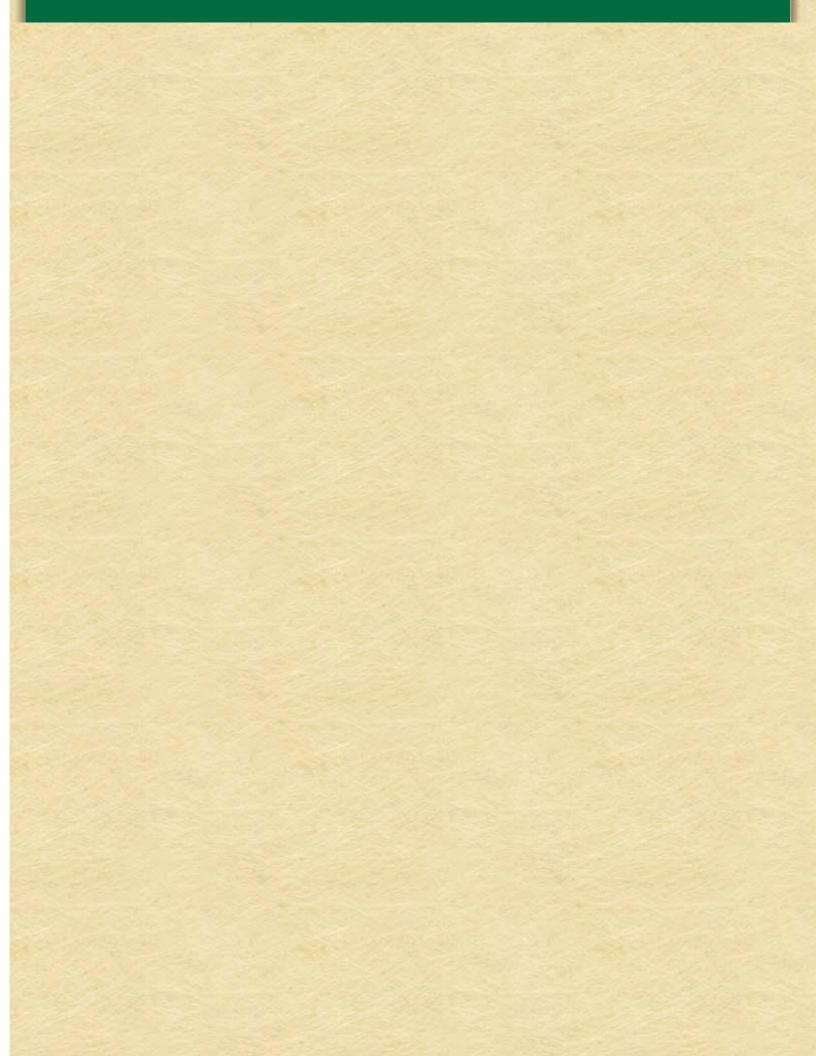
The tree grows in sun or partial shade, will tolerate alkaline soil if it is moist, and it transplants well. It is not particularly tolerant of drought, scorching at the leaf margins in summer drought. But this apparently does little long-term harm. It is more tolerant of heat and compact soil than American Basswood. Many communities plant Linden along the streets due to its rapid growth rate and dense, symmetrical crown but Littleleaf Linden is sensitive to road salt. There are a number of cultivars with a variety of habits.

Wildlife Value:

The flowers of the Littleleaf Linden attract bees and hummingbirds and the soft wood often provides nesting sites for cavity-dwelling birds.

History/Lore/Use:

The lumber from the Linden is light and strong, often used for wooden spoons and other utensils and in inexpensive furniture. It is also used for beehives and honeycomb frames. The blossoms themselves can be used for tea. This tree is related to jute, which is in the tropical genus Corchorus.



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Linden, Silver Tilia tomentosa

Beautiful shade tree with light gray, smooth bark and leaves that are a dark, radiant green on top, shimmering silver beneath. Extremely fragrant clusters of yellow-white flowers bloom in late June to early July. Pollution tolerant. Likes moist, well-drained alkaline soil and full sun. Grows 50 to 70' with a 25 to 35' spread. (Zones 4-7)

Full Sun







Ornamental Tree

25' - 35' Spread

Medium Growth





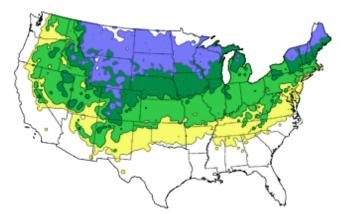


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

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Type of tree:

The Silver Linden falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Silver Linden grows to be 50' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Silver Linden has a spread of about 25' - 35' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This linden does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Silver Linden grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Prefers moist soil conditions but has moderate drought resistance.

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Shape:

This linden has oval, pyramidal, rounded shape.

Leaves:

This tree's leaves alternate, simple, 3 to 4 inches long. Dark green on top with silver underside and yellow autumn color.

Flower Color:

Yellow-white flowers with a pleasant fragrance. Very attractive to bees.

Bloom Time:

Late June to early July..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval, 1/3 inch diameter, tan color.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This attractive shade tree has eye-catching foliage, especially when viewed from underneath the silvery leaves in the summer. It is one of the more rapid growing shade trees. Popular as a city tree, it has good heat and drought resistance and few pests.

Description:

Beautiful shade tree with light gray, smooth bark and leaves that are a dark, radiant green on top, shimmering silver beneath. Extremely fragrant clusters of yellow-white flowers bloom in late June to early July. Pollution tolerant. Likes moist, well-drained alkaline soil and full sun. Grows 50 to 70' with a 25 to 35' spread. (Zones 4-7)

Wildlife Value:

Silver linden flowers are highly attractive to bees.

History/Lore/Use:

A native of Europe and western Asia, the Silver Linden was introduced to America in 1767. In France, the blossoms of the Linden tree are used to make a popular tea known as "Tilleul".

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Magnolia, Ann Magnolia x 'Ann'

A member of the "Little Girl" group of hybrid magnolias developed in the mid-fifties at the U.S. National Arboretum. Hardy shrub or small tree. Impressive deep purple-red flowers with 7-9 petals that resemble a tulip. Blooms mid to late March and may have sporadic rebloom in summer. Leaves are dark green and somewhat leathery in appearance. This shrub will brighten any landscape and is best used as a shrub border or specimen plant. Grows 8'-10' high with a 10'spread. Full sun for best flowering.



Full Sun







Flowering Tree

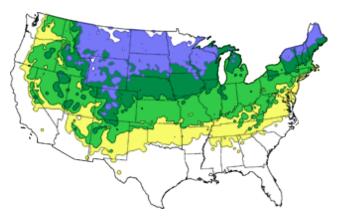
Rounded Shape





Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Ann Magnolia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Ann Magnolia falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Ann Magnolia grows to be 8' - 10' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Ann Magnolia has a spread of about 10' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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This magnolia does well in full sun.

Soil:

The Ann Magnolia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This magnolia has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A member of the "Little Girl" group of hybrid magnolias developed in the mid-fifties at the U.S. National Arboretum. Hardy shrub or small tree. Impressive deep purple-red flowers with 7-9 petals that resemble a tulip. Blooms mid to late March and may have sporadic rebloom in summer. Leaves are dark green and somewhat leathery in appearance. This shrub will brighten any landscape and is best used as a shrub border or specimen plant. Grows 8'-10' high with a 10'spread. Full sun for best flowering.

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Magnolia, Cucumbertree *Magnolia acuminata*

Perfect, slightly fragrant greenish-yellow flowers bloom high upon the tree in May to early June with pinkish red fruit resembling a cucumber. Exceptional tree for large properties. Medium to fast growth rate. Grows 50' to 80', 40' spread. (zones 4-8)











Zones 4 - 8

Flowering Tree

50' - 80' High

40' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth



Full Sun



Pyramidal Shape



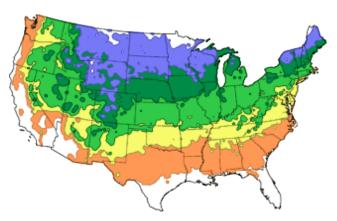






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Cucumbertree Magnolia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Cucumbertree Magnolia falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees



Mature Height:

The Cucumbertree Magnolia grows to be 50' - 80' feet in height.



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Mature Spread.

The Cucumbertree Magnolia has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This magnolia does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Cucumbertree Magnolia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

Can withstand some flooding and has moderate drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This magnolia has pyramidal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

The leaves from this tree alternate, and are simple, elliptic, 4 to 10 inches long. Yellow-green in summer, sometimes bronze in the fall.

Flower Color:

Yellow-green flowers that have a tendency to blend in with the leaves.

Bloom Time:

May to early June..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is pinkish red fruit resembling a cucumber from which the tree derives it's name. Attractive to wildlife and leaves little or no residue on the ground.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

An excellent shade tree for large expanses that grows rapidly.

Description:

Perfect, slightly fragrant greenish-yellow flowers bloom high upon the tree in May to early June with pinkish red fruit resembling a cucumber. Exceptional tree for large properties. Medium to fast growth rate. Grows 50' to 80', 40' spread. (zones 4-8)

Wildlife Value:

The seeds of the Cucumbertree Magnolia are eaten by several species of birds and small mammals. Grackles and blackbirds will eat the young fruit. Twigs, leaves, and buds are sometimes browsed by deer.

History/Lore/Use:

The Cucumber Magnolia Tree is found in forests from New York to Georgia and west to Illinois. The first scientific observations were made in 1736 by John Clayton, one of Virginia's pioneer botanists. In the early 1800s these trees were widely exported to Europe, where they were found in the very finest gardens and landscapes. The pioneers were reputed to have used the bitters extracted from the green fruit with whisky as a fever medicine. The wood was also widely used for furniture and interior paneling.

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Magnolia, Jane Magnolia x 'Jane'

A member of the "Little Girl" group of hybrid magnolias developed in the mid-fifties at the U.S. National Arboretum. Hardy shrub or small tree. Impressive reddish purple flowers outside, white inside opening late in spring to avoid frost damage. Flowers are a gorgeous tulip-shape with a lightly scented fragrance. Leaves are dark green and somewhat leathery in appearance. Great choice for any accent, specimen, or border use. Grows 10'-15' high. Grows best in full morning sun and partially shaded afternoons. Prefers rich, moist, and well-drained soils.



Full Sun









Zones 4 - 7 Flowering Tree

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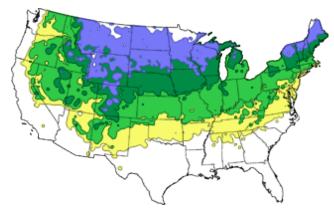
Rounded Shape



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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Jane Magnolia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Jane Magnolia falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Jane Magnolia grows to be 10' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Jane Magnolia has a spread of about 10' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

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Suii.

This magnolia does well in full sun.

Soil:

The Jane Magnolia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This magnolia has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A member of the "Little Girl" group of hybrid magnolias developed in the mid-fifties at the U.S. National Arboretum. Hardy shrub or small tree. Impressive reddish purple flowers outside, white inside opening late in spring to avoid frost damage. Flowers are a gorgeous tulip-shape with a lightly scented fragrance. Leaves are dark green and somewhat leathery in appearance. Great choice for any accent, specimen, or border use. Grows 10'-15' high. Grows best in full morning sun and partially shaded afternoons. Prefers rich, moist, and well-drained soils.

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Magnolia, Saucer Magnolia x soulangiana

Small low-branched tree with large, saucer-shaped flowers. Early-spring blossoms are pinkish-purple outside, white inside. Medium fast-growing, good pollution tolerance. Likes moist, deep, acid soil and full sun. Grows to 20' to 30', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)



es 5 - 9 Flowering Tree







Medium Growth







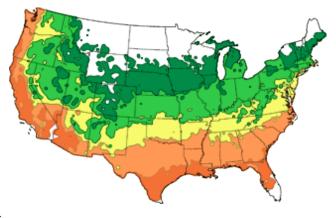






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Saucer Magnolia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Saucer Magnolia falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Saucer Magnolia grows to be 20' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Saucer Magnolia has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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This magnolia does well in full sun.

The Saucer Magnolia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Soil:

Moist, has some drought resistance.

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Shape:

This magnolia has rounded, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are simple, alternate, three to six inches in length, about half as wide. Medium to dark green in summer, they sometimes turn an attractive brown in autumn.

Flower Color:

The flowers are pink and white, are very attractive, can reappear throughout the summer and sometimes will carry over into winter although the colors tend to fade with re-emerging blossoms.

Bloom Time:

Late February to April..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, 1 to 3 inches long; they appear in August and contain small, pointed red or deep pink seeds. Attractive to birds, they do produce minor amounts of litter.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

One of the most popular flowering trees in the United States, this tree is planted widely both in America and Europe. The tree tolerates poor soil and air pollution and is often used as an ornamental. This tree will exhibit blossoms when other trees are finished for the season.

Description:

Small low-branched tree with large, saucer-shaped flowers. Early-spring blossoms are pinkish-purple outside, white inside. Medium fast-growing, good pollution tolerance. Likes moist, deep, acid soil and full sun. Grows to 20' to 30', 25' spread. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Wildlife use larger dead branches of the Saucer Magnolia as nesting sites and the sprouts of young trees are browsed.

History/Lore/Use:

A hybrid cousin of America's magnificent Southern Magnolia, the Saucer Magnolia is actually a large spreading shrub that take its name from its wide, saucer-like flowers. First cultivated in 1826.

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Magnolia, Southern Magnolia grandiflora

Large, creamy white and very fragrant flowers grace this broad leafed evergreen in late spring and early summer. Leaves are shiny green, reddish underneath. Protect from winter winds and sun in northern areas. Grows to 60' to 80', 40' spread. (zones 6-10)











Zones 6 - 10 Flowering Tree

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60' - 80' High

40' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Oval Shape

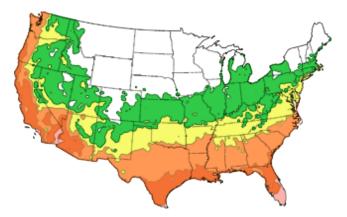


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 10

The Southern Magnolia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Southern Magnolia falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Southern Magnolia grows to be 60' - 80' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Southern Magnolia has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This magnolia does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil.

The Southern Magnolia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Can withstand some flooding and has moderate drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This magnolia has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves

The leaves are evergreen, 5 to 10 inches long and leathery. They are a lustrous dark green on top with a soft, rusty underside.

Flower Color:

Creamy white flowers, solitary and extremely large, sometimes up to 12 inches in diameter.

Bloom Time:

May through June, with some blossoms throughout the summer months...

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, 3 to 8 inches long. Attracts birds and has some litter effect.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Southern Magnolia is a bottomland tree in its natural habitat throughout the coastal plains of the deep south. Its green leaves brighten the landscape throughout the year and its large white flowers are striking, not only for their beauty but for their rich fragrance. It is the state tree of Mississippi.

Description:

Large, creamy white and very fragrant flowers grace this broad leafed evergreen in late spring and early summer. Leaves are shiny green, reddish underneath. Protect from winter winds and sun in northern areas. Grows to 60' to 80', 40' spread. (zones 6-10)

Wildlife Value:

The Southern Magnolia fruits are eaten by squirrels, rabbits, & birds, including wild turkey.

History/Lore/Use:

Magnolias are entwined with the history of the south. Perhaps the one reaching back the farthest into time is a Southern Magnolia that still grows in what today is Washington State Park in Washington, Arkansas. According to "Famous and Historic Trees," by Charles E. Randall and Henry Clepper, this tree was planted near an important road junction in 1839 by Gen. Grandison D. Royston. It was near a blacksmith shop where Jim Bowie fashioned his famous knife. Some call it the Jones Magnolia because two unrelated boys were born to Jones families the same year the tree was planted. Both became Colonels in the Confederate army and one, Daniel W. Jones, eventually became Governor of Arkansas. The other, James K. Jones, became a U.S. senator. Both laid claim to being the namesake of the tree and James finally resolved the good-natured debate by purchasing the land the tree stood on and making his home there for over 30 years. Another historic specimen grows on the White House grounds. It was transplanted by President Andrew Jackson from his home in Nashville, Tennessee in memory of his beloved wife, Rachel.

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Magnolia, Star Magnolia stellata

With Showy 3-4" fragrant white flowers, this hardy magnolia can easily be used as a single specimen or a foundation planting. Dark green leaves with striking, gray bark. Adapts to slightly acidic, rich soils. Full sun produces best flowers. (zones 4-8)











Zones 4 - 8 Flowering Tree

15' - 20' High

10' - 15' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth







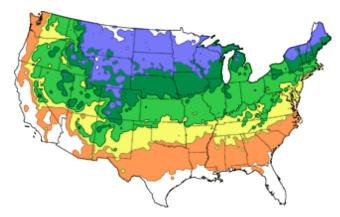






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Star Magnolia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Star Magnolia falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Star Magnolia grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Star Magnolia has a spread of about 10' - 15' at full maturity.

)	Pruning Guide	3	This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]
)	Planting Videos		Sun: This magnolia does well in full sun, partial shade.
)	Our National Tree More		Soil: The Star Magnolia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.
			Moisture: Can withstand some flooding and has moderate drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This magnolia has oval, pyramidal shape.

Flower Color:

Showy 3-4" fragrant white flowers.

Bloom Time: Spring.

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Additional Information

Description:

With Showy 3-4" fragrant white flowers, this hardy magnolia can easily be used as a single specimen or a foundation planting. Dark green leaves with striking, gray bark. Adapts to slightly acidic, rich soils. Full sun produces best flowers. (zones 4-8)

History/Lore/Use: Originated at Nymans, Sussex, UK

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Magnolia, Sweetbay Magnolia virginiana

The Sweetbay Magnolia has glistening dark green leaves with a silver underside that has a frosted appearance. The 2"-3" creamy white flowers have a light lemon scent and are visible in late spring and early summer. It is very elegantly shaped and is a good choice for a specimen or patio tree. Bright scarlet-red seeded fruit ripens in late summer attracting many birds. Prefers moist, acid soil with sun to partial shade. Grows 10'-20' high with equal spread.











Zones 5 - 9

Flowering Tree

10' - 20' High

10' - 20' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Columnar Shape





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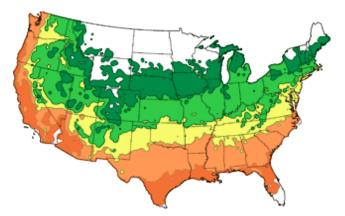
Tree Identification

Tree Forum



Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Sweetbay Magnolia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Sweetbay Magnolia falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Sweetbay Magnolia grows to be 10' - 20' feet in height.

Pruning Guide	4	The Sweetbay Magnolia has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.
Planting Videos		Spread Variations:
Our National Tree	3	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]
More	*	Sun: This magnolia does well in full sun, partial shade.
		Soil: The Sweetbay Magnolia grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet soils.
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	480	Shape:

This magnolia has columnar, vase shape.

Description:

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Additional Information

The Sweetbay Magnolia has glistening dark green leaves with a silver underside that has a frosted appearance. The 2"-3" creamy white flowers have a light lemon scent and are visible in late spring and early summer. It is very elegantly shaped and is a good choice for a specimen or patio tree. Bright scarlet-red seeded fruit ripens in late summer attracting many birds. Prefers moist, acid soil with sun to partial shade. Grows 10'-20' high with equal spread.

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Maple, Japanese Red Acer palmatum atropurpureum

A very showy, versatile species. Use as a single specimen or in borders or groupings. Can be a single-stemmed small tree or multistemmed shrub. Leaves are reddish-purple in spring and again in fall. Grows to 15' to 25', 20' spread. (zones 5-8)











Zones 5 - 8

Flowering Tree

15' - 25' High

20' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth



Partial Shade





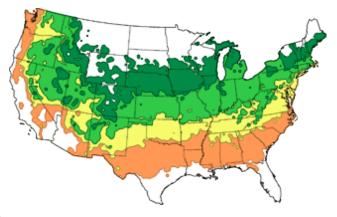






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Japanese Red Maple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Japanese Red Maple falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, **Ornamental Trees**



Mature Height:

The Japanese Red Maple grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Japanese Red Maple has a spread of about 20' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun. This maple does well in partial shade, full shade.

So

The Japanese Red Maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.



Some drought resistance. Prefers moist, well-drained soil.

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Shape:

This maple has rounded, vase shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of this tree has 5 or 7 lobes spread symmetrically from a central point like finger from the palm of a hand.

Flower Color:

Red to purple, not vivid, contrasts well with green leaves.

Bloom Time:

May-June.

Fruit Description:

Samara, 1/2 to 1 inch long, wings 1/4 to 3/8 inches long.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Japanese Red Maple adds a touch of unequaled beauty to any home or landscape. Of the numerous Japanese Maple species and hundreds of cultivars, it is one of the hardiest. It is also more upright in form than most others and features attractive red foliage, especially in spring and fall.

Description:

A very showy, versatile species. Use as a single specimen or in borders or groupings. Can be a single-stemmed small tree or multi-stemmed shrub. Leaves are reddish-purple in spring and again in fall. Grows to 15' to 25', 20' spread. (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

Squirrels and chipmunks are very fond of maple seeds. The seeds, buds, and flowers are also eaten by grouse, quail and many songbirds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Japanese word "momiji" is sometimes applied to this tree in it's native land. The word is said to have two meanings, both of them appropriate for the description of this wonderful tree: "baby's hands" and " becomes crimson leaves." Japanese Red Maple is a tree that has been cultured intensively for over 300 years and retains a special place in the heart of all who love exotic trees.

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Maple, 'October Glory' Acer rubrum 'October Glory'

A very fast-growing Red Maple cultivar. This ever-popular maple should be considered as a beautiful shade tree addition to any yard. Glistening dark green leaves in spring, summer turn radiant red late fall and last several weeks. Tiny, conspicuous red flowers bloom in spring. Showy red fruit attract many birds and other wildlife. Grows 40'-50' high with a 25'-35' spread. Tolerant of many soils, but prefers slightly acid and moist conditions. Plant in partial shade to full sun.



Zones 4 - 9



Shade Tree



40' - 50' High



35' Spread



Growth



Full Sun





Rounded Shape

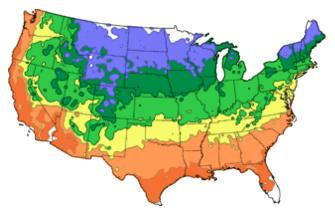






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The 'October Glory' Maple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The 'October Glory' Maple falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The 'October Glory' Maple grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The 'October Glory' Maple has a spread of about 35' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]

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This maple does well in full sun, partial shade.

The 'October Glory' Maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, clay soils.

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Shape:

This maple has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A very fast-growing Red Maple cultivar. This ever-popular maple should be considered as a beautiful shade tree addition to any yard. Glistening dark green leaves in spring, summer turn radiant red late fall and last several weeks. Tiny, conspicuous red flowers bloom in spring. Showy red fruit attract many birds and other wildlife. Grows 40'-50' high with a 25'-35' spread. Tolerant of many soils, but prefers slightly acid and moist conditions. Plant in partial shade to full sun.

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Maple, Red Acer rubrum

Brings color to your landscape year-round. Green stems turn red in winter, new leaves are red-tinged, turning to green. Fall color is deep red or yellow. Flowers are also red. Fast growing and tolerant of many soils. Grows to 40' to 60', 40' spread. (zones 3-9)



Zones 3 - 9 Shade Tree



ee 40' - 60' High



40' Spread



Medium to Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Oval Shape

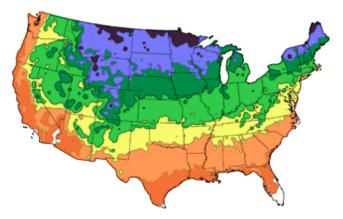


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Red Maple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Red Maple falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Red Maple grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Red Maple has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.

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Spread variations: Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This maple does well in full sun, partial shade.





Moisture:

wet, clay soils.

Soil:

Prefers wet soil conditions. Slight drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This maple has oval, rounded, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

Opposite, 2-6 inches in length and width, 3-5 triangular lobes with v-shaped sinuses, single or double toothed margins. Emerging color is red tinged gradually changing to medium to dark green above, silvery gray with hairy veins beneath. Autumn color is yellow to red. The petiole (leafstem) is often red.

The Red Maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained,

Flower Color:

The dense red or sometimes yellow clusters of small flowers are a dependable harbinger of spring.

Bloom Time:

Winter to spring..

Fruit Description:

This tree produces twin seeds bound at their tips to a long, drooping stem. Attached to the seeds are wings up to 1 inch long and 1/4 inch wide. The seeds ripen in late spring instead of fall like other maple trees.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Red Maple is one of the best named of all trees. There is something red in all seasons buds in winter, flowers in spring, leafstalks in summer and brilliant foliage in autumn. This pageant of color, along with the tree's relatively fast growth and tolerance to a wide range of soils, makes it a widely planted favorite.

Description:

Brings color to your landscape year-round. Green stems turn red in winter, new leaves are redtinged, turning to green. Fall color is deep red or yellow. Flowers are also red. Fast growing and tolerant of many soils. Grows to 40' to 60', 40' spread. (zones 3-9)

Wildlife Value:

The fruits (samaras) provide food for many kinds of rodents, such as squirrels. Rabbits and deer eat the tender shoots and leaves of red maples.

History/Lore/Use:

The Red Maple has a lot of claims to fame, including the greatest north-south range of any tree species living entirely in the eastern forests. (Newfoundland to southern Florida). It is also the state tree of Rhode Island. No one seems to know the whole story of why it was selected by the citizens of this smallest of states. In the 1890's a Rhode Island school commissioner gave students a list of trees and asked them to vote on their favorite. Red Maple won, but it was not until 1964 that it was officially adopted as the state tree - making Rhode Island one of last states in the nation to proclaim its tree. The selection may have been because Rhode Island is from the Dutch, meaning "red island." Since the state bird is the Rhode Island red hen, it makes sense that the tree would be one noted for red. The nation's largest Red Maple lies far to the south of Rhode Island in Great Smokey Mountains National Park. This tree was declared champion in 1997 by American Forests and is listed in the National Register of Big.

Trees as being 141 feet tall and just over 7 feet in diameter at 4-1/2 feet above ground.

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Maple, Silver Acer saccharinum

Very fast-growing. Leaves are green on top and silvery-white on the underside, shimmering and dancing in the breeze. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Plant 10' or more from sidewalk or drive. Grows to 50' to 80', 50' spread. (zones 3-9)









60' - 50' Spread

Fast Growth

Full Sun

Various Soils







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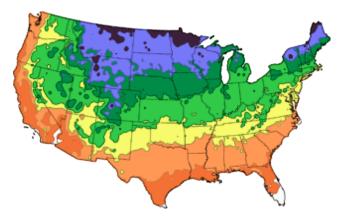
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Silver Maple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Silver Maple falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Silver Maple grows to be 50' - 80' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Silver Maple has a spread of about 60' - 50' at full maturity.

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Growin Rate.

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This maple does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Silver Maple grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range soils.

Moisture:

Wide range of moisture conditions. Can withstand some flooding and has moderate drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This maple has vase shape.

Leaves:

Leaves are opposite on twigs, 3 to 6 inches in both length and width, with 5 lobes separated by notably deep, narrow sinuses. Green on top and silver-green on the bottom.

Flower Color:

The bloom is yellow-red.

Bloom Time:

Early to mid-March..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, 1-2 inches long, green to brown in color.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Silver Maple takes it's name from the silvery-white undersides of the leaves that tend to shimmer and dance in the slightest breeze. Other attributes that make it a popular tree are it's tolerance to urban conditions such as poor and compacted soil, hot, dry conditions, and air pollution. It is also popular due to it's rapid growth.

Description:

Very fast-growing. Leaves are green on top and silvery-white on the underside, shimmering and dancing in the breeze. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Plant 10' or more from sidewalk or drive. Grows to 50' to 80', 50' spread. (zones 3-9)

Wildlife Value:

The buds of the Silver Maple are eaten by squirrels in early spring. It also provides nesting sites for ducks and other birds. Beavers find the trees delicious.

History/Lore/Use:

Early settlers in the Ohio Valley found the sap from the Silver Maple to be superior to other Maple trees for sugar quality but production was too slow for commercial purposes. The tree has always been a delight to forest-watchers as the slightest breeze will turn the tree into a shimmering silver-green color display and the bark has a silver look to it in the winter that contrasts nicely with snow.

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Maple, Sugar Acer saccharum

The Sugar Maple is a landscape standout. Medium to dark-green leaves turn yellow, burnt orange or red in fall. Tolerates shade, likes a well-drained, moderately moist, fertile soil. Do not plant in confined areas or where salt is a problem. Grows to 60' to 75', 45' spread. (zones 3-8)











Zones 3 - 8

Ornamental Tree

60' - 75' High

45' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Oval Shape

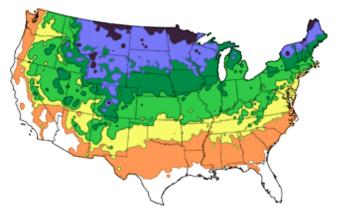






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Sugar Maple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Sugar Maple falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Sugar Maple grows to be 60' - 75' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Sugar Maple has a spread of about 45' at full maturity.



Sun:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This maple does well in full sun.



The Sugar Maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Prefers moist soil conditions but has moderate drought resistance.

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Shape:

This maple has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

This trees leaves are 3 to 5 inches across with 5, or rarely 3, distinctive lobes. Autumn coloration is a striking red and yellow.

Flower Color: Green-yellow.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces two winged seeds on a single stem, each approximately 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 inches long.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Sugar Maple tree is one of America's most loved trees. Here is a tree that lives to serve! Perhaps it is best known for its syrup, or Syrop as the French explorers called it when they found Native Americans enjoying this spring delight. Today, about two million gallons of the liquid gold support an important rural industry in the United States. Its gifts include shade and fall beauty that are unparalleled in park and home landscapes. Finally, as one last service during its sojourn on earth, Sugar Maple as firewood has few rivals - it splits easily, gives off an enormous amount of heat, produces few sparks, and ends in fine, rich ashes that pioneers turned into soap but today can enrich gardens.

Description:

The Sugar Maple is a landscape standout. Medium to dark-green leaves turn yellow, burnt orange or red in fall. Tolerates shade, likes a well-drained, moderately moist, fertile soil. Do not plant in confined areas or where salt is a problem. Grows to 60' to 75', 45' spread. (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

Sugar Maples are commonly browsed by white-tailed deer, moose, and snowshoe hare. Squirrels feed on the seeds, buds, twigs, and leaves.

History/Lore/Use:

The wood of the Sugar Maple tree has always been highly valued for furniture because of its beauty, and for products ranging from flooring to bowling pins thanks to its extreme hardness. During the 2001 baseball season, Barry Bonds switched from the traditional Ash wood baseball bat to one made of Maple and hit 73 home runs, a new record! In 1663, chemist Robert Boyle informed the Europeans about the tree in the new world that produced a sweet substance and John Smith was among the first settlers who remarked about the Native American's sugar processing and the fact that they used the product for barter. It has been used for medicine because of its bone-building phosphates that enhance calcium retention.

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Maple, Tatarian Acer tataricum

An exceptional, drought-tolerant low-growing tree for small landscape areas. Medium green summer leaves change to yellow, red, and reddish-brown in the fall. Fragrant greenish to yellow flowers in spring followed by attractive bright pink to red winged fruit. Used as a multistemmed shrub or can be pruned as a small tree. Tolerant of many soil conditions. Plant in partial shade to full sun. Grows 15'-20' high with similar spread.











Zones 3 - 8

Shade Tree

15' - 20' High

ligh 15' - 20' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth







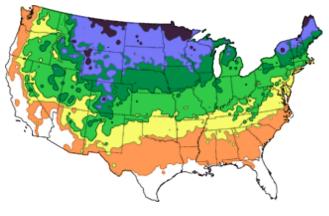






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Tatarian Maple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Tatarian Maple falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Tatarian Maple grows to be 15' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Tatarian Maple has a spread of about 15' - 20' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun.

This maple does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil

The Tatarian Maple grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This maple has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

An exceptional, drought-tolerant low-growing tree for small landscape areas. Medium green summer leaves change to yellow, red, and reddish-brown in the fall. Fragrant greenish to yellow flowers in spring followed by attractive bright pink to red winged fruit. Used as a multistemmed shrub or can be pruned as a small tree. Tolerant of many soil conditions. Plant in partial shade to full sun. Grows 15'-20' high with similar spread.

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never before knew the full value of trees. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company."

—Thomas Jefferson

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Maple, Trident Acer buergerianum

Attractive small patio, lawn, or street tree. Dark green leaves. Changing to yellow, orange, red in the fall.



177







Zones 5 - 8 Shade Tree

20' - 30' High

20' - 30' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth

Full Sun







Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Trident Maple can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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Type of tree:

The Trident Maple falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Trident Maple grows to be 20' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Trident Maple has a spread of about 20' - 30' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide	(This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This maple does well in full sun.
Our National Tree		Soil: The Trident Maple grows in acidic, well drained soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This maple has rounded shape.
		Back to top
	(i)	Additional Information

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Attractive small patio, lawn, or street tree. Dark green leaves. Changing to yellow, orange, red

Description:

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in the fall.

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Printable options

Philadelphus coronarius

Perfect, white, four-petaled flowers accent this sweetly scented shrub. Leaves stay medium to dark green season to season.

Mockorange, Sweet



Zones 4 - 8 Ornamental Tree



10' - 12' Spread



Fast Growth



Various So









Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Sweet Mockorange can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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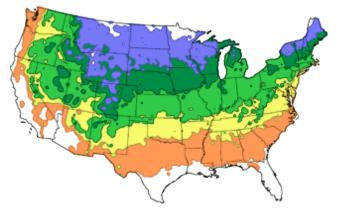
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Type of tree:

The Sweet Mockorange falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Sweet Mockorange grows to be 10' - 12' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Sweet Mockorange has a spread of about 10' - 12' at full maturity.

Pruning Guide	Spread variations.
Planting Videos	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]
Our National Tree	Sun: This mockorange does well in full sun, partial shade.
More	Soil: The Sweet Mockorange grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained soils.
	Back to top
	Shape: This mockorange has rounded shape.

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Description:

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Additional Information

dark green season to season.

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Perfect, white, four-petaled flowers accent this sweetly scented shrub. Leaves stay medium to

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Mountainash, American Sorbus americana

This small native tree's dark green leaves turn orange and purple in the fall. Showy white spring flowers, followed by flame-red fruit loved by birds. Likes acidic soil with good drainage, full sun to light shade. Grows to 10' to 30'.

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Full Sun

Zones 2 - 5 Flowering Tree



Various Soils



10' - 30' High

Oval Shape



15' Spread



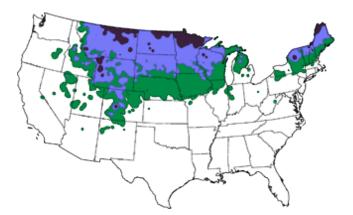
More Info





Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 5

The American Mountainash can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The American Mountainash falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, **Ornamental Trees**



Mature Height:

The American Mountainash grows to be 10' - 30' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The American Mountainash has a spread of about 15' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:





This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

This mountainash does well in full sun, partial shade.



The American Mountainash grows in acidic, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture: Well drained

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Shape:

This mountainash has oval shape.

Leaves:

This tree has dark green leaves, turning orange and purple in the fall

Flower Color: White flowers

Bloom Time: Spring.

Fruit Description:

This tree has flame-red fruit

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Spectacular fall foliage. The fruit provides winter food for birds.

This small native tree's dark green leaves turn orange and purple in the fall. Showy white spring flowers, followed by flame-red fruit loved by birds. Likes acidic soil with good drainage, full sun to light shade. Grows to 10' to 30'.

Wildlife Value:

The American Mountain Ash is an important source of food for many small birds and mammals including catbirds, thrushes, and waxwings. Fruits persist through winter.

History/Lore/Use:

First cultivated in 1811. The Mountain Ash is a northern tree that is a true plastic taxon inasmuch as it will interbreed with other families of trees and plants including the great rose family. The fruit has been known to intoxicate birds. Also known as the Rowantree because it resembles the European Rowantree. The bark was used as a anti-malarial medicine by pioneer doctors because of its close resemblance to the Quininetree. It was also believed to be powerful in exorcising witches by the early settlers and was known as Witchwood.

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Mountain-Laurel Kalmia latifolia

This broadleaf evergreen bears attractive pink to deep rose flowers beginning in May or June. Slow growth rate and reaches 8' at maturity.



Zones 4 -

Full Sun



Ornamental Tree

Various Soils



Rounded Shape



More Info

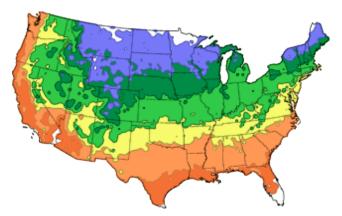






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Mountain-Laurel can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Mountain-Laurel falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Mountain-Laurel grows to be 7' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Mountain-Laurel has a spread of about 7' - 15' at full maturity.

э	Pruning Guide	Spread variations.
5	Planting Videos	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
Э	Our National Tree	Sun: This Mountain-Laurel does well in full sun.
)	More	Soil: The Mountain-Laurel grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This Mountain-Laurel has rounded shape.
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Description:

Additional Information

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Slow growth rate and reaches 8' at maturity.

This broadleaf evergreen bears attractive pink to deep rose flowers beginning in May or June.

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Oak, Bur Quercus macrocarpa

Tolerant of a variety of moisture and soil conditions, adapts well to urban settings. Its fringed acorns are food for wildlife. A very longlived tree. Prefers full sun. Grows 70' to 80', 80' spread. (zones 3-8)



Zones 3 - 8



Shade Tree



70' - 80' High











Rounded Shape

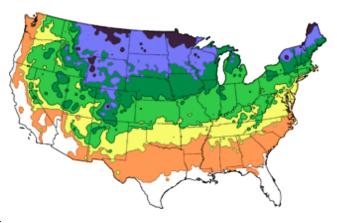






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Bur Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Bur Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Bur Oak grows to be 70' - 80' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Bur Oak has a spread of about 80' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]



This oak does well in full sun.

Э	Pruning Guide
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The Bur Oak grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Moderate moisture with some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This oak has rounded, spreading or horizontal shape.

Leaves

This tree alternates, large, 6 to 12 inch wide leaves. Each leaf has 5 to 9 lobes separated about half way by a pair of particularly deep sinuses.

Flower Color:

Drab brown color, not significant.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The acorns of the Bur Oak are larger than most other Oaks and have a cap that extends about half way down and is conspicuously fringed. This feature gives the tree its other name, the Mossycup Oak.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

In addition to its notable strength, Bur Oak has other attributes that make it a splendid tree for urban landscapes. It provides food for squirrels, dense shade, and is resistant to air pollution and heat stress. Its generally slow growth is compensated by longevity that may exceed 200 to 300 years.

Description:

Tolerant of a variety of moisture and soil conditions, adapts well to urban settings. Its fringed acorns are food for wildlife. A very long-lived tree. Prefers full sun. Grows 70' to 80', 80' spread. (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

Bur oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for wood ducks, wild turkeys, whitetail deer, rabbits, mice, squirrels and other rodents.

History/Lore/Use:

Bur Oaks are the dominant trees that grace Arbor Day Farm and the hills and valleys surrounding Nebraska City. There, on the banks of the lower Missouri River, this magnificent Oak is close to the heart of its natural range. It is the most western of the eastern Oaks, extending all the way to the foothills of the Rockies where it is reduced to a shrub. In pioneer days on the plains, it came to the rescue of unfortunate travelers who needed new wagon tongues, wheel hubs or spokes. Sioux City, Iowa is the location of the Council Oak, so named because Lewis and Clark held council with the Native Americans under its already 150 year old branches.

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Oak, California White Quercus lobata

This oak is native to California. It is very tolerant of drought and should not be irrigated very often once established. Be sure to keep irrigation away from the trunk as root rot can set in. It does well along streets in the western US. It is one of the tallest of the California oaks. Tolerates only slight alkalinity.

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Full Sun

Ornamental Tree

Various Soils





40' - 70' High





Fast Growth



Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 11

The California White Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



Type of tree:

The California White Oak falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The California White Oak grows to be 40' - 70' feet in height.

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Mature Spread. The California White Oak has a spread of about 60' at full maturity.



This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Growth Rate:

This oak does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The California White Oak grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The California White Oak does not tolerate wet soils and does very well in moist or drought conditions.

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Shape:

This oak has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of this tree are dark green in summer and change very little in the fall.

Flower Color:

The blooms are brown and unremarkable.

Bloom Time:

The California White Oak blooms in March and April. .

Fruit Description:

The acorns are 1 1/4-21/4" long, oblong, brown, sweetish and edible.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The California White Oak is used by animals more than any tree in its native range for food and nesting sites. It is a good tree for restoration or as landscape specimen when grown in its

Description:

This oak is native to California. It is very tolerant of drought and should not be irrigated very often once established. Be sure to keep irrigation away from the trunk as root rot can set in. It does well along streets in the western US. It is one of the tallest of the California oaks. Tolerates only slight alkalinity.

Wildlife Value:

The sweet California white oak acorns are eaten by deer, squirrels, smaller rodents, and acorn woodpeckers, which not only feast upon acorns, but store them in dead trees and utility poles for use in lean years. Rather the store the acorns in cavities, the woodpeckers drill many small holes into a selected tree or pole, and insert one acorn into each hole.

History/Lore/Use:

The California White Oak is native to the valleys of western and central California. It is considered the king of all western oaks. It can live for 200 years or more. The wood is used for wine barrels and in the construction of steam boats.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Oak, Chestnut Quercus prinus

The bold aspects of the Chestnut Oak make it an attractive choice for shade tree use in large areas. Glossy, dark greenish-yellow leaves that are 4"-6" long turn an orange-yellow to yellowish-brown in the fall. Produces acorns that are a deep-toned brown and are favored by many types of wildlife. The bark of the Chestnut Oak is dark brown to black with deep ridges and is quite a handsome sight. Grows 60'-70' high with a similar, rounded spread. Prefers moist, well-drained and acidic soils and full sun.



Shade Tree







Julies 4 - 0 3



Full Sun





More Info

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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Chestnut Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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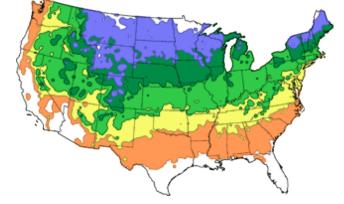
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Type of tree:

The Chestnut Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Chestnut Oak grows to be 60' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Chestnut Oak has a spread of about 60' - 70' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide	6	This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This oak does well in full sun.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Chestnut Oak grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This oak has rounded shape.
		Back to top

Description:

Additional Information

The bold aspects of the Chestnut Oak make it an attractive choice for shade tree use in large areas. Glossy, dark greenish-yellow leaves that are 4"-6" long turn an orange-yellow to yellowish-brown in the fall. Produces acorns that are a deep-toned brown and are favored by many types of wildlife. The bark of the Chestnut Oak is dark brown to black with deep ridges and is quite a handsome sight. Grows 60'-70' high with a similar, rounded spread. Prefers moist, well-drained and acidic soils and full sun.

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Oak, Chinkapin Quercus muehlenbergii

A worthy specimen for larger lawns, estates, or parks. A medium to large size, fast-growing oak with 4"-6 1/2" glistening dark green leaves in summer turning yellow-orange to orangish-brown in fall. Produces 1" sweet acorns that mature in a single season. The acorns are at the top of the food preference list for many wildlife species. The bark is an ashy light gray that breaks into narrow, thin flakes. As this species matures, it becomes a magnificent specimen and a conversation piece. Grows 40'-50' high with a similar spread under landscaping conditions, becoming 70'-80' high in the wild. Does best in well-drained soil and adapts to many different soil types. Grow in full sun.











Zones 4 - 7 **Ornamental Tree**

40' - 50' High

50' - 60' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth















Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Chinkapin Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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Type of tree:

The Chinkapin Oak falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Chinkapin Oak grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Chinkapin Oak has a spread of about 50' - 60' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

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This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This oak does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Chinkapin Oak grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Chinkapin Oak tolerates wet sites, but does best in well-drained areas that do not experience severe drought.

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Shape:

This oak has rounded shape.

The leaves of the Chinkapin Oak are yellow-green in summer, and yellow-orange brown to brown in fall.

Flower Color:

The blooms are insignificant and brown in color.

Bloom Time:

The Chinkapin oak blooms in May and early June..

Fruit Description:

The Chinkapin Oak produces one-inch round acorns.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Chinkapin Oak is adaptable to many soil conditions and handles alkalinity very well. As it matures it becomes a magnificent specimen and a conversation piece.

Description:

A worthy specimen for larger lawns, estates, or parks. A medium to large size, fast-growing oak with 4"-6 1/2" glistening dark green leaves in summer turning yellow-orange to orangishbrown in fall. Produces 1" sweet acorns that mature in a single season. The acorns are at the top of the food preference list for many wildlife species. The bark is an ashy light gray that breaks into narrow, thin flakes. As this species matures, it becomes a magnificent specimen and a conversation piece. Grows 40'-50' high with a similar spread under landscaping conditions, becoming 70'-80' high in the wild. Does best in well-drained soil and adapts to many different soil types. Grow in full sun.

Wildlife Value:

Chinkapin oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for wild turkeys, grouse, whitetail deer, black bears, chipmunks, squirrels, and hogs. Cattle will eat the leaves.

History/Lore/Use:

The Chinkapin Oak is sometimes called yellow chestnut oak, rock oak, or yellow oak. Early pioneers used its straight wood to make thousands of miles of fences in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Later on the trees were used to fuel the steamships that ran from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. It was also used as railroad ties for the new railroads that crisscrossed the Midwest.

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Oak, Holly Quercus ilex

This oak is native to the west coast of the US. It is very tolerant of drought and should not be irrigated very often once established. Be sure to keep irrigation away from the trunk as root rot can set in. It does well along streets in the western US.











Zones 7 - 11 **Ornamental Tree**

40' - 60' High

50' - 60' Spread

Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 11

The Holly Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Holly Oak falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Holly Oak grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Holly Oak has a spread of about 50' - 60' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

>	Pruning Guide
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This oak does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil

The Holly Oak grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Holly Oak thrives in well-drained soil and can tolerate drought.

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Shape:

This oak has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of the Holly Oak are 1-2" long, slender, and green with little color change in the fall.

Flower Color:

The blooms of the Holly Oak are small and brown.

Bloom Time:

The Holly Oak blooms in the spring. .

Fruit Description:

The Holly Oak produces acorns 1" long, greenish yellow in color.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Holly Oak stands up well to strong winds and is a good shelter tree. If left unpruned it can develop multiple leaders and take on a large shrub form.

Description:

This oak is native to the west coast of the US. It is very tolerant of drought and should not be irrigated very often once established. Be sure to keep irrigation away from the trunk as root rot can set in. It does well along streets in the western US.

Wildlife Value:

Both birds and squirrels are attracted to the holly oak for food and shelter.

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Oak, Live Quercus virginiana

This magnificent, broadleaf evergreen tree will be a picturesque addition to your landscape. It grows rapidly when young and may live to be centuries old. Adapts to almost any soil. Live Oaks can be used as street trees. Tolerant of salt spray. Grows 40'-80', with an 80' spread. (Zones 7-10)



Zones 7 - 10



Shade Tree



40' - 80' High



60' - 100' Spread



Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape

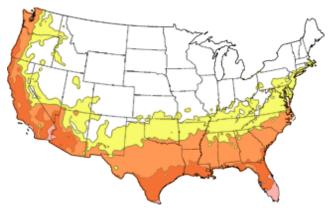


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 10

The Live Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Live Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Live Oak grows to be 40' - 80' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Live Oak has a spread of about 60' - 100' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This oak does well in full sun, partial shade.

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The Live Oak grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirements. Has some flooding and drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This oak has rounded, spreading or horizontal shape.

Leaves

This tree's leaves are leathery, 2 to 5 inches long and usually have a smooth margin that rolls slightly downward and inward. They are dark, glossy green on top and paler beneath, often with fine down. The leaves persist into the following spring.

Flower Color:

Brown, faded.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces acorns that are green, turning dark brown at maturity. They are about 3/4 inch long and borne singly or in clusters of up to 5.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Live Oak tree has been called majestic, romantic, and "one of the most impressive trees in North America." They will thrive in almost any location and have superior wind resistance. The character of Live Oaks can change dramatically with location, however. On drier sites it assumes a dwarf form and near the northern climates it drops its leaves in the fall like any ordinary broad-leaf tree.

Description:

This magnificent, broadleaf evergreen tree will be a picturesque addition to your landscape. It grows rapidly when young and may live to be centuries old. Adapts to almost any soil. Live Oaks can be used as street trees. Tolerant of salt spray. Grows 40'-80', with an 80' spread. (Zones 7-10)

Wildlife Value:

Sweet live oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for birds such as wood ducks, wild turkeys, quail, and jays, and mammals such as squirrels, raccoons, and whitetail deer.

History/Lore/Use:

The Live Oak provides one of the most indelible images of the Old South. The huge branches of Live Oak festooned with Spanish Moss and spreading horizontally over grassy lawns conjure up images of antebellum plantations. The tree has long been a favorite tree not only for its beauty and shade, but for its strong and dense wood. It was once so valuable for wooden vessels that the Navy maintained its own Oak forests. The early Native Americans liked it too, extracting an oil from its sweet acorns that was something akin to modern olive oil. It earned its place in American history as the lumber used in the construction of the naval frigate USS Constitution, and when British cannon balls bounced off the hull during a battle, the vessel was thereafter known as "Old Ironsides."

never before knew the full value of trees. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company." —Thomas Jefferson

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Oak, Northern Red Quercus rubra

Bristle-tipped leaves turn red in the fall. The leaves have 7 to 11 waxy lobes. A good street tree, tolerates pollution and compacted soil. Grows as much as two feet a year for 10 years. Grows to 60' to 75', 45' spread. (zones 3-8)



Zones 3 - 8







45' Spread





Full Sun











Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Northern Red Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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Type of tree:

The Northern Red Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



The Northern Red Oak grows to be 60' - 75' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Northern Red Oak has a spread of about 45' at full maturity.

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Spread variations:



Growth Rate: This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]





Sun:

This oak does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Northern Red Oak grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture with some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This oak has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves alternate, simple, 4 to 8 inches long with pointed, spine-tipped lobes. Dark green color turning russet-red to bright red in autumn.

Flower Color:

Pale, yellow-green catkins appear at about the same time new foliage is expanding.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The Acorn is round, 3/4 to 1 inch long, flat, thick, saucer like cap, brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Red Oak is an American treasure, and one easy to own. One of its many special features is that it is easier than most trees to transplant and it can tolerate the conditions of cities and towns amazingly well. In parks, along streets and in home landscapes, the tree provides cool shade from its dense crown, brilliant fall colors and a high degree of safety thanks to the superior strength of its wood.

Description:

Bristle-tipped leaves turn red in the fall. The leaves have 7 to 11 waxy lobes. A good street tree, tolerates pollution and compacted soil. Grows as much as two feet a year for 10 years. Grows to 60' to 75', 45' spread. (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

Red oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for blue jays, wild turkeys, squirrels, small rodents, whitetail deer, raccoons, and black bears. Deer also browse the buds and twigs in wintertime.

History/Lore/Use:

The Red Oak has been a favorite of both lumbermen and landscapers since colonial times. The tree has also found favor when transplanted in Europe. It is believed that Bishop Compton's garden, near Fulham in England, received the first Red Oak transplant abroad in the late 17th century. In 1924, there were over 450 acres of Red Oak plantations in Baden, Germany.

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Oak, Overcup Quercus lyrata

An important tree in difficult urban landscaping situations with uniform branching forming a rounded shape with an open crown. The Overcup Oak has brilliant reddish or gray brown bark and displays leathery dark green leaves in summer. Fall color is a rich yellowbrown. Easy to transplant and tolerates most soil conditions and partial shade to full sun. Grows 45'-70' with a 45' spread. (Zones 5-9)











Full Sun





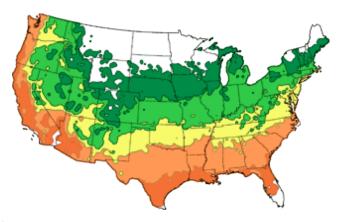


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Overcup Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Overcup Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Overcup Oak grows to be 45' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Overcup Oak has a spread of about 35' - 50' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sull.

This oak does well in full sun, partial shade.



Moisture:

Can withstand wet soil conditions, but will do better in well-drained areas.

The Overcup Oak grows in acidic, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

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Shape:

This oak has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves alternate, simple, obviate-oblong, 6 to 8 inches long. Dark green top with white underside.

Flower Color:

Brown, faded flower color. Not noteworthy.

Bloom Time:

April-May..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is round, 3/4 inch to 1" diameter, the cap almost completely covers the nut.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Overcup Oak tree is a long-lived, very sturdy shade tree that will thrive in a wide variety of soil conditions. Long overlooked by growers, the tree is just starting to be more popular and thus more readily available for home landscapes.

Description:

An important tree in difficult urban landscaping situations with uniform branching forming a rounded shape with an open crown. The Overcup Oak has brilliant reddish or gray brown bark and displays leathery dark green leaves in summer. Fall color is a rich yellow-brown. Easy to transplant and tolerates most soil conditions and partial shade to full sun. Grows 45'-70' with a 45' spread. (Zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Overcup oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for squirrels and smaller rodents as well as larger animals such as wild turkeys, hogs and whitetail deer.

History/Lore/Use:

This is a native tree found in the swampland of the Atlantic coast. The first scientific observations concerning the species were made in 1786. The Overcup Oak, so named for its acorn cap that covers almost the entire fruit, was heavily logged for its strong wood. Where found in protected forests, the tree appears to thrive in low-lands and swampy areas, but has been grown successfully in arid regions and in a wide range of soil conditions, making it an excellent urban street tree.

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Oak, Pin Quercus palustris

Pyramidal through early maturity, its form turns more oval in older age. Fast-growing, tolerates wet soils, likes full sun. Glossy dark green leaves turn russet, bronze or red. Grows to 60' to 70', 35' spread. (zones 4-8)



Zones 4 - 8





60' - 70' High



35' Spread



Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Pyramidal Shape



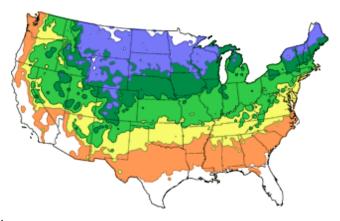
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Pin Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Pin Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Pin Oak grows to be 60' - 70' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Pin Oak has a spread of about 35' at full maturity.

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Growin Rate.

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This oak does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Pin Oak grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

Tolerates wet conditions including moderate flooding

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Shape:

This oak has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

This trees leaves have deep sinuses that extend 2/3 or more to the midrib separating 5 (sometimes 7 to 9) lobes. Medium green in summer with copper or red autumn color.

Flower Color:

Brown, faded flower color. Not noteworthy.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

Fruit is round, 1/2 inch long, nearly round with a thin, saucer-like cup of small, tight scales.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Pin Oak is a very distinctive tree because of its unusual branching habit. Upper branches are upright, middle ones horizontal and its lower limbs slant gracefully towards earth. Widely used as a street and landscape tree.

Description:

Pyramidal through early maturity, its form turns more oval in older age. Fast-growing, tolerates wet soils, likes full sun. Glossy dark green leaves turn russet, bronze or red. Grows to 60' to 70', 35' spread. (zones 4-8)

Wildlife Value:

Pin oak acorns are eaten by wild turkeys, whitetail deer, squirrels and smaller rodents, but are a particularly important food for many ducks.

History/Lore/Use:

The name Pin Oak comes from its short, tough branchlets that are located along the branches and limbs. Its native habitat is the moist bottomlands of the central Midwest and middle Atlantic states. First observed scientifically prior to 1770.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Oak, Sawtooth Quercus acutissima

As one of the fastest growing trees in its youth, the Sawtooth Oak is an attractive shade tree with dark lustrous summer foliage and clear yellow to golden brown fall leaves. Adaptable to any soil condition except alkaline. One inch acorns are quite popular with wildlife. Grows 40'-60' with a 40' to 60' spread. (Zones 5-9)



Zones 5 - 9



Shade Tree



40' - 60' High



40' - 60' Spread



Medium to Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Pyramidal Shape



More Info





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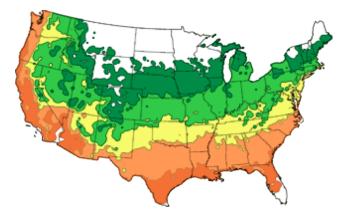
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Sawtooth Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Sawtooth Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees

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Mature Height.

The Sawtooth Oak grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Sawtooth Oak has a spread of about 40' - 60' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This oak does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Sawtooth Oak grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

This tree has normal moisture requirements, and has some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This oak has pyramidal, rounded, spreading or horizontal shape.

Leaves:

This tree has leaves that alternate, simple, dark green turning to bright yellow in autumn.

Flower Color:

Brown-golden, can be attractive.

Bloom Time:

Late March to early April..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval, 1 inch long, attractive to wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Sawtooth is an attractive and durable shade tree that is adaptable to a wide range of soil/climate conditions. It is a valuable landscape tree due to its fairly fast growth.

Description:

As one of the fastest growing trees in its youth, the Sawtooth Oak is an attractive shade tree with dark lustrous summer foliage and clear yellow to golden brown fall leaves. Adaptable to any soil condition except alkaline. One inch acorns are quite popular with wildlife. Grows 40'-60' with a 40' to 60' spread. (Zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Sawtooth oaks produce acorns at a very young age, providing food for many kinds of wildlife, especially wild turkeys.

History/Lore/Use:

The native habitat of the Sawtooth Oak tree is Japan, Korea, China and the Himalayan Mountain range. The tree was introduced to America in 1862. It probably derives its name from the distinctive sawtooth-edged leaves it produces.

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Oak, Scarlet Quercus coccinea

Fast-growing and tolerates a wide range of soils. Leaves are glossy green on top, yellow-green below, and scarlet in fall. Crown is open and rounded, providing light shade. Grows to 60' to 80', 45' spread. (zones 4-9)









Ornamental Tree



45' Spread

Medium Growth

Full Sun



Rounded Shape

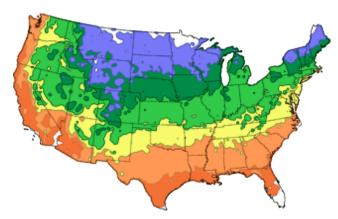
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Scarlet Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Scarlet Oak falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Scarlet Oak grows to be 60' - 80' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Scarlet Oak has a spread of about 45' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This oak does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Scarlet Oak grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture preferred, but with some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This oak has rounded shape.

Leaves:

This trees leaves are 4 to 7 inches long with 5 to 9 narrow, bristle-tipped lobes separated by deep sinuses. Green in summer with brilliant red or scarlet color in autumn.

Flower Color:

Brown, faded flower color. Not noteworthy.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is round, 1 inch long, attractive to wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Scarlet Oak tree is well named. Its early spring foliage is often red, its inner bark is reddish, and in autumn the brilliant red or scarlet leaves challenge the orange of Sugar Maples and the gold of Aspens. The acorns of this tree are a favorite food for gray squirrels, chipmunks, mice and birds, especially blue jays. It is a common tree in the Appalachian Mountains but has become a popular landscape tree throughout the eastern and central United States.

Description:

Fast-growing and tolerates a wide range of soils. Leaves are glossy green on top, yellow-green below, and scarlet in fall. Crown is open and rounded, providing light shade. Grows to 60' to 80', 45' spread. (zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

Scarlet oak acorns are an important food source for many large songbirds, wild turkeys, grouse, squirrels, and whitetail deer.

History/Lore/Use:

The native range of the Scarlet Oak tree extends from Maine to Florida and west to Missouri. The first scientific observations of this tree were made in 1691. The brilliant red leaf color extends well into winter, making an excellent splash of color against a white snow background.

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Oak, Shumard Quercus shumardii

The Shumard Oak is a stately tree with beautiful fall color and great urban adaptability. It is drought tolerant and fast growing. Prefers welldrained soil. Produces small acorns loved by deer and squirrels.



Zones 5 - 9



Shade Tree



40' - 60' High





Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape

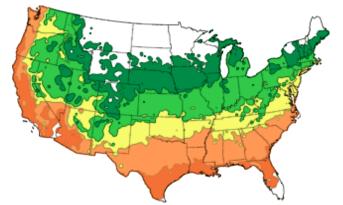


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Shumard Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





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Type of tree:

The Shumard Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Shumard Oak grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.

Pruning Guide		The Shumard Oak has a spread of about 40' - 60' at full maturity.
Planting Videos		Spread Variations:
Our National Tree	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
More	*	Sun: This oak does well in full sun.
		Soil: The Shumard Oak grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, well drained soils.
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	edito.	Shape:

This oak has rounded shape.

Additional Information

Description:

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The Shumard Oak is a stately tree with beautiful fall color and great urban adaptability. It is drought tolerant and fast growing. Prefers well-drained soil. Produces small acorns loved by deer and squirrels.

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Oak, Water Quercus nigra

A North American native, Water Oak is adapted to wet, swampy areas, such as along ponds and stream banks, but can also tolerate other well-drained sites and even heavy, compacted soils.











Ornamental Tree

50' - 80' Spread

Fast Growth

Full Sun



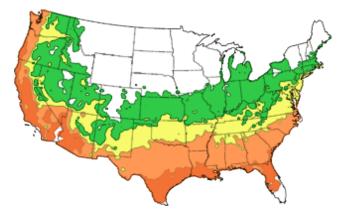






Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Water Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Water Oak falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Water Oak grows to be 50' - 80' feet in height.



The Water Oak has a spread of about 50' - 80' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

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This oak does well in full sun, partial shade.

40

The Water Oak grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Water Oak tolerates wet sites, but does best in well-drained areas that do not experience severe drought.

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Shape:

This oak has rounded, spreading or horizontal shape.

Leaves:

The Water Oak's leaves are green in summer, and they change to very attractive fall

Flower Color:

The blooms of the Water Oak are almost imperceptible.

Bloom Time:

The Water Oak blooms in the spring..

Fruit Description:

The Water Oak produces one-inch round acorns.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Water Oak is a North American native with significant soil tolerance. It does not compete well and does not tolerate even light shade. Water oak is frequently used to restore bottomland hardwood forests in the Southeast on land that was previously cleared for agriculture or pine plantations.

Description:

A North American native, Water Oak is adapted to wet, swampy areas, such as along ponds and stream banks, but can also tolerate other well-drained sites and even heavy, compacted soils.

Wildlife Value:

Water oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for whitetail deer, squirrels, raccoons, pigs, wild turkeys, mallards, wood ducks, and quail. In wintertime, deer will browse the buds and young twigs.

History/Lore/Use:

The Water Oak has been used as a source of timber and fuel by people in the southern states since the 1600's. Many homes were built and heated by giant trees that sprouted hundreds of years before Columbus.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Oak, White Quercus alba

An impressive tree with a stately, broad-rounded form. Suitable for larger areas. Dark green leaves in the summer, turn showy red in the fall. Slow to moderate growth rate. Prefers acidic, moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Grows 50'-80', with an equal spread. (zones 3-9).

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Zones 3 - 9



Shade Tree



50' - 80' High



50' - 80' Spread



Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



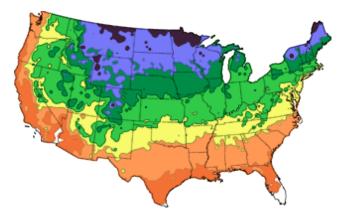
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The White Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The White Oak falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees

Pruning Guide		The White Oak grows to be 50' - 80' feet in height.
Planting Videos		Mature Spread: The White Oak has a spread of about 50' - 80' at full maturity.
Our National Tree	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]
More	**	Sun: This oak does well in full sun.
		Soil:

Soil t

Soil type acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained

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Shape:

This oak has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

An impressive tree with a stately, broad-rounded form. Suitable for larger areas. Dark green leaves in the summer, turn showy red in the fall. Slow to moderate growth rate. Prefers acidic, moist, well-drained soil and full sun. Grows 50'-80', with an equal spread. (zones 3-9).

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Oak, Willow Quercus phellos

A handsome oak with willow-like leaves. Foliage is light to bright green in summer and yellow, yellow-brown and russet in fall. Relatively fast-growing, it tolerates poorly drained soil. Prefers acid soil and full sun. Grows to 40'-60' with a 35' spread. (Zones 5-9)











Ornamental Tree 40' - 60

40' - 60' High

30' - 40' Spread

Medium Growth











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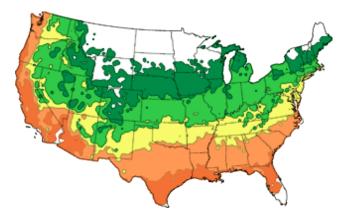
Tree Identification

Tree Forum



Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Willow Oak can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Willow Oak falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Willow Oak grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.

0	Pruning Guide
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Mature Spread. The Willow Oak has a spread of about 30' - 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]





This oak does well in full sun.



Sun:

The Willow Oak grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirement, but with some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This oak has pyramidal, rounded shape.

This tree's leaves resemble those of the Willows, from which it derives its name. They are spear-shaped, 2 to 5 inches long; a tiny bristle tips each leaf.

Flower Color:

Brown, faded flower color. Not noteworthy.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is round, 1/2 inch long, attractive to wildlife.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Willow Oak is most commonly and accurately described as "handsome." In its natural habitat it is a bottomland tree of the South and eastern coastal plains. It has been planted widely as a street tree from Washington, D.C., southward, growing rapidly under favorable conditions and living longer than many other species. Good crops of acorns are provided annually beginning when the tree is about 20 years old. A mature tree will yield up to two baskets of acorns in a season, making it a favorite food source for squirrels, deer and many kinds of birds.

Description:

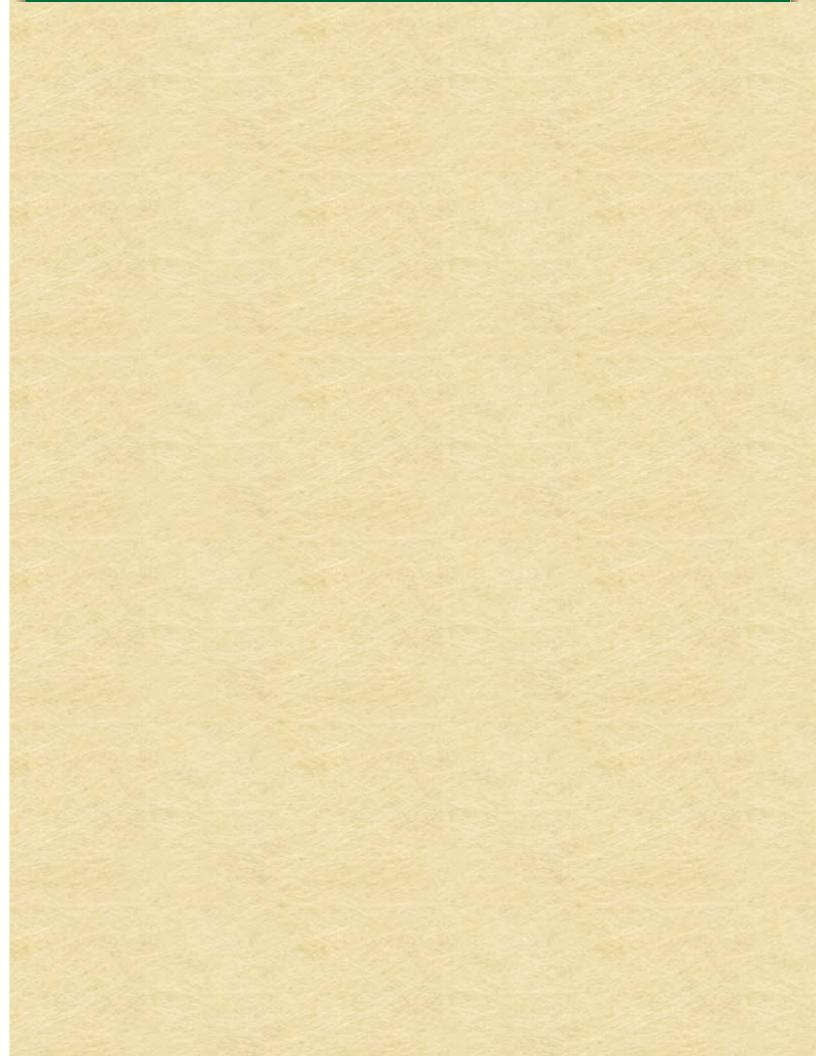
A handsome oak with willow-like leaves. Foliage is light to bright green in summer and yellow, yellow-brown and russet in fall. Relatively fast-growing, it tolerates poorly drained soil. Prefers acid soil and full sun. Grows to 40'-60' with a 35' spread. (Zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Willow oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for whitetail deer, squirrels, wild turkeys, quail and some songbirds. Wood ducks and mallards partake of the acorns when stands of willow oak trees are flooded.

History/Lore/Use:

Willow Oak trees are considered some of the most beautiful trees planted in Washington, D. C., a city known for its wonderful tree planting. The lumber has been utilized since pioneer days for interior paneling, newel posts, pulpits, pews, bar tops, wagon axles, stairs, railings, balustrades, bedsteads and flour barrels. The first scientific observation regarding Willow Oak trees was made in 1723.



never before knew the full value of trees. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company." —Thomas Jefferson

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Olive, European Olea europaea

Long-lived trees, olives are planted extensively in Arizona and California as ornamentals. When young, they often require staking and regular yearly pruning. The plant is used in western landscapes.









Zones 9 - 11

Evergreen

30' - 40' Spread

Slow Growth

Full Sun









More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 9 - 11

The European Olive can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The European Olive falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Flowering Trees, **Ornamental Trees**



Mature Height:

The European Olive grows to be 30' - 40' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The European Olive has a spread of about 30' - 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

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)	Planting Videos
,	Our National Tree
)	More



Sull.

This olive does well in full sun.

1

The European Olive grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained soils.

Moisture:

The European Olive tolerates heat, wind and dry conditions very well.

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Shape:

This olive has rounded, spreading or horizontal shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are green in the summer with little change in the fall.

Flower Color:

The blooms on this tree are white.

Bloom Time:

This tree blooms in the spring..

Fruit Description:

The fruit of this tree is green to black and 1/2" in diameter.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Once established, this tree can be a fantastic conversation piece or source of olives. Unprocessed olives are inedible, but ripe olives can be pressed for oil.

Description:

Long-lived trees, olives are planted extensively in Arizona and California as ornamentals. When young, they often require staking and regular yearly pruning. The plant is used in western landscapes.

Wildlife Value:

Insects attracted by the European Olive also become food for birds and reptiles. Wildlife seeks the shelter and protection from predators and the elements that the Olive provides, birds also use it for nesting.

History/Lore/Use:

The olive branch is the symbol for peace. This tree dates back nearly 3700 years and its oil is the mainstay of the healthy Mediterranean diet. areas such as Spain, Italy, and Greece

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Peach, Belle of Georgia Prunus persica

Large fruit with brilliant red flowering. Very firm and highly flavored. White flesh, freestone. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-8)



Zones 5 - 8



Fruit Tree



15' - 25' High



8' - 20' Spread



d Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



More Info

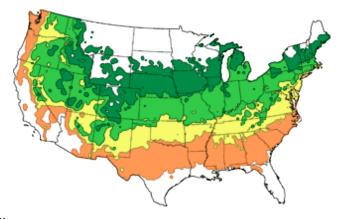


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Belle of Georgia Peach can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Belle of Georgia Peach falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Belle of Georgia Peach grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Belle of Georgia Peach has a spread of about 8' - 20' at full maturity.



The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 8' - 10' in height.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

Pruning Guide	*	This peach does well in full sun.
Planting Videos		Soil: The Belle of Georgia Peach grows in sandy, well drained soils.
o Our National Tree		Back to top
More	*	Shape: This peach has rounded shape.
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tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-8)

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Description:

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Large fruit with brilliant red flowering. Very firm and highly flavored. White flesh, freestone. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought

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—Thomas Jefferson

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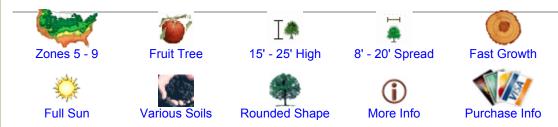
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Printable options

Peach, Elberta Prunus persica

Most popular of all peaches. This yellow freestone is juicy, ideal for eating, canning and freezing. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-9)



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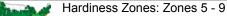


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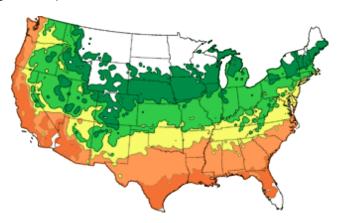
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The Elberta Peach can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Elberta Peach falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Elberta Peach grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Elberta Peach has a spread of about 8' - 20' at full maturity.

0	Pruning Guide	The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 8' - 10' in height.
0	Planting Videos	Spread Variations:
0	Our National Tree	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]
0	More	Sun: This peach does well in full sun.
		Soil: The Elberta Peach grows in sandy, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This peach has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Most popular of all peaches. This yellow freestone is juicy, ideal for eating, canning and freezing. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-9)

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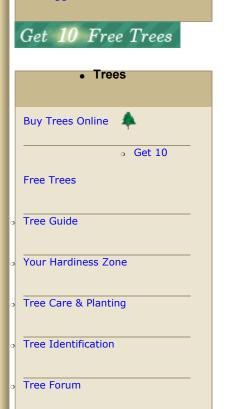
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Peach, Golden Jubilee Prunus persica

A popular yellow freestone peach known for its ability to survive cold climates. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-









15' - 25' High



8' - 20' Spread



Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape



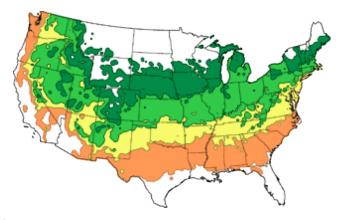
More Info





Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Golden Jubilee Peach can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Golden Jubilee Peach falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Golden Jubilee Peach grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Golden Jubilee Peach has a spread of about 8' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 8' - 10' in height.

Pruning Guide		This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This peach does well in full sun.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Golden Jubilee Peach grows in sandy, well drained soils.
יים ויוטוב		Back to top

Shape:

This peach has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A popular yellow freestone peach known for its ability to survive cold climates. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

The fruit of peach trees are attractive to birds, squirrels.

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Peach, Hale-Haven Prunus persica

Hale Haven J. H. Hale X South Haven. Most desirable yellow freestone. Noted for its high-yielding qualities. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-8)







Fruit Tree



15' - 25' High



8' - 20' Spread



Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Rounded Shape

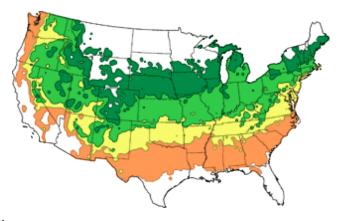


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Hale-Haven Peach can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Hale-Haven Peach falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Hale-Haven Peach grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Hale-Haven Peach has a spread of about 8' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 8' - 10' in height.

ı	Pruning Guide		This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]
	Planting Videos	*	Sun: This peach does well in full sun.
	Our National Tree		Soil: The Hale-Haven Peach grows in sandy, well drained soils.
	o Piure		Back to top
ı		480	Shane:

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(i)

Additional Information

This peach has rounded shape.

Description:

Hale Haven J. H. Hale X South Haven. Most desirable yellow freestone. Noted for its high-yielding qualities. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Self-pollinating) (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

The fruit of peach trees are attractive to birds, squirrels.

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Pear, Bartlett Pyrus communis

A European pear with large yellow fruit and smooth, juicy white flesh. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with another variety of pear) (zones 5-7)









12' - 20' High

12' - 20' Spread

Full Sun







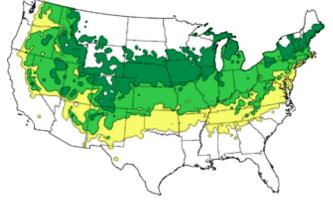




Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 7

The Bartlett Pear can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.







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Type of tree:

The Bartlett Pear falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Bartlett Pear grows to be 12' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Bartlett Pear has a spread of about 12' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 12' - 15' in height.

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Spread variations:

Standard spread grows to 20', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pear does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Bartlett pear grows best in slightly acidic, deep, heavy, moist, but well drained soil. Other soil types are tolerated, but may produce a lighter crop. Pear trees are especially sensitive to salt.

Moisture:

The Bartlett pear prefers moist, well drained soil. It does best when provided with adequate water, but will tolerate both drought and floods.

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Shape:

This pear has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

This pear's simple, glossy green leaves alternate on the twig. They grow up to 3" long, are thick with slight midrib curves folding the edges inwards. They have fine teeth on the margin.

Bloom Time:

Early to mid-season.

Fruit Description:

Large, golden yellow skin, brownish red blush, classic shape with smooth, white flesh. Harvest fro mid-August to mid-September.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

America's favorite pear. A vigorous, long lived, tree bearing large, flavorful, yellow fruit. Good for eating fresh, canning or preserves

Description:

A European pear with large yellow fruit and smooth, juicy white flesh. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6-8 hours sunlight daily, and need water. They are not drought tolerant. (Pollinate with another variety of pear) (zones 5-7)

Wildlife Value:

The fruit of peach trees are attractive to birds, squirrels.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Pear, Chanticleer Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'

'Chanticleer' pear like all Callery pear trees is shallow-rooted and will tolerate a wide range of soils including periodically dry, moist but not continually wet, clay, and alkaline. Narrower than the 'Bradford' pear and more tailored in appearance, it is a good tree where spread is limited. Multiple leaders are common, but maintains a tight branching structure and requires little pruning. It has good resistance to pollution and fireblight. It produces profuse white spring flowers followed by small, round, hard, bitter fruits. The shiny dark green summer leaves turn orange or gold red to red purple in the fall.



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Zones 5 - 8 Flowering Tree

25' - 35' High

16' - 25' Spread

Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



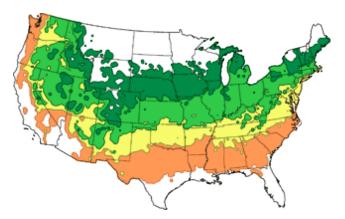
Oval Shape





Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Chanticleer Pear can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Chanticleer Pear falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees

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Mature Height.

The Chanticleer Pear grows to be 25' - 35' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Chanticleer Pear has a spread of about 16' - 25' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pear does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Chanticleer Pear grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

This tree prefers moist, well drained soil, but has some drought resistance..

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Shape:

This pear has oval, pyramidal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of this tree are simple, alternate, ovate, lustrous dark green in summer, orange or gold red to red purple in the fall.

Flower Color:

White, 1" flowers in clusters.

Bloom Time:

The Chanticleer Pear blooms in April and May..

Fruit Description:

The fruit of the Chanticleer Pear is round, pea-sized to 1/2", hard, brownish to russet, persistent into winter.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Chanticleer Pear is a very good street tree because of nearly no litter. It's adaptable to many soils and tolerates pollution and salt fairly well. It has a uniform habit and has good resistance to diseases and storm damage.

Description:

'Chanticleer' pear like all Callery pear trees is shallow-rooted and will tolerate a wide range of soils including periodically dry, moist but not continually wet, clay, and alkaline. Narrower than the 'Bradford' pear and more tailored in appearance, it is a good tree where spread is limited. Multiple leaders are common, but maintains a tight branching structure and requires little pruning. It has good resistance to pollution and fireblight. It produces profuse white spring flowers followed by small, round, hard, bitter fruits. The shiny dark green summer leaves turn orange or gold red to red purple in the fall.

Wildlife Value:

The flowers feed bees and other insects, and the fruits persist on the tree into winter to feed birds and other wildlife. The dense branch structure is favored by many kinds of birds for roosting in cold weather.

History/Lore/Use:

Chanticleer pear is also called 'Select', Cleveland Select', 'Stone Hill'. This thornless cultivar of the Callery pear was introduced in 1965. The species is native to China and Kores. Pear wood is hard and dense and is used in high-quality furniture.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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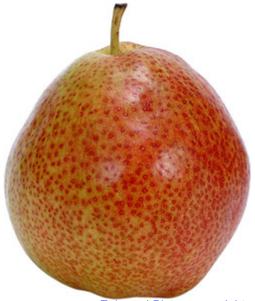
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Pear, Kieffer Pyrus communis

An oriental pear with large yellow fruit. The white flesh is crisp, juicy, with a coarse texture. It produces fruit in late September. Very hardy and tolerates hot climates. (Self-fertile, plant two trees to ensure pollination) (Zones 4 - 9).



9 Fruit



12' - 20' High





Truit Tree



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Full Sun

Various Soils

Oval Shape

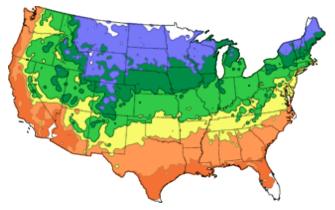
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Kieffer Pear can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Kieffer Pear falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees

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Mature Height.

The Kieffer Pear grows to be 12' - 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Kieffer Pear has a spread of about 12' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 12' - 15' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard spread grows to 20', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Cun

This pear does well in full sun.





The Kieffer pear grows best in slightly acidic, deep, heavy, moist, but well drained soil. Other soil types are tolerated, but may produce a lighter crop. Pear trees are especially sensitive to salt.

Moisture:

The Kieffer pear prefers moist, well drained soil. It does best when provided with adequate water, but will tolerate both drought and floods.

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Shape:

This pear has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves

These simple, glossy green leaves alternate on the twig. They have fine teeth on the margin.

Bloom Time:

early to mid-season..

Fruit Description:

The Kieffer has large, long, golden yellow skin with crimson blush. The flesh is a crisp white and is coarse in texture, Harvest late, from mid-September to mid-October

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A long lived tree bearing large yellow fruit. It is hardy in the north and south. Good for canning, baking, preserves and honey.

Description

An oriental pear with large yellow fruit. The white flesh is crisp, juicy, with a coarse texture. It produces fruit in late September. Very hardy and tolerates hot climates. (Self-fertile, plant two trees to ensure pollination) (Zones 4 - 9).

Wildlife Value:

Pear and apple orchards in the United Kingdom are considered valuable habitats for wildlife.

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Pear, Orient Pyrus communis

An Oriental pear with yellow fruit. It has juicy, melting, creamy flesh and a mild flavor. Used for canning or eaten fresh. (Pollinate with another variety of pear, Kiefer) (Zones 5 - 8).









Zones 5 - 8

Fruit Tree

12' - 20' High

12' - 20' Spread

Fast Growth









Full Sun

Oval Shape

More Info

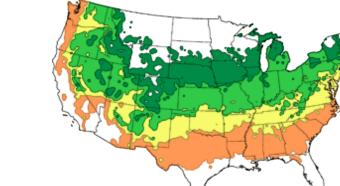
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Orient Pear can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.







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Type of tree:

The Orient Pear falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Orient Pear grows to be 12' - 20' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Orient Pear has a spread of about 12' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 12' - 15' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard spread grows to 20', semi-dwarf grows to 12'-15', and dwarf grows to a 10' spread.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pear does well in full sun.





The Orient pear grows best in slightly acidic, deep, heavy, moist, but well drained soil. Other soil types are tolerated, but may produce a lighter crop. Pear trees are especially sensitive to salt.

Moisture:

The Orient pear prefers moist, well drained soil. It does best when provided with adequate water, but will tolerate both drought and floods.

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Shape:

This pear has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

These simple, glossy green leaves alternate on the twig. They have fine teeth on the margin.

Bloom Time:

mid-late season.

Fruit Description:

The Orient Pear has a large, smooth, shiny round, yellow fruit with a red cheek and thick skin over creamy white flesh. Harvest fro mid-August to mid-September.

Back to top



Additional Information

Attributes:

This round beautiful, large, shiny, yellow fruit has a mild flavor and good texture. Although it is mainly used for canning or baking, it may be eaten fresh.

Description:

An Oriental pear with yellow fruit. It has juicy, melting, creamy flesh and a mild flavor. Used for canning or eaten fresh. (Pollinate with another variety of pear, Kiefer) (Zones 5 - 8).

Wildlife Value:

Pear and apple orchards in the United Kingdom are considered valuable habitats for wildlife.

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Pecan Carya illinoinensis

The symmetrical pecan makes a fine ornamental and nut tree. Needs moist, well-drained loamy soil. Grows 70' to 100', 55' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 5-9)









Zones 5 -







Oval Shape

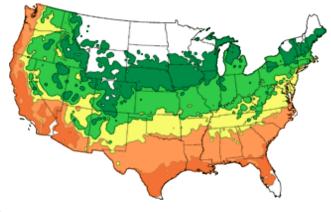
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Full Sun

Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Pecan can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Pecan falls into the following type(s): Nut Trees



Mature Height:

The Pecan grows to be 70' - 100' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Pecan has a spread of about 40' - 75' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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ouii.

This Pecan does well in full sun.

1

The Pecan grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

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Shape:

This Pecan has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves:

Pinnately compound, alternate, variable, 12"-20" long, odd number of leaflets usually 9-17, 4"-8" long, slightly toothed margins, lustrous, dark green surface

Flower Color:

female is yellow or greenish yellow and male is green or yellow

Bloom Time:

early to late depending upon the variety.

Fruit Description:

Thin, 4-angled husks in clusters of 3-6 turn from yellow green to brown as they ripen. They enclose a 1 1/2"-2" long, hard, oblong, light brown to reddish brown shell with a pointed tip and rounded base. The kernel is sweet. Harvest anytime after the husks opens, but is is easier to wait until the husks are wide open and the nuts are partially dry.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A tree for all uses, the pecan tree is the nation's most important commercial nut producer. The nuts are sweet and nutritious. It is also a shade tree, and the hard and beautiful wood is prized for furniture, flooring, and many other uses. It is the largest of the hickories and offers a longevity of 300 years or more.

Description:

The symmetrical pecan makes a fine ornamental and nut tree. Needs moist, well-drained loamy soil. Grows 70' to 100', 55' spread. (Plant two trees for pollination) (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

the nuts are favored by squirrels, deer, raccoons, foxes, wild turkeys, wood ducks, crows, blue jays, and several other bird species.

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Pine, Austrian Pinus nigra

Very hardy, withstanding city or seaside conditions, heat and drought, and clay and alkaline soils. Good for windbreaks. Grows to 60', with 20'-40' spread. (zones 4-7)



Evergreen **Zones 4 - 7**



60' High



20' - 40' Spread





Full Sun



Oval Shape

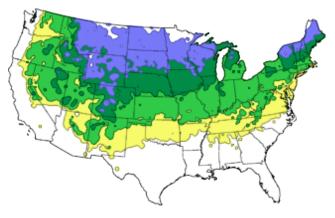


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Austrian Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Austrian Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Austrian Pine grows to be 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Austrian Pine has a spread of about 20' - 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pine does well in full sun.

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The Austrian Pine grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirements with some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This pine has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves

This tree has spiral; simple; two needles 3 to 6 inches long; dark green.

Flower Color:

Yellow, nondescript.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval; 1 to 3 inches long; dry; brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Austrian Pine is extremely tolerant of adverse soil conditions and air pollution. This stately tree can be seen in parks, along streets, in residential landscapes, and as farm windbreaks throughout much of the United States. Landscapers use the dark beauty of these trees for backdrops, but it is also an excellent specimen tree because of its leaf pattern.

Description:

Very hardy, withstanding city or seaside conditions, heat and drought, and clay and alkaline soils. Good for windbreaks. Grows to 60', with 20'-40' spread. (zones 4-7)

Wildlife Value:

Birds and squirrels enjoy Austrian pine seeds as they do other pine seeds. The large evergreens also provide shelter and nesting sites, particularly for birds such as owls.

History/Lore/Use:

The Austrian Pine is a native of Austria, northern Italy and Yugoslavia. It was introduced to the United States in 1759. Its forebears were likely worshipped by the Romans over 2000 years ago. Over 217 million were planted during the nation's great dust bowl shelterbelt project. It has thrived for over 200 years in some of the worst soil and climate conditions America has to offer.

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Pine, Canary Island Pinus canariensis

Commonly planted in California and other warm western parts of the US. Needles are in threes. Tolerates only slight alkalinity.



Zones 9 - 11

Evergreen







70' - 80' High

20' Spread

Fast Growth

Full Sun





Oval Shape



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Hardiness Zones: Zones 9 - 11

The Canary Island Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Canary Island Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

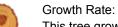
The Canary Island Pine grows to be 70' - 80' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Canary Island Pine has a spread of about 20' at full maturity.



This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

ety.

This pine does well in full sun.



Soil:

Sun:

The Canary Island Pine grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture

The Canary Island Pine does not tolerate drought conditions and may need irrigation with acidic or neutral water.

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Shape:

This pine has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves

This trees needles are dark green and 7-10 inches long.

Flower Color:

The blooms are yellow.

Bloom Time:

This tree flowers in early spring..

Fruit Description:

This trees produces 6" oval to oblong brown cones.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Canary Island Pine makes a wonderful street tree, lets light through, and has deep enough roots to be used in lawns.

Description:

Commonly planted in California and other warm western parts of the US. Needles are in threes. Tolerates only slight alkalinity.

Wildlife Value:

The Canary Island Pine is used by woodpeckers, bats, and invertebrates as a source of food because of the large numbers of insects that use this tree throughout their various life-stages.

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Pine, Eldarica Pinus eldarica

Shapely tree with wide spacing between branches. Stiff long dark green needles at maturity. Grows in most hot, dry climates as well as tolerating colder climates.



Full Sun

Zones 6 - 10



30' - 60' High



Medium Growth



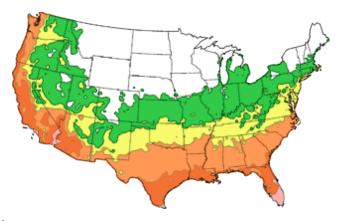
Pyramidal Shape





Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 10

The Eldarica Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Eldarica Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Eldarica Pine grows to be 30' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Eldarica Pine has a spread of about 25' - 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun.

This pine does well in full sun.

Soil:

The Eldarica Pine grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Eldarica Pine tolerates heat, wind and dry conditions very well.

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Shape:

This pine has pyramidal, upright or erect shape.

Leaves:

The Eldarica Pine has dark-green needles.

Flower Color:

The Eldarica Pine has indistinguishable blooms.

Bloom Time:

This tree blooms in the spring..

Fruit Description:

This trees produces 3" oval to oblong reddish-brown cones.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This is a great desert pine that tolerates heat, wind and drought conditions. It has strong branches and soft needles and is open and airy as compared with similar trees. This tree gives off a mild and fresh fragrance and is a great choice for people who want to grow Christmas trees on marginal soils in tough climates. Eldarica Pines also make good windbreaks in tough areas.

Description:

Shapely tree with wide spacing between branches. Stiff long dark green needles at maturity. Grows in most hot, dry climates as well as tolerating colder climates.

Wildlife Value:

An Eldarica Pine windbreak makes valuable cover, nesting and breeding areas for upland game and songbirds. In winter, seeds and fruits of trees and shrubs provide food for non-migratory species.

History/Lore/Use:

The Eldarica Pine is also called the Afghan, Mondel, Elder or Calabrian pine.

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Pine, Loblolly Pinus taeda

One of the fastest growing southern pines, this tree is used as a quickscreen in many landscapes. This North American native has dark green needles and narrow, red-brown, often-paired cones that are three to six inches long. Grows in a wide variety of soils and is drought tolerant. 60'-100' height with 25-35' spread. (Zones 6-9)

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Full Sun

Zones 6 - 9



Evergreen

Various Soils



60' - 90' High



25' - 35' Spread





Oval Shape

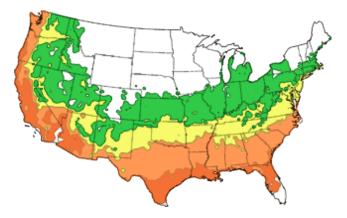


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Loblolly Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Loblolly Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Loblolly Pine grows to be 60' - 90' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Loblolly Pine has a spread of about 25' - 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pine does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Loblolly Pine grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture required; some flooding with moderate drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This pine has oval shape.

Leaves

The leaves of this tree spiral; three needles, 6 to 9 inches long.

Flower Color:

Yellow; nondescript.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval; 3 to 6 inches long; dry; brown; attracts mammals.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Loblolly Pine tree is one of the fastest growing evergreen trees with a long life that makes an excellent wind screen. It loses its lower branches with age so it can also be used as a shade tree. The Loblolly Pine tree is very easy to transplant and adapts well to moist soil conditions such as those found near rivers and streams.

Description:

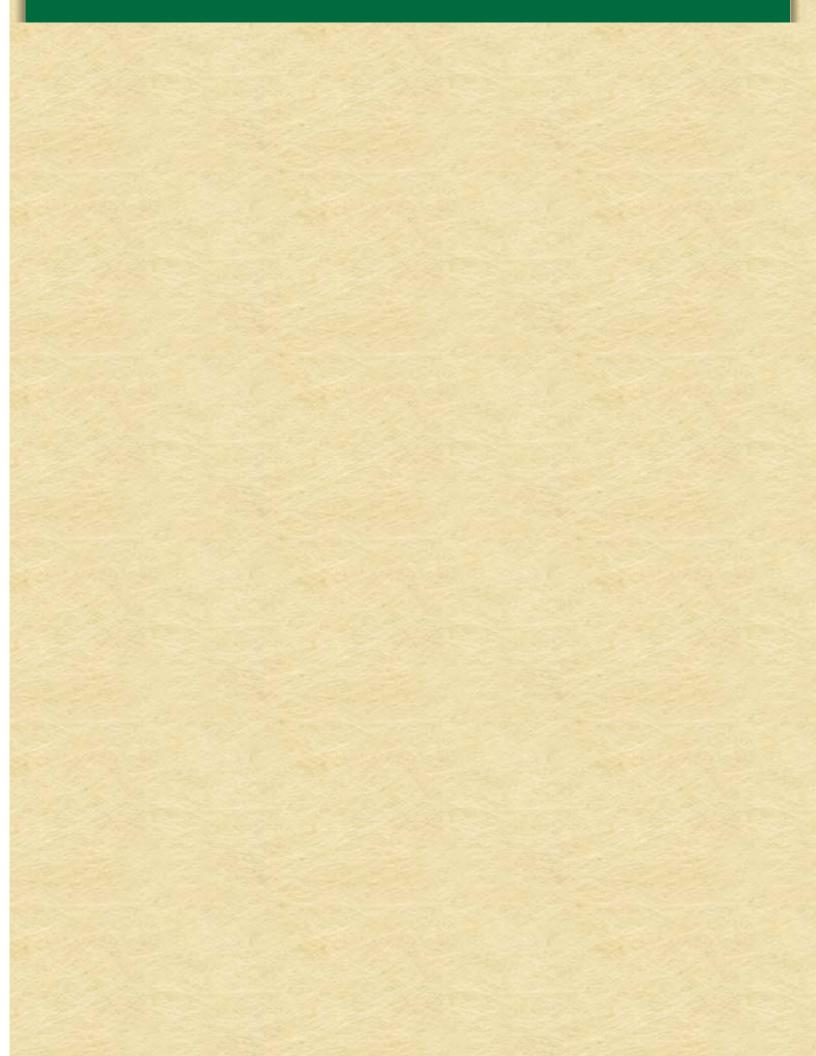
One of the fastest growing southern pines, this tree is used as a quick-screen in many landscapes. This North American native has dark green needles and narrow, red-brown, often-paired cones that are three to six inches long. Grows in a wide variety of soils and is drought tolerant. 60'-100' height with 25-35' spread. (Zones 6-9)

Wildlife Value:

Loblolly pines provide shelter and food for many southeastern animals, including birds such as Carolina chickadees, brown-headed nuthatches, rufous-sided towhees, northern bobwhites and wild turkeys. The seeds are also consumed by chipmunks, squirrels and other small rodents.

History/Lore/Use:

The Loblolly is native to the east coast of North America from New Jersey to Florida and Texas. As such, it has a long history with the pioneers and is known by several other names, among them Rosemary, Old Field, Bull, Indian and Longstraw. In the South, the name Loblolly means a depression, and as the tree was originally observed growing in river bottoms, that is where it acquired its principal name. It has a tendency to take over abandoned areas, thus the name Old-Field; it is extremely aromatic, which is where "Rosemary" came from; and it is blessed with extremely large trunks, suggesting the name "Bull." It was once an important lumber tree due to its abundance.



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Pine, Longleaf Pinus Palustris

The Longleaf Pine trunk has scaly, coarse, light, orange-brown bark with upright branches forming an oval, open crown. The flexible, dark green needles are up to 18" long, and the large, spiny cones are up to 10" long and may persist on the tree for two years. For the first five to seven years, the pine stays in a tufted, grass-like stage after germination, growing slowly while the root system develops. Following the grass stage, it grows at a medium to fast rate. The inch long clusters of new growth are silver white during the winter. The roots are sensitive to disturbance during construction.











Zones 7 - 10

Evergreen

60' - 80' High

30' - 40' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils **Oval Shape**





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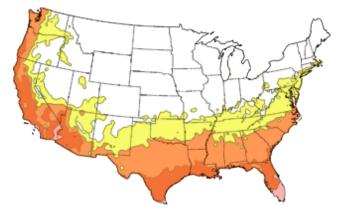
Tree Identification

Tree Forum



Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 10

The Longleaf Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Longleaf Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Longleaf Pine grows to be 60' - 80' feet in height.

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The Longleaf Pine has a spread of about 30' - 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pine does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Longleaf Pine grows in alkaline, loamy, rich, wide range, clay soils.

Drought tolerant once established.

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Shape:

This pine has oval shape.

Leaves:

Flexible, dark green needles are in fascicles of 3, occasionally 2. 6" - 18" long.

Flower Color:

Dark reddish-purple, inconspicuous.

Bloom Time:

Spring..

Fruit Description:

Ovoid-oblong, brown cones, 6" - 10" long, up to 5" wide at base.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Longleaf Pine is a beautiful and unique tree native to the southern United States. The showy bark, open branching habit, distinctive silvery white buds during winter, large, decorative cones, and low maintenance make it well suited for use in the home landscape as a specimen tree and street tree where space permits. It is a valuable timber tree and is often used in reclamation.

Description:

The Longleaf Pine trunk has scaly, coarse, light, orange-brown bark with upright branches forming an oval, open crown. The flexible, dark green needles are up to 18" long, and the large, spiny cones are up to 10" long and may persist on the tree for two years. For the first five to seven years, the pine stays in a tufted, grass-like stage after germination, growing slowly while the root system develops. Following the grass stage, it grows at a medium to fast rate. The inch long clusters of new growth are silver white during the winter. The roots are sensitive to disturbance during construction.

Wildlife Value:

This tree provides food and cover for wildlife, including the now endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. Squirrels, quails, brown-headed nuthatches, and turkeys eat the seeds.

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Pine, Mugo Pinus mugo

Generally planted as an ornamental, this evergreen has an interesting pyramidal or broad-spreading form. It has dark green needles. Grows to 20'. (zones 3-7)



Evergreen







Zones 3 - 7

Full Sun





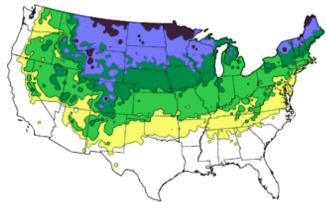
Pyramidal Shape

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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Mugo Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Mugo Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Mugo Pine grows to be 20' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Mugo Pine has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]



This pine does well in full sun, partial shade.

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The Mugo Pine grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirements; drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This pine has pyramidal, rounded shape.

Leaves:

This tree has stout, dark green needles 1 to 2 inches long. They are borne in bundles of two and grow densely on the branch, often remaining green for up to 6 years before turning brown and dropping.

Flower Color:

Yellow; nondescript.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

Oval; 1 to 2 inches long; dry; brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This species has many varieties, reflecting the great variability of its growth habits. Its abilities to grow so easily in so many places coupled with its relatively smaller size has made this tree a favorite landscape plant throughout suburban America.

Description:

Generally planted as an ornamental, this evergreen has an interesting pyramidal or broad-spreading form. It has dark green needles. Grows to 20'. (zones 3-7)

Wildlife Value:

The Mugo Pine provides cover for mammals and birds.

History/Lore/Use:

The name of this tree is confusing, with many sources using the spelling "Mugho." But the eminent horticulturist Liberty Hyde Bailey wrote in 1933 that the original, scientific naming of the species in 1764 was Mugo, with Mugho being one of its several natural varieties. The Mugo Pine tree is native in the high mountains of central Europe. There it grows low to the ground in mounds like a creature huddling against the cold winds. This growth form is easily retained through pruning or shearing.

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Pine, Ponderosa Pinus ponderosa

North American native pine. Light-green to gray-green needles. Moderate to rapid growth. Plant in moist, welldrained soil, full sun. Grows 60'-100', 25'-30' spread. (zones 3-7)

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Zones 3 - 7



Evergreen



60' - 100' High



25' - 30' Spread



Medium Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



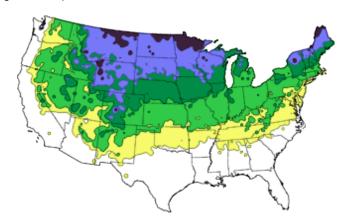
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Ponderosa Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



Pruning Guide	å	The Ponderosa Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens
Planting Videos		Mature Height: The Ponderosa Pine grows to be 60' - 100' feet in height.
Our National Tree	A	Mature Spread: The Ponderosa Pine has a spread of about 25' - 30' at full maturity.
More	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
	*	Sun: This pine does well in full sun.
		Soil: Plant in moist, well-drained soil, full sun.
		Moisture: Moist
		Back to top
		Shape: This pine has upright shape.
		Back to top
	(i)	Additional Information
		Description: North American native pine. Light-green to gray-green needles.Moderate to rapid growth. Plant in moist, well-drained soil, full sun. Grows 60'-100', 25'-30' spread. (zones 3-7)
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Pine, Scotch Pinus sylvestris

A beautiful evergreen which is hardy and adaptable to nearly all climates. Can be used as either a windbreak or a single specimen. Grows to 60', 40' spread. (zones 3-7)



Zones 3 - 7







60' High

40' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth







Evergreen







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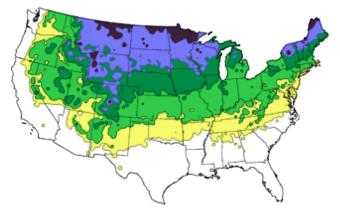
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Scotch Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Scotch Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Scotch Pine grows to be 60' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Scotch Pine has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pine does well in full sun.



Soil.

The Scotch Pine grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirement, with moderate drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This pine has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves

This tree has spiral; two needles; 2 to 4 inches long.

Flower Color:

Yellow, nondescript.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval; 1 to 3 inches long; dry; brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Scotch Pine trees are widely used for Christmas trees because of their excellent form and their ability to hold their needles for a long period of time. There are many color variations within the species and some trees are sprayed with green color to make them more attractive as some naturally have brown needles during the winter months. It is also a good tree for reclamation sites because of its re-seeding capabilities.

Description:

A beautiful evergreen which is hardy and adaptable to nearly all climates. Can be used as either a windbreak or a single specimen. Grows to 60', 40' spread. (zones 3-7)

Wildlife Value:

Owls prefer roosting and nesting in large conifers such as Scotch pine, and many mammals and birds consume pine seeds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Scotch Pine was widely planted on old farm fields at the turn of the century. Early farmers were familiar with this species from its growth throughout Europe and knew it could tolerate poor, dry soil. Eventually they found that the trees did not mature into the fine timber stands they envisioned, but often stagnated or had twisted trunks. It was the beginning of the realization that seed sources vary widely and must be matched to the planting site. Today, seed sources are selected with care and varieties of Scotch Pine are favored to provide the species' best qualities, especially when planting for the Christmas tree market.

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Pine, Singleleaf Pinyon Pinus monophylla

The Stone Pine should be grown in full sun on well-drained soil, tolerating dry, poor, alkaline soils but not wet soils. It is probably best not to irrigate this tree much after it is established in the landscape. Eaten either raw or toasted, Pinyon Pine nuts have a wonderful flavor.











Zones 6 - 8



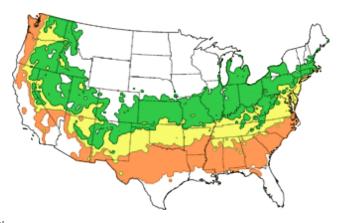
Full Sun

Pyramidal Shape

More Info

Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 8

The Singleleaf Pinyon Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Singleleaf Pinyon Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Singleleaf Pinyon Pine grows to be 25' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Singleleaf Pinyon Pine has a spread of about 20' - 40' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

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This pine does well in full sun.

Soil:

The Singleleaf Pinyon Pine grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Stone Pine is drought tolerant but grows best in well-drained, moist soils.

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Shape:

This pine has pyramidal, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The Stone Pine has blue green needles throughout the year.

Flower Color:

The blooms of the Stone Pine are red and yellow.

Bloom Time:

The Stone Pine blooms in the spring..

Fruit Description:

The fruit of the Stone Pine is small and brown and can be eaten either raw or toasted. Pine nuts have a wonderful flavor.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This disease-resistant tree is a fine choice for home or woodlot within its zone. Tolerates drought and many soil types and provides edible nuts.

Description:

The Stone Pine should be grown in full sun on well-drained soil, tolerating dry, poor, alkaline soils but not wet soils. It is probably best not to irrigate this tree much after it is established in the landscape. Eaten either raw or toasted, Pinyon Pine nuts have a wonderful flavor.

Wildlife Value:

Squirrels, woodrats and many birds enjoy pinyon nuts. Pinyon jays, in particular, fly in large flocks from tree to tree, feasting upon whatever pinyon nuts they find.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Pine, Slash Pinus elliottii

Slash Pine grows well on a variety of acidic soils in full sun or partial shade. It does poorly in basic soil (high pH) and so is not recommended for soils with high pH, or where irrigation water has a high pH. Once established, it is more tolerant of wet sites than most other Pines and is moderately salt-tolerant. It is not highly drought-tolerant but more so than most other Pines. The horizontal branches break easily in ice storms. Since shaded lower branches die and drop as the tree grows taller be careful not to plant them too close to high traffic areas where branches could fall on people or vehicles, unless there is a regular maintenance plan to remove them.



Evergreen







75' - 100' High





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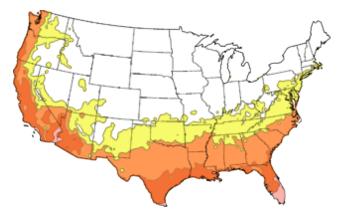






Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 11

The Slash Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Slash Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Slash Pine grows to be 75' - 100' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Slash Pine has a spread of about 30' - 50' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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This pine does well in full sun, partial shade.



The Slash Pine grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Slash Pine prefers well-drained soil but can grow on wetter sites.

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Shape:

This pine has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The Slash Pine has long, dark-green needles throughout the year.

Flower Color:

The blooms are yellow.

Bloom Time:

This tree flowers in early spring..

Fruit Description:

The Slash Pine produces an elongated cone from 2-6" in length.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Slash Pine is a large tree suitable as a specimen tree or for use in parks or in open areas.

Slash Pine grows well on a variety of acidic soils in full sun or partial shade. It does poorly in basic soil (high pH) and so is not recommended for soils with high pH, or where irrigation water has a high pH. Once established, it is more tolerant of wet sites than most other Pines and is moderately salt-tolerant. It is not highly drought-tolerant but more so than most other Pines. The horizontal branches break easily in ice storms. Since shaded lower branches die and drop as the tree grows taller be careful not to plant them too close to high traffic areas where branches could fall on people or vehicles, unless there is a regular maintenance plan to remove them.

Wildlife Value:

Slash pine seeds are important food for wild turkeys, and slash pine woodlands provide habitat for both wild turkeys and whitetail deer. Gray and fox squirrels will cut open cones to get at the pine seeds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Slash Pine is an important timber tree which produces heavy, strong wood for many types of construction.

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Pine, White Pinus strobus

A hardy, valuable tree. Clustered soft blue-green needles. Ideal screen or windbreak. Likes moist, well-drained soils. Grows to 80', 40' spread. (zones 3-8)



Zones 3 - 8



Evergreen



80' High



40' Spread



Fast Growth



Full Sun





Oval Shape





Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The White Pine can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.









Type of tree:

The White Pine falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The White Pine grows to be 80' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The White Pine has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This pine does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The White Pine grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained soils.

Moisture:

Requires moist soil conditions.

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Shape:

This pine has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are spiral shaped; five needles; 3 to 5 inches long.

Flower Color:

Pink; yellow; nondescript.

Bloom Time: April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated; 6 to 8 inches long; dry; brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The ease of transplanting and rapid growth of the White Pine tree make it an ideal candidate for landscape and windscreen applications. Wildlife that eat the seeds range form chickadees and game birds to rabbits and black bears. White Pines are widely used as Christmas trees and are still very important as a lumber source.

Description:

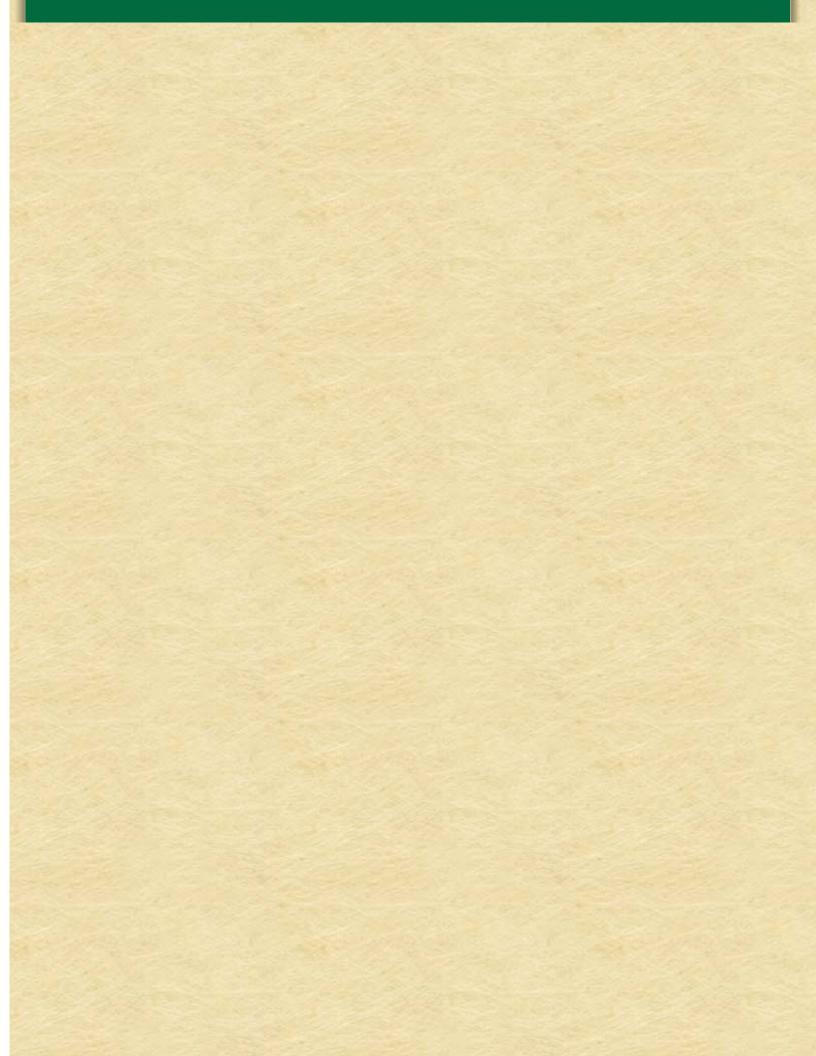
A hardy, valuable tree. Clustered soft blue-green needles. Ideal screen or windbreak. Likes moist, well-drained soils. Grows to 80', 40' spread. (zones 3-8)

Wildlife Value:

White pine seeds are favored by black bears, rabbits, red squirrels, and many birds, especially red crossbills. While potentially damaging to the trees, the bark is eaten by mammals such as beavers, snowshoe hares, porcupines, rabbits and mice. White pines provide nesting sites as well for many birds, including woodpeckers, common grackles, mourning doves, chickadees and nuthatches.

History/Lore/Use:

The Eastern White Pine tree has been referred to as "the monarch of the forest." Some that greeted the first settlers reached a height of 250 feet with diameters of 6 feet. They were a bonanza for England in colonial times, as they met a vital military and commercial need for sailing ship masts. Since the colonists were rapidly using up the existing supply of trees close to the ocean that were large enough for masts, the Royal Navy appealed to Parliament. As a result, in 1691 Great Britain imposed the first of the so-called "broad arrow" acts, so named because of the axe mark placed on the reserved trees by the king's men, that reserved these trees for the English government. Growing resentment to the crown's appropriation of the choicest White Pines helped precipitate the Revolutionary War, and the first flag of the revolutionary forces even had a White Pine as its emblem.



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Pistache, Chinese Pistacia chinensis

Chinese Pistache grows quickly in full sun to partial shade on moderately fertile, well-drained soils and will withstand heat and drought extremely well. The crown is quite round and symmetrical on older specimens when grown in full sun but becomes misshapen in too much shade - best for full sun areas. Grows in clay, loam, or sand in a wide range of soil pH.











Ornamental Tree

25' - 35' High

25' - 35' Spread

Medium Growth

Full Sun





Oval Shape

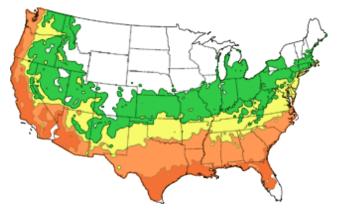


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Chinese Pistache can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Chinese Pistache falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade **Trees**



Mature Height:

The Chinese Pistache grows to be 25' - 35' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Chinese Pistache has a spread of about 25' - 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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This pistache does well in full sun.

The Chinese Pistache grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Soil:

The Chinese Pistache grows well in drought conditions and withstands heat quite

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Shape:

This pistache has oval, rounded, spreading or horizontal, vase shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of the Chinese Pistache are lustrous and dark green in summer and a beautiful orange to red in the fall.

Flower Color:

The Chinese Pistache has green blooms that are not showy.

Bloom Time:

The Chinese Pistache blooms in April and May..

Fruit Description:

The female Chinese Pistache produces a small, round (1/4" diameter) orange to red nut.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This is a tough tree with very good fall coloring that survives urban conditions fairly well and does well in all but the most northern zones.

Description:

Chinese Pistache grows quickly in full sun to partial shade on moderately fertile, well-drained soils and will withstand heat and drought extremely well. The crown is quite round and symmetrical on older specimens when grown in full sun but becomes misshapen in too much shade - best for full sun areas. Grows in clay, loam, or sand in a wide range of soil pH.

Wildlife Value:

Used by Xeriscape (dry landscaping) gardeners as a critical addition for wildlife. The seeds provide food for small rodents and birds while the flowers provide food for insects.

History/Lore/Use:

This tree is popular in California and it is also used as the understock for commercial pistachio growers. It has been described as the "Ugly Duckling" because it turns from an unattractive and misshapen young tree into a magnificent specimen tree.

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Planetree, London Platanus x acerifolia

Red-brown scales flake to show cream-colored inner bark. Large distinctive leaves with lighter undersides. Fast growing, resistant to anthracnose. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and full sun to light shade. Grows to 75' to 100', 80' spread. (zones 5-9)



Zones 5 - 9







Medium Growth



Full Sun





Pyramidal Shape



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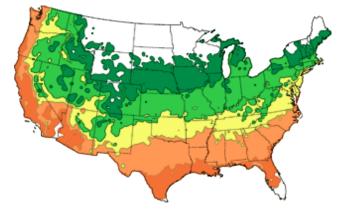




Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The London Planetree can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.







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Type of tree:

The London Planetree falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The London Planetree grows to be 75' - 100' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The London Planetree has a spread of about 80' at full maturity.

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Growth Rate.

Sun:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This planetree does well in full sun, partial shade.

This planetiee does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil: The

The London Planetree grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Moist well-drained soil is best for this tree.

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Shape:

This planetree has pyramidal, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves resemble some Maples, but are alternate on the stem whereas Maples are opposite. They are large, about 6 to 7 inches long and up to 10 inches wide. Sparingly toothed along the edges.

Flower Color:

The flower is deep red and is not noteworthy in appearance.

Bloom Time:

Flowers bloom in April..

Fruit Description:

Round balls about 1 inch in diameter and made up of tightly compacted seeds. Usually 2 per stalk, but sometimes 3 or single. Multiple seed balls distinguish the London Planetree from the American Sycamore, which is characterized by only one seed ball.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The London Planetree is a widely planted street tree, and for good reason. Its attributes were discovered in London where the new hybrid first appeared around 1645. It was found to thrive in the sooty air and provide wonderful shade. Its ability to withstand air pollution, drought and other adversities assures its popularity as an urban tree. Its strong limbs also help make it a good choice where site conditions allow for its large size.

Description:

Red-brown scales flake to show cream-colored inner bark. Large distinctive leaves with lighter undersides. Fast growing, resistant to anthracnose. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and full sun to light shade. Grows to 75' to 100', 80' spread. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The pendant seed balls are used by purple finches, goldfinches and squirrels.

History/Lore/Use:

The scientific name for this tree comes from the Greek platys, which means "ample" or "broad," and can be applied to either its individual leaves or its spreading crown. Acerifolia clearly refers to the leaves which are maple-like in appearance. The London Planetree is believed to have resulted in a cross between the Oriental Planetree from Asia - southeastern Europe and our American Sycamore.

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Plum, Burbank Prunus salicina

The Burbank plum is a Japanese plum cultivar. The branches fork frequently, spread low and wide giving a flat topped appearance, and often droop. The foliage is bright green. The white flowers have five oval petals in umbrel-like clusters of 2-3 on short spurs, and solitary or 2-3 in axils of one year old wood. They bloom early making them susceptible to late frost. Fruiting begins in 2-4 years. The skin of the plums is red-purple with a yellow blush, and the amber flesh is firm, juicy, and sweet. The fruit ripens in July to August. It is best when picked before fully ripe. Burbank plum prefers non-alkaline, sandy loam soils with good drainage. The site should be sunny and free of early frost. Rainfall and high humidity during the growing season can reduce production by accentuating diseases and cause fruit cracking. Plums require minimal pruning which should be done after flowering when the tree is still leafless. In the formative years, pruning can be to remove interior branches, water sprouts, growing scaffold branches, and dead, damaged, or diseased wood. In maturity, vigorous upright shoots are removed as fruiting increasingly occurs on spurs on older wood. Japanese plums do best when trained to an open center and need thinning for proper fruit development. Plant with another variety of Japanese plum for pollination. (zones 5-9)

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10' - 35' High



10' - 20' Spread









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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Burbank Plum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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Type of tree:

The Burbank Plum falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Burbank Plum grows to be 10' - 35' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Burbank Plum has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 35', and dwarf grows to 8' - 10' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard to 20' dwarf to 10'



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This plum does well in full sun.



Soil:

This tree grows in a wide variety of soil types and has some tolerance for heavy and waterlogged soils. It prefers a well drained, loamy, mildly acidic to mildly alkaline soil.

Moisture:

This tree requires moisture, but does well where rainfall and low humidity are minimal during the growing season.

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Shape:

This plum has upright, spreading, flat top shape.

Leaves:

Simple, alternate, ovate or elliptic with acute or obtuse tips, finely toothed at the margins, often folded upward along the midrib. Bright green on top, light colored beneath and sometimes with fine hairs.

Flower Color:

White

Bloom Time:

Early .

Fruit Description:

Red and golden yellow skin. Firm, sweet, aromatic, juicy and uniquely flavored.

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Additional Information

Allibules.

A hardy plum tree that bears early and sets heavy crops for the home orchard or commercial production. It adapts to a wide variety of growing conditions. Profuse delicate white flowers bloom early in the spring. The large bright reddish purple fruit has sweet, juicy, amber colored flesh with an excellent flavor. The Burbank plum is particularly good for eating fresh, canning, or making into jam and jelly.

Description:

The Burbank plum is a Japanese plum cultivar. The branches fork frequently, spread low and wide giving a flat topped appearance, and often droop. The foliage is bright green. The white flowers have five oval petals in umbrel-like clusters of 2-3 on short spurs, and solitary or 2-3 in axils of one year old wood. They bloom early making them susceptible to late frost. Fruiting begins in 2-4 years. The skin of the plums is red-purple with a yellow blush, and the amber flesh is firm, juicy, and sweet. The fruit ripens in July to August. It is best when picked before fully ripe. Burbank plum prefers non-alkaline, sandy loam soils with good drainage. The site should be sunny and free of early frost. Rainfall and high humidity during the growing season can reduce production by accentuating diseases and cause fruit cracking. Plums require minimal pruning which should be done after flowering when the tree is still leafless. In the formative years, pruning can be to remove interior branches, water sprouts, growing scaffold branches, and dead, damaged, or diseased wood. In maturity, vigorous upright shoots are removed as fruiting increasingly occurs on spurs on older wood. Japanese plums do best when trained to an open center and need thinning for proper fruit development. Plant with another variety of Japanese plum for pollination. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Plum trees provide food and cover for butterfly larva, birds, and mammals

History/Lore/Use:

Burbank plum was developed from a seed sent to the legendary plant breeder, Luther Burbank, in 1883. Its parentage can be traced to China, but for the past 400 years or more the tree has been cultivated by the Japanese giving the genus its common name, Japanese plums. There are over 200 varieties of plums grown commercially, but nearly all of California's have been derived form the Japanese plum and Burbank's experiment with cross breeding.

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Plum, Damson Prunus institia

A small, vigorous, rugged, erect growing plum tree. White flowers are borne in umbrel-like clusters of 2-3 on short spurs, and solitary or 2-3 in axils on one year old wood. The later spring bloom time of the flowers makes them less frost prone. The foliage is dark green. Fruit production begins in 3-4 years. This tree bears heavy crops of purplish blue juicy, tart plums that ripens in August to October. The tree adapts to wide range of soil types but requires moist soil. It is cold hardy and tolerates strong winds. Rainfall and high humidity during the growing season can cause the fruit to crack. Thinning is not necessary for Damson plums. Prune only to remove deadwood, crossing branches, or fast growing shoot that appear along the trunk or branches. (zones 5-7)









10' - 20' High

10' - 20' Spread

Full Sun



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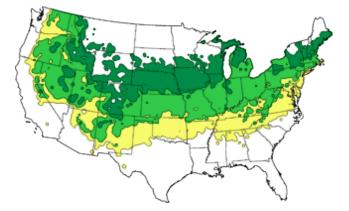
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 7

The Damson Plum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Damson Plum falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees



Mature Height:

The Damson Plum grows to be 10' - 20' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Damson Plum has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.

Height Variations:

The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 10' in height.

Spread Variations:

Standard spread grows to 20', dwarf grows to 10'.



Standard Spread grows to 20, dwarr grows to 1

Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

This plum does well in full sun.

Soil



This tree grows in a wide variety of soil types and has some tolerance for heavy and waterlogged soils. It prefers a moist, well drained, loamy, mildly acidic to mildly alkaline soil.

Moisture:

This tree requires moist, well drained soil and is not drought tolerant.

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Shape:

This plum has oval shape.

Leaves:

Simple, ovate or elliptic with acute or obtuse tips, finely toothed on the margins, green and often wrinkled on top, paler and softly hairy beneath

Flower Color:

White

Bloom Time:

April.

Fruit Description:

Small, dark blue or purple 1" oval drupe with golden yellow firm flesh, taste can be either sour or sweet, clingstone.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Damson plum tree has many traits that make it a fine choice for the homeowner. These characteristics are a low and compact crown, tolerance to different kinds of soils, cold hardiness, resistance to diseases, and the ability to thrive with little or no care. The tart juicy plums are excellent for home canning.

Description:

A small, vigorous, rugged, erect growing plum tree. White flowers are borne in umbrel-like clusters of 2-3 on short spurs, and solitary or 2-3 in axils on one year old wood. The later spring bloom time of the flowers makes them less frost prone. The foliage is dark green. Fruit production begins in 3-4 years. This tree bears heavy crops of purplish blue juicy, tart plums that ripens in August to October. The tree adapts to wide range of soil types but requires moist soil. It is cold hardy and tolerates strong winds. Rainfall and high humidity during the growing season can cause the fruit to crack. Thinning is not necessary for Damson plums. Prune only to remove deadwood, crossing branches, or fast growing shoot that appear along the trunk or branches. (zones 5-7)

Wildlife Value:

Plum trees provide cover and food to butterfly larva, birds, and mammals.

History/Lore/Use:

Damson plum has the distinction of being around virtually unaltered for thousands of years. Its seeds have been found in prehistoric dwellings. It appears in ancient Mesopotamian records.

and is the plum of the ancient Greek poets. It took its name from Damascus. From there, it was taken to Italy and then to the rest of Europe where it now grows wild and in home orchards. The strong similarities between wild and domestic trees, and between the descriptions of ancient writers and observations today make this fruit tree noted for its remarkable consistancy. The Damson is often grouped with the European plums, but botanists classify it as a separate species. It may be an ancestor of the European plum. Wild plum trees are symbolic of independence. Plum is the national flower of Taiwan, and its flowers are often depicted in Asian art.

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Plum, Methley Prunus salicina

A cultivar of Japanese plum, Methley is a small, upright, spreading tree. Japanese plum trees have a rougher bark and more persistant spurs than European plums. They also are more vigorous, disease resistant, and produce more flowers. They tolerate heat and need only a short period of winter dormancy. The early bloom time makes them susceptible to late spring frosts. The foliage is bright green. The white flowers are borne mostly in umbellike clusters of 2-3 on short spurs, and solitary or 2-3 in axils of 1-yr-old wood. Blooms appear as early as February covered in snow..Fruiting begins in 2-4 years. Methley plum produces heavy, annual crops of juicy, sweet, red purple fruit that ripens from late May to early July. One crop requires several pickings. Japanese plums can be picked before they are completely ripe, since they will finish ripening off the tree. Methley is self fertile and serves as a good pollinator for early bearing Japanese varieties. Japanese and European plums cannot cross-pollinate each other, because they have different numbers of chromosomes. The growth rate is 15-20 inches per year. Plums require minimal pruning which should be done after flowering when the tree is still leafless. In the formative years, pruning can be to remove interior branches, water sprouts, growing scaffold branches, and dead, damaged, or diseased wood. In maturity, vigorous upright shoots are removed as fruiting increasingly occurs on spurs on older wood. Japanese plums do best when trained to an open center and need thinning for proper fruit development. (zones 5-9)























Pruning Guide		The Methley Plum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the
Planting Videos Our National Tree More	_	arborday.org zone map.
		Type of tree: The Methley Plum falls into the following type(s): Fruit Trees
	I.	Mature Height: The Methley Plum grows to be 10' - 20' feet in height.
	•	Mature Spread: The Methley Plum has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.
		Height Variations: The standard grows to 20', and dwarf grows to 8' - 10' in height.
		Spread Variations: Standard to 20' dwarf to.10'
	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
		Sun: This plum does well in full sun.
		Soil: This tree grows in a wide variety of soil types and has some tolerance for heavy and waterlogged soils. It prefers a well drained, loamy, mildly acidic to mildly alkaline soil.
		Moisture: This tree requires moisture, but does well where rainfall and low humidity are minimal during the growing season.
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		Shape: This plum has upright, arching or rounded shape.
		Leaves: Simple, ovate or elliptic with acute or obtuse tips, finely toothed at margins, broad, bright green.
		Flower Color: White
		Bloom Time: Early.
		Fruit Description:

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mild flavor, clingstone

Medium to large, round to conical drupe, purple red skin, juicy red flesh with a sweet,



Additional information

Attributes:
A handsome, vigorous plum tree that does well in most soils. Sweetly fragrant, delicate white flowers bloom in profusion in early spring. The juicy reddish purple fruit has a sweet distinctive flavor good for eating fresh or in preserves.

Description:

A cultivar of Japanese plum, Methley is a small, upright, spreading tree. Japanese plum trees have a rougher bark and more persistant spurs than European plums. They also are more vigorous, disease resistant, and produce more flowers. They tolerate heat and need only a short period of winter dormancy. The early bloom time makes them susceptible to late spring frosts. The foliage is bright green. The white flowers are borne mostly in umbel-like clusters of 2-3 on short spurs, and solitary or 2-3 in axils of 1-yr-old wood. Blooms appear as early as February covered in snow. Fruiting begins in 2-4 years. Methley plum produces heavy, annual crops of juicy, sweet, red purple fruit that ripens from late May to early July. One crop requires several pickings. Japanese plums can be picked before they are completely ripe, since they will finish ripening off the tree. Methley is self fertile and serves as a good pollinator for early bearing Japanese varieties. Japanese and European plums cannot cross-pollinate each other, because they have different numbers of chromosomes. The growth rate is 15-20 inches per year. Plums require minimal pruning which should be done after flowering when the tree is still leafless. In the formative years, pruning can be to remove interior branches, water sprouts, growing scaffold branches, and dead, damaged, or diseased wood. In maturity, vigorous upright shoots are removed as fruiting increasingly occurs on spurs on older wood. Japanese plums do best when trained to an open center and need thinning for proper fruit development. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Plum trees provide food and cover for butterfly larva, birds and mammals.

History/Lore/Use:

Falsely called Japanese plums, this species originated in China where it was cultivated for thousands of years. It was brought to Japan 200-400 years ago and now has spread around the world. Japanese plum are the most common fresh eating plums in the United States. They are larger, rounder (or heart shaped), and firmer than European plums and are primarily grown for the fresh market

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Plum, Mexican Prunus mexicana

Mexican Plum should be grown in full sun or partial shade on well-drained, rich soil but will tolerate almost any soil. It is quite drought-tolerant once established. This small tree is well suited for residential landscapes, and is especially popular in Texas. It might be best to locate the tree back from the edge of a patio, deck or walk since the fruits can be a little messy for a short period in the summer or early fall. Planted in the lawn or in a bed of low-growing ground cover, fruits drop unnoticed and are of no concern. The tree can be a 'show stopper' when it is in bloom. It makes a nice tree for planting near power lines due to its small size.



Full Sun

Zones 6 - 8 Flowering Tree



20' - 25' Spread



15' - 30' High

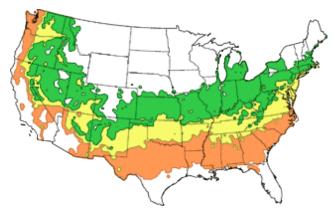


Rounded Shape



Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 8

The Mexican Plum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Mexican Plum falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Mexican Plum grows to be 15' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Mexican Plum has a spread of about 20' - 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

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This plum does well in full sun.

Soil:

The Mexican Plum grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Mexican Plum tolerates wet sites, but does best in well-drained areas that do not experience severe drought.

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Shape:

This plum has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of the Mexican Plum are green in summer and showy orange in the fall.

Flower Color:

The blooms of the Mexican Plum are white and guite showy.

Bloom Time:

The Mexican Plum blooms in February and March..

Fruit Description:

The Mexican Plum produces a small, showy red fruit.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Mexican Plum has beautiful fragrant white blooms and is a good tree for residential landscapes. It makes a nice understory tree with somewhat thorny branches.

Description:

Mexican Plum should be grown in full sun or partial shade on well-drained, rich soil but will tolerate almost any soil. It is quite drought-tolerant once established. This small tree is well suited for residential landscapes, and is especially popular in Texas. It might be best to locate the tree back from the edge of a patio, deck or walk since the fruits can be a little messy for a short period in the summer or early fall. Planted in the lawn or in a bed of low-growing ground cover, fruits drop unnoticed and are of no concern. The tree can be a 'show stopper' when it is in bloom. It makes a nice tree for planting near power lines due to its small size.

Wildlife Value:

The fruits of the Mexican Plum are eaten by several species of bird. The tree itself provides nesting sites and materials for birds, also. Its blossoms provide food for insects such as bees.

History/Lore/Use:

The roots of the Mexican Plum have been used as rootstock for commercial plum production in the past.

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Plum, Purpleleaf Prunus cerasifera

The Purpleleaf Plum should be grown in full sun on well-drained, acid soil to bring out the richest leaf color. It tolerates slightly alkaline soil. Tolerant of moderate heat and drought, it often succumbs to borers on poor, compacted soil.











ones 4 - 9 Flowering Tree



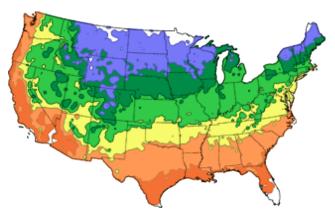






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Purpleleaf Plum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Purpleleaf Plum falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Purpleleaf Plum grows to be 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Purpleleaf Plum has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun:

This plum does well in full sun.

So

The Purpleleaf Plum grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Purpleleaf Plum can get along with little or no care, but may need additional deep watering in the heat of summer.

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Shape:

This plum has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are 1-1/2 to 3 inches long and deep purple in color.

Flower Color:

The Purpleleaf Plum has beautiful blooms of pink and white.

Bloom Time:

This tree blooms in early spring..

Fruit Description:

Fruit is round, reddish, and 1-1/4 inches across. It ripens in late summer and is edible.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Purpleleaf Plum has wonderful blooms in spring and produces edible fruits for wildlife. Can be used as a small shade tree or as additional summer color in a garden or against a light-colored wall.

Description:

The Purpleleaf Plum should be grown in full sun on well-drained, acid soil to bring out the richest leaf color. It tolerates slightly alkaline soil. Tolerant of moderate heat and drought, it often succumbs to borers on poor, compacted soil.

Wildlife Value:

The Purpleleaf Plum can provide important cover and habitat for many bird species, small mammals and large mammals. The fruits are eaten by many varieties of birds and small animals.

History/Lore/Use:

The Purpleleaf Plum's parent plant was discovered sometime before 1880 by the gardener to the Shah of Persia.

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Poplar, Hybrid Populus deltoides x Populus nigra

A very fast-growing tree, up to 5 to 8 feet per year. Has silvery-green leaves and broad shade-tree shape. Usually planted for very fast shade, or can be harvested for firewood in 5 to 7 years. This is a cottonless hybrid. Plant back from sidewalks. Grows to 40' to 50', 30' spread. (zones 3-9)

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Full Sun



Various Soils









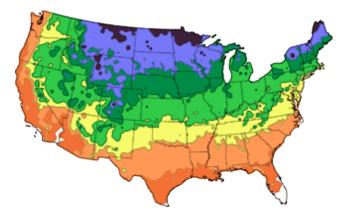
Oval Shape



Purchase Info

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Hybrid Poplar can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Hybrid Poplar falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Hybrid Poplar grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.

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Mature Spread:

The Hybrid Poplar has a spread of about 30' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This poplar does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Hybrid Poplar grows in acidic, alkaline, wet soils.

Moisture:

Wet soil preferred.

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Shape:

This poplar has oval shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are triangular, 3-6 inches long and 4-5 inches wide, with "teeth" all around the margin. Often silver-green in color, but this is quite variable. Stalks are frequently reddish.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Hybrid Poplars are the thoroughbreds of the tree world. Their claim to fame is speed. Growth of 5 to 8 feet per year is not uncommon, which makes this tree a good choice for quick shade on a vacant lot or for suburban firewood groves.

Description:

A very fast-growing tree, up to 5 to 8 feet per year. Has silvery-green leaves and broad shade-tree shape. Usually planted for very fast shade, or can be harvested for firewood in 5 to 7 years. This is a cottonless hybrid. Plant back from sidewalks. Grows to 40' to 50', 30' spread. (zones 3-9)

Wildlife Value:

Hybrid Poplar bark, twigs, and leaves eaten by rodents, rabbits, deer, beaver, and porcupines. It provides forage for browsing wildlife such as whitetail and mule deer up through the sapling stage. It also provides important nesting and roosting habitat for various species of birds.

History/Lore/Use:

There are many crosses that go by the name Hybrid Poplar, but this one between Eastern Cottonwood from the United States and Black Poplar from Europe and North Africa has been a favorite for a very long time. Botanists and Hobbyists in colonial times are said to have exchanged the parent trees across the ocean, with both natural and artificial hybrids soon resulting. The oldest account of the tree was given by a scientist in 1785.

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Privet, North Ligustrum x ibolium

America's fastest growing deciduous hedge. Attractive dark green foliage. Grows up to 3 feet year.











8' - 12' High

4' - 6' Spread

Fast Growth





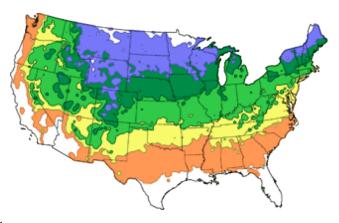






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The North Privet can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The North Privet falls into the following type(s): Shrubs



Mature Height:

The North Privet grows to be 8' - 12' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The North Privet has a spread of about 4' - 6' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

	Pruning Guide	*	This privet does well in full sun, partial shade.
d	Planting Videos		Soil:
c	Our National Tree	10	The North Privet grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.
	More		Back to top
		A	Shape: This privet has pyramidal shape.



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Additional Information

Description:

America's fastest growing deciduous hedge. Attractive dark green foliage. Grows up to 3 feet year.

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Redbud, Eastern Cercis canadensis

Rosy pink flowers appear in April. Reddish-purple leaves change to dark green, then to yellow. Forms a spreading, graceful crown. Full sun or light shade. Partial shade preferred in windy, dry areas. Grows to 20' to 30', 30' spread. (zones 4-9)

Zones 4 - 9

Flowering Tree





Medium Growth

A K







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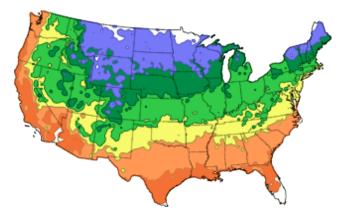
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Full Sun

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Eastern Redbud can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:
The Eastern Redbud falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Eastern Redbud grows to be 20' - 30' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Eastern Redbud has a spread of about 30' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This redbud does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Eastern Redbud grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

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Shape:

This redbud has rounded, vase shape.

Leaves

The leaves of this tree are reddish-purple, changing to dark green and then yellow.

Flower Color:

Rosy-pink flowers

Bloom Time:

April.

Fruit Description:

This tree produces a pod, brown-brownish black and 2 to 3 inches long.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Spectacular spring blossoms. The seeds provide winter food for birds. An excellent tree for planting near utility lines. Provides good shade when planted near patios. Well known for its beauty, it is the state tree of Oklahoma.

Description:

Rosy pink flowers appear in April. Reddish-purple leaves change to dark green, then to yellow. Forms a spreading, graceful crown. Full sun or light shade. Partial shade preferred in windy, dry areas. Grows to 20' to 30', 30' spread. (zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

Northern bobwhite and a few songbirds, such as chickadees, will eat the seeds, and it can be used for nesting sites and nesting materials, it also provides shelter for birds and mammals.

History/Lore/Use:

Native to North America and Canada with cousins in Europe and Asia. First cultivated in 1811. The Spaniards noted Redbuds and made distinctions between the New World species and their cousins in the Mediterranean region in 1571. George Washington reported in his diary on many occasions about the beauty of the tree and spent many hours in his garden transplanting seedlings obtained from the nearby forest.

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Redcedar, Eastern Juniperus virginiana

Dense pyramid shape excellent for windbreaks and screens. Birds love its berries. Medium green foliage. Likes full sun. Tolerant of most soils. Matures at 40' - 50'. (zones 2-9)









Evergreen



40' - 50' High

8' - 20' Spread

Medium Growth





Columnar Shape

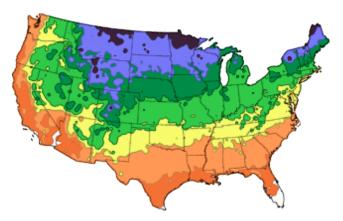






Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 9

The Eastern Redcedar can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Eastern Redcedar falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Eastern Redcedar grows to be 40' - 50' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Eastern Redcedar has a spread of about 8' - 20' at full maturity.

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Spread variations: Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This redcedar does well in full sun.



Soil:



The Eastern Redcedar grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Can withstand occasional flooding, yet has good drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This redcedar has columnar, oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are evergreen. On new growth and young trees, foliage is needle-like; older foliage is scale-like, with each scale about 1/16th of an inch long and compacted to form rounded or 4-sided branchlets.

Flower Color:

Greenish-yellow; nondescript.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

Female cones are ovoid, 1/4" across, ripening in one year, abundant in shiny colors of brown to almost blue. Male staminate cones are yellow-brown and borne on separate plants.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Eastern Redcedar tree is a common sight on road cuts and in fence rows and abandoned fields throughout most of the plains states and eastern United States, especially where limestone soils are present. It is a tree of reddish wood giving off the scent of cedar chests and its crushed berries provide a whiff of the gin they once flavored. Thanks to its tolerance of heat, salt, a wide range of soils and other adverse conditions, Eastern Redcedar is also put to good use on the farm in windbreaks and in city landscapes for hedges, screens, clumps or even as specimen trees.

Description:

Dense pyramid shape excellent for windbreaks and screens. Birds love its berries. Medium green foliage. Likes full sun. Tolerant of most soils. Matures at 40' - 50'. (zones 2-9)

Wildlife Value:

Eastern Redcedar twigs and foliage are eaten by browsers. Seeds are eaten most extensively by cedar waxwings, a grayish-brown bird.. Evergreen foliage provides nesting and roosting cover for sparrows, robins, mockingbirds, juncos, and warblers.

History/Lore/Use:

The Eastern Redcedar is an ancient tree, dating to aboriginal America, where fossil evidence indicates it covered large portions of the continent. The early explorers took note of the tree. Arthur Barlowe and Phillip Amadus were quoted as saying the trees were "the tallest and reddest cedars in the world" when they arrived at Roanoke Island in 1564. Colonial craftsmen lost no time in using the wood from the Eastern Redcedar for furniture and fences as it had superior weathering capability and was easy to work with. The wood was a staple of the pencil industry for over a century until supplies became exhausted and the industry switched to more plentiful western cedars. Birds are very fond of the berries, the Cedar Waxwing taking its name from the tree whose fruit is its favorite food.

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Redwood, Coast Sequoia sempervirens

Redwood is tolerant of flooding, making best growth along stream banks and flood plains. Irrigation helps maintain a vigorous tree in other sites. Allow plenty of soil space for proper development. The Coast Redwoods of California, are among the tallest trees in the world. They live to be many hundreds of years old; some live to several thousand years. Bark is particularly beautiful, turning a bright orange on older trees. In areas outside California and the Northwest, it is probably best used occasionally as a novelty specimen. It is not suited to the southeastern United States. Note: Tolerates only slight alkalinity



Evergr





reen 40' - 300' High



25' - 35' Spread

Full Sun

Various Soils

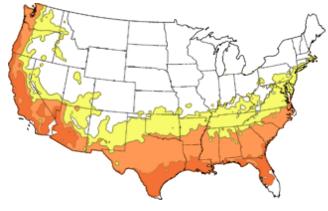
Pyramidal Shape





Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 9

The Coast Redwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Coast Redwood falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Coast Redwood grows to be 40' - 300' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Coast Redwood has a spread of about 25' - 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

)	Pruning Guide
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This redwood does well in full sun.

Soil

The Coast Redwood grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Redwood seedlings need irrigation or constant rain to survive, but after they become established can grow with little care. These grow best in areas where the winter is cool and rainy and the summer is warm and dry.

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Shape:

This redwood has pyramidal shape.

Leaves

Redwood leaves are mostly needle-like, they are flat and 1/2 inch long, stiff, sharp pointed and dark green.

Flower Color:

Redwood blooms are very small and occur near the end of the shoot.

Bloom Time:

The Redwood bloom in the spring..

Fruit Description:

Redwoods produce an egg-shaped cone that is brown and 1" long.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Due to the soft wood the Redwood is an excellent tree for cavity nesting birds such as woodpeckers and owls (old growth). Can be used in riparian zones and for reforestation.

Description:

Redwood is tolerant of flooding, making best growth along stream banks and flood plains. Irrigation helps maintain a vigorous tree in other sites. Allow plenty of soil space for proper development. The Coast Redwoods of California, are among the tallest trees in the world. They live to be many hundreds of years old; some live to several thousand years. Bark is particularly beautiful, turning a bright orange on older trees. In areas outside California and the Northwest, it is probably best used occasionally as a novelty specimen. It is not suited to the southeastern United States. Note: Tolerates only slight alkalinity

Wildlife Value:

The bark of the Redwood is used by flying squirrels for nest material, cavities in the trees themselves are used by Pacific fishers and northern spotted owls for nesting sites. The northern spotted owl, on the list of federally threatened species since 1990, requires very mature and old growth forests for nesting, roosting, and foraging for its preferred prey, northern flying squirrels. Coastal redwood forests provide critical habitat for this threatened bird species.

History/Lore/Use:

Sequoiah was the son of a British merchant and a Cherokee woman and the genus "Sequoia" is named after him. He became a Cherokee chief and established an alphabet for the Cherokee language. Sempervirens comes from Latin and means "always alive".

never before knew the full value of trees. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company." —Thomas Jefferson

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Redwood, Dawn Metasequoia glyptostroboides

An ancient tree that knew the dinosaurs, but is well-suited to modern landscape plantings. Likes full sun, is easily transplanted. Deciduous. Prefers moist, deep, well-drained soils. Fast growing. Grows to 70' to 100', 25' spread. (zones 5-8)

















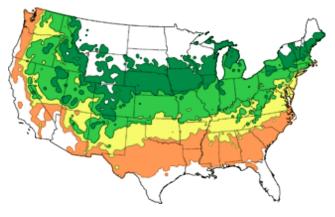






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Dawn Redwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree: The Dawn Redwood falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Dawn Redwood grows to be 70' - 100' feet in height.

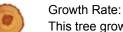


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Mature Spread.

The Dawn Redwood has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.



This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

Sun:

This redwood does well in full sun.



The Dawn Redwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, clay soils.

Moisture:

This Redwood can withstand some flooding and prefers moist soil conditions, but has some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This redwood has pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

Fine and feathery in appearance, opposite in arrangement, flattened and about 1/2 inch long and 1/16 inch wide. Bright green above with a narrowly grooved mid vein. Easily confused with a Bald Cypress, but look on the latter for the leaves to be spirally arranged on the branchlets.

Flower Color:

Not showy, male flowers up to 12 inches long.

Bloom Time:

April to May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, round 1/2 inch to 1 inch, and brown. Cones hang down on long stalks.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Dawn Redwood tree is a beautiful tree in parks, golf courses and other sites large enough to accommodate its size. On good sites, it's growth is rapid, with one tree in Virginia having reached 120 feet in 30 years! It is relatively care-free and is a tough and beautiful specimen tree in any large landscape, and always a conversation piece thanks to its history.

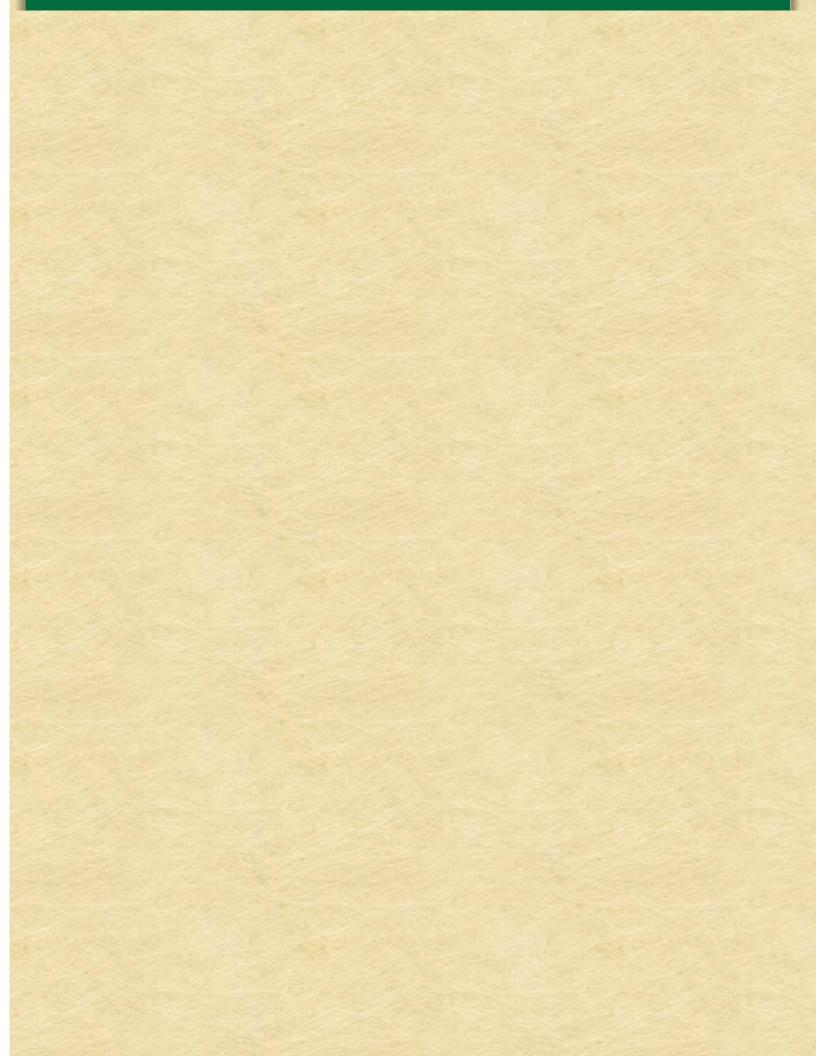
Description:

An ancient tree that knew the dinosaurs, but is well-suited to modern landscape plantings. Likes full sun, is easily transplanted. Deciduous. Prefers moist, deep, well-drained soils. Fast growing. Grows to 70' to 100', 25' spread. (zones 5-8)

The Dawn Redwood provides winter cover for birds, small mammals and deer.

History/Lore/Use:

The Dawn Redwood is a living testimony to the surprises still to be found in nature. When dinosaurs roamed the earth, it is believed that trees in the Redwood family were very abundant. Today, only 9 genera and 15 species exist. Dawn Redwood was one of those known only as a fossil until 1948 when it was discovered growing in a remote valley of the Szechwan province in China. Seeds were shipped to the Arnold Arboretum and the species has been disseminated worldwide.



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—Thomas Jefferson

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Rhododendron, Purple Rhododendron catawbiense

This evergreen shrub with glossy leather-like foliage is one of America's most beautiful plants.

















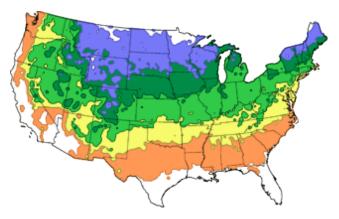


Slow Growth



Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Purple Rhododendron can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Purple Rhododendron falls into the following type(s): **Evergreens**, **Evergreen Shrubs**, **Flowering Trees**, **Shrubs**



Mature Height:

The Purple Rhododendron grows to be 6' - 10' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Purple Rhododendron has a spread of about 5' - 8' at full maturity.

Pruning Guide	Spread variations.
Planting Videos	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
Our National Tree	Sun: This rhododendron does well in full sun, partial shade.
More	Soil: The Purple Rhododendron grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
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	Shape: This rhododendron has rounded shape.
	Back to top

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This evergreen shrub with glossy leather-like foliage is one of America's most beautiful plants.

Additional Information

Description:

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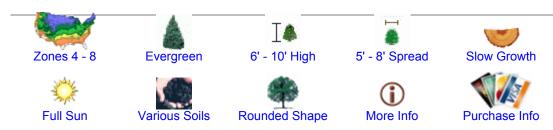


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Rhododendron, White (Hybrid) Rhododendron catawbiense 'Album'

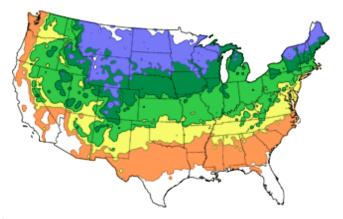
Excellent, evergreen shrub to plant in groupings or as a single specimen. Bell-shaped flowers in spring.





Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The White (Hybrid) Rhododendron can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The White (Hybrid) Rhododendron falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, **Evergreen Shrubs, Flowering Trees, Shrubs**



Mature Height:

The White (Hybrid) Rhododendron grows to be 6' - 10' feet in height.

Pruning Guide		The White (Hybrid) Rhododendron has a spread of about 5' - 8' at full maturity.
Planting Videos		Spread Variations:
Our National Tree		Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
More	*	Sun: This rhododendron does well in full sun, partial shade.
		Soil: The White (Hybrid) Rhododendron grows in acidic, loamy, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
		Back to top
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Shape:

This rhododendron has rounded shape.

Excellent, evergreen shrub to plant in groupings or as a single specimen. Bell-shaped flowers

Back to top

in spring.

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Description:

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Rose-of-Sharon Hibiscus syriacus

The Rose of Sharon is an deciduous, upright, occasionally spreading shrub or small tree with multiple trunks. The branches grow upright and will not droop except when in flower. The leaves emerge late in the spring.Leaves are medium to dark green in summer with no or poor yellow fall color. The bark is light brown and thin, and the wood itself is weak. The trumpet shaped flowers are 2-4" across in colors of white, pink, red, violet or purple. They stay open for one day and close at night. Single-flowered varieties are hardier than the doubleflowered types. The roots are located just below the soil surface. This shrub is tolerant of many soil textures, moisture conditions, and acid to alkaline pH if it is in full or nearly full sun. However, it requires ample moisture and some protection from midday to afteroon sun to flower at it's best. The shrub will keep its upright form as it grows, so little pruning is required. While shaping or pruning can be done at any time, pruning in late winter or early spring will minimize the loss of the emerging flower buds on the new growth. Pruning heavily in early spring or pruning back to 2-3 buds will produce fewer but larger flowers. It can be pruned to to create a single trunk small specimen tree. Transplanting should be done in the spring as the shrub takes some time to get established. Plant about 2'-3' apart for a single row hedge.



Zones 5 - 9

Full Sun



Various Soils



8' - 12' High

Vase Shape





6' - 10' Spread

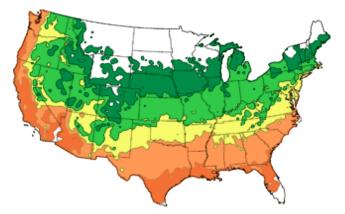


More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Rose-of-Sharon can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Rose-of-Sharon falls into the following type(s): Shrubs

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Mature Height.

The Rose-of-Sharon grows to be 8' - 12' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Rose-of-Sharon has a spread of about 6' - 10' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This Rose-of-Sharon does well in full sun, partial shade.



Soil:

The Rose-of-Sharon grows in acidic, moist, well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This Rose-of-Sharon has vase shape.

Leaves

The leaves are alternate, simple, 3 lobed, ovate to rhomboid, 2-4" long, with an often coarsely tooth margin. Medium to dark green summer color with a poor yellow color in fall

Flower Color:

Five petaled, single or double, white, pink, red, purple or violet showy flowers on new year's growth

Bloom Time:

time late spring through early fall..

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Rose of Sharon is valued for its large summer flowers produced at a time when few other plants bloom. It's tolerance of aerosol salt and occasional wet or drought periods make this a fine shrub for many landscapes. It is suited to formal or informal plantings, groupings, shrub borders, hedges and screens. The Rose of Sharon keeps its tight upright form as it grows and requires little pruning. It is a hardy hibiscus and an easy shrub to grow.

Description:

The Rose of Sharon is an deciduous, upright, occasionally spreading shrub or small tree with multiple trunks. The branches grow upright and wlll not droop except when in flower. The leaves emerge late in the spring. Leaves are medium to dark green in summer with no or poor yellow fall color. The bark is light brown and thin, and the wood itself is weak. The trumpet shaped flowers are 2-4" across in colors of white, pink, red, violet or purple. They stay open for one day and close at night. Single-flowered varieties are hardier than the double-flowered types. The roots are located just below the soil surface. This shrub is tolerant of many soil textures, moisture conditions, and acid to alkaline pH if it is in full or nearly full sun. However, it requires ample moisture and some protection from midday to afteroon sun to flower at it's best. The shrub will keep its upright form as it grows, so little pruning is required. While shaping or pruning can be done at any time, pruning in late winter or early spring will minimize the loss of the emerging flower buds on the new growth. Pruning heavily in early spring or pruning back to 2-3 buds will produce fewer but larger flowers. It can be pruned to to create a single trunk small specimen tree. Transplanting should be done in the spring as the shrub takes some time to get established. Plant about 2'-3' apart for a single row hedge.

Wildlife Value:

Butterflies and hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers.

History/Lore/Use:

The Rose of Sharon is native to China and India. The name hibiscus is from an ancient Greek name for "mallow" for this plant was thought to resemble the mallow blossom. Many cultivars of this species have been introduced.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Sassafras Sassafras albidum

A captivating, native North American tree known for its brilliant display of fall foliage and aromatic smell. Leaves are 3"-7" long and bright to medium green in summer changing to enchanting colors of deep orange, scarlet, purple and yellow in the fall. Slightly fragrant yellow flowers bloom in spring and followed by round, blue fruit which attracts many birds. Grows 30'-60' high with a 25'-40' spread. Prefers full sun to light shade in moist, loamy, acid, and well-drained soil.

Zones 4 - 9



Ornamental Tree



30' - 60' High



25' - 40' Spread



Spread Slow Slow



Full Sun



Various Soils



Irregular Shape



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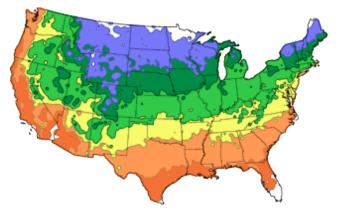
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Sassafras can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Sassafras falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Sassafras grows to be 30' - 60' feet in height.

Pruning Guide		The Sassafras has a spread of about 25' - 40' at full maturity.
Planting Videos	-	Spread Variations:
Our National Tree		Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
More	- 💸	Sun: This Sassafras does well in full sun, partial shade.
		Soil: The Sassafras grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils

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Shape:

This Sassafras has irregular, rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A captivating, native North American tree known for its brilliant display of fall foliage and aromatic smell. Leaves are 3"-7" long and bright to medium green in summer changing to enchanting colors of deep orange, scarlet, purple and yellow in the fall. Slightly fragrant yellow flowers bloom in spring and followed by round, blue fruit which attracts many birds. Grows 30'-60' high with a 25'-40' spread. Prefers full sun to light shade in moist, loamy, acid, and well-drained soil.

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Sequoia, Giant Sequoiadendron giganteum

This majestic columnar evergreen has bluish green needles that vary in length with 1 and 1/2" to 3" reddish-brown cones. Its rich reddishbrown trunk stands out in any landscape. Grows in many different soils, and requires full sun. Matures at 60' under cultivation in East, 90'-200' in the wild. 25'-35' spread. (Zones 6-8)



Zones 6 - 8





60' - 200' High



25' - 35' Spread





Full Sun





Columnar Shape







Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 8

The Giant Seguoia can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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Type of tree:

The Giant Sequoia falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Giant Sequoia grows to be 60' - 200' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Giant Sequoia has a spread of about 25' - 35' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This sequoia does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Giant Sequoia grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

Normal moisture requirements, with no flooding and only slight drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This sequoia has columnar, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

This tree has bluish green needles, spirally arranged on the terminal leader, approximately 1/4 inch long.

Flower Color:

Nondescript light brown.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval to round; 1-1/2 to 3 inches long, dry and hard, nondescript.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Giant Sequoias are well-named, being arguably the largest trees in the world. They make excellent specimen trees and buffer strips. When planted 20 feet apart, they also serve as excellent windbreaks. They are a very long-lived tree, some cultivated examples being several hundred years old.

Description:

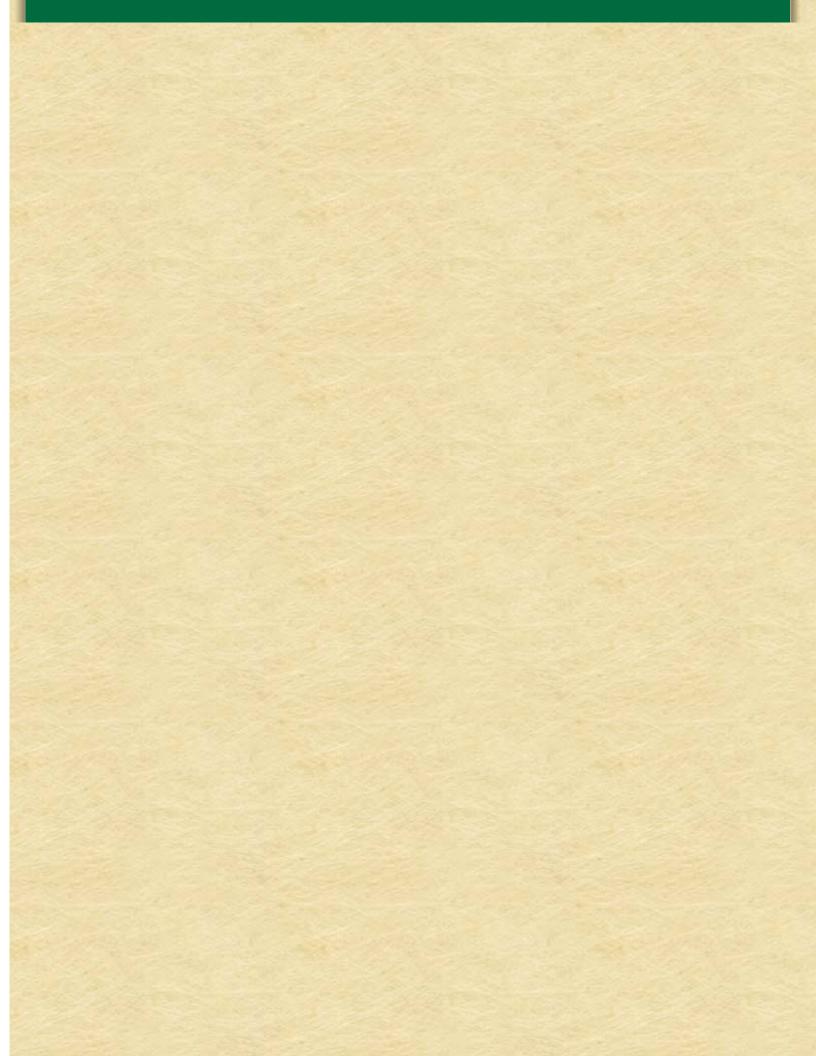
This majestic columnar evergreen has bluish green needles that vary in length with 1 and 1/2" to 3" reddish-brown cones. Its rich reddish-brown trunk stands out in any landscape. Grows in many different soils, and requires full sun. Matures at 60' under cultivation in East, 90'-200' in the wild. 25'-35' spread. (Zones 6-8)

Wildlife Value:

Wildlife primarily use Giant Sequoias for shelter. Mature cones are collected and stored by Douglas squirrels (chickarees), and the sequoia seedlings are eaten by chipmunks, sparrows and finches.

History/Lore/Use:

From their earliest discovery, America's Redwoods have fired the imagination and the human sense of wonder as few other living things have done. The first sighting of them by Western voyagers was recorded in 1769 by a clergyman named Father Crespi, a member of a Spanish expedition, who wondered at the sight of these awesome "trees of a red color." The name Sequoia came from the Cherokee Chief Sequoyah, who was also famed for framing the alphabet of his Native American tongue. Not long after this discovery, redwoods were being harvested for their lumber, with the California Redwood providing the most useful wood. Its resistance to decay made it an ideal choice for caskets, cigar boxes, boats, and pipes. The gold rush of the 1850s also took a toll on the Redwoods and protective measures were not put into place until the 1930s. Unlike the Redwood, Sequoia wood is brittle and does not make good lumber.



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Serviceberry, Downy Amelanchier arborea

Large shrub or small tree with beautiful fall colors. White spring flowers giving way to 1/4" fruit loved by birds.













15' - 25' Spread

Medium Growth

Full Sun







Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Downy Serviceberry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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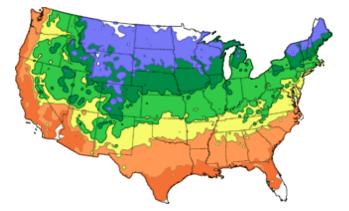
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Type of tree:

The Downy Serviceberry falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Downy Serviceberry grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Downy Serviceberry has a spread of about 15' - 25' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide	6	This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This serviceberry does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree		Soil: The Downy Serviceberry grows in acidic, moist, well drained soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This serviceberry has rounded shape.
		Back to top
	(i)	Additional Information

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Large shrub or small tree with beautiful fall colors. White spring flowers giving way to 1/4" fruit

Description:

loved by birds.

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Silverbell, Carolina Halesia tetraptera

Clustered white bell-shaped flowers adorn this small native tree in late April to early May. Can be single or multi-trunked with low, ascending branching. A very attractive flowering tree, especially against an evergreen background. Grows 30'-40' high with a 20' to 35' spread. Prefers rich, moist, well-drained acid soil. Sun or partial shade.





Flowering Tree





20' - 35' Spread





Full Sun





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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Carolina Silverbell can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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Type of tree:

The Carolina Silverbell falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Carolina Silverbell grows to be 30' - 40' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Carolina Silverbell has a spread of about 20' - 35' at full maturity.

Pruning Guide		Spread variations.
Planting Videos	6	Growth Rate: This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Our National Tree	*	Sun: This silverbell does well in full sun, partial shade.
More		Soil: The Carolina Silverbell grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This silverbell has rounded shape.

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Description:

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Prefers rich, moist, well-drained acid soil. Sun or partial shade.

Clustered white bell-shaped flowers adorn this small native tree in late April to early May. Can be single or multi-trunked with low, ascending branching. A very attractive flowering tree, especially against an evergreen background. Grows 30'-40' high with a 20' to 35' spread.

never before knew the full value of trees. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company."

—Thomas Jefferson

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Smoketree Cotinus coggygria

A multi-stemmed small tree that turns a smoky pink color from June through August. Leaves, too, are showy, turning from medium bluegreen to yellow-red-purple in the fall. Good choice for a shrub border or other grouping, adaptable to many soils. Grows to 10' to 15', 12' spread. (zones 5-8)











Zones 5 - 8 Ornamental Tree

10' - 15' High

12' Spread

Medium Growth

Full Sun











Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Smoketree can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





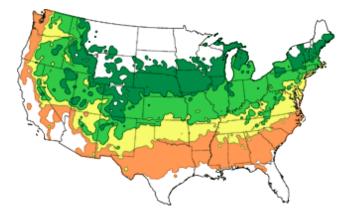
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Type of tree:

The Smoketree falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Smoketree grows to be 10' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Smoketree has a spread of about 12' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This Smoketree does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Smoketree grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Smoke Tree has some drought tolerance and can withstand wet conditions.

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Shape:

This Smoketree has rounded shape.

Leaves:

This tree has leaves that alternate on the branches and 1-1/4 to 4 inches long. When crushed, they smell like orange peels. Color varies considerably, both in hue and intensity, particularly in autumn.

Flower Color:

The flowers are pink to yellow-pink and are not as notable as the hairs, which turn several shades of smoke-pink, particularly in late summer.

Bloom Time:

June -September..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is irregular shape, oval, 1/2 inch, brown.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The unusual appearance of this species, combined with its tolerance of different growing sites and relative freedom from pests, makes the Smoke Tree a fine addition to both park and home landscapes.

Description:

A multi-stemmed small tree that turns a smoky pink color from June through August. Leaves, too, are showy, turning from medium blue-green to yellow-red-purple in the fall. Good choice for a shrub border or other grouping, adaptable to many soils. Grows to 10' to 15', 12' spread. (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

The leaves of the Smoketree are browsed by deer and other big game.

History/Lore/Use:

The Smoketree is a native of Eurasia and has long been a favorite shrub or small tree for garden plantings or along property lines and the borders of landscaped areas. It was introduced into America as early as 1656 and by 1790 was commonly available in nurseries. It is a species with many names including Smokebush, European Smoketree, Cloud tree, Wig tree, Mist tree, and Jupiter's Beard, all of which allude to its spent floral plumes and airy clusters of seeds which give the tree a hazy, blurry, or feathery appearance.

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Soapberry, Western Sapindus drummondii

A North American native, Western Soapberry grows in full sun or partial shade on a wide variety of soils. The crown is much denser in full-day sun. Western Soapberry is particularly well-suited to urban conditions, tolerating wind, drought, and infertile soils with ease. Transplants easily and establishes with only minimal irrigation. The close-grained, strong wood makes this tree very resistant to wind damage and adaptable to urban landscapes.



Full Sun









Ornamental Tree



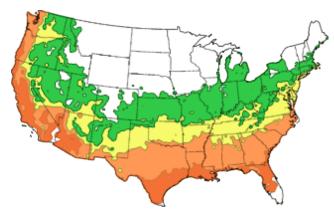


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 6 - 9

The Western Soapberry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Western Soapberry falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade



Mature Height:

The Western Soapberry grows to be 25' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Western Soapberry has a spread of about 25' - 40' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sull.

This soapberry does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil:

The Western Soapberry grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Western Soapberry tolerates drought conditions, but prefers irrigation or regular watering when young.

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Shape:

This soapberry has rounded, vase shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of this tree are medium-green in the summer and turn an attractive yellow in the fall.

Flower Color:

The blooms may be either white or yellow.

Bloom Time:

The Western Soapberry blooms in May and June. .

Fruit Description:

The fruit of the Western Soapberry resembles a cherry and is 1/2" in diameter and is yellow-orange.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

This is a great for urban sites because it tolerates wind, drought, and dry compacted soils. The Soapberry is common in bottomland forests in Oklahoma.

Description:

A North American native, Western Soapberry grows in full sun or partial shade on a wide variety of soils. The crown is much denser in full-day sun. Western Soapberry is particularly well-suited to urban conditions, tolerating wind, drought, and infertile soils with ease. Transplants easily and establishes with only minimal irrigation. The close-grained, strong wood makes this tree very resistant to wind damage and adaptable to urban landscapes.

Wildlife Value:

The Soapberry is a favorite of butterflies in early summer.

History/Lore/Use:

The Soapberry is also called the Chinaberry, Indian Soap Plant, Jaboncillo, or Cherrion. The fruit of the Soapberry gives off a lather when mixed with water and Native Americans used these as a soap substitute. It is native from Missouri to Northern Mexico.

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Sourwood Oxydendrum arboreum

White fragrant flowers in early summer. Leaves are rich green, turning yellow, red and purple in fall. Prefers full sun. Grows to 25'-30', 20' spread. (zones 5-9)



Ornamenta







Zones 5 - 9

Ornamental Tree

25' - 30' High

20' Spread

Medium Growth

Full Sun



Oval Shape



Purchase Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Sourwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.

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Type of tree:

The Sourwood falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Sourwood grows to be 25' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Sourwood has a spread of about 20' at full maturity.

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Spread variations: Growth Rate:



This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:



This Sourwood does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Sourwood grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay

Moisture:

Normal moisture required, and has some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This Sourwood has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

This tree alternate leaves, simple, elliptic or oblong 4 to 8 inches long. Dark green color in summer, brilliant red in autumn.

Flower Color:

White, very noticeable, fragrant, 4 to 10 inches long and wide.

Bloom Time:

June - early July..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is oval-shaped and under 1/2 inch in diameter.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

A medium-sized tree, the Sourwood is often used in landscapes as an ornamental addition to larger trees because of its brilliant fall foliage which is unrivaled for its intense beauty and the showy late summer flowers. It has few pest or disease problems and is easily treated for the ones it does encounter.

Description:

White fragrant flowers in early summer. Leaves are rich green, turning yellow, red and purple in fall. Prefers full sun. Grows to 25'-30', 20' spread. (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

Deer browse sourwood twigs and leaves. Gourmet honey is produced by the many bees that are attracted to the nectar-laden flowers.

History/Lore/Use:

A native tree of North America, the sourwood is one of the few endemic trees that is not found in other continents unless planted, and has no related species. The name Sourwood is derived from the acrid taste of its leaves, but tea made from these leaves is widely used by mountain climbers as a thirst-quencher. Pioneers used the sap as one ingredient in a concoction used for treating fevers, the bark for chewing to soothe mouth pains, and leaf tea for treating diarrhea, indigestion and dysentery. But the best known by-product of the Sourwood tree is the hard-to-find and extremely delicious honey produced from the fragrant blossoms by honeybees.

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Spruce, Black Hills Picea glauca var. densata

Ornamental evergreen with bright green to bluish needles. Dense, conical in shape, ideal in windbreaks or screens. Slow growing. Mature height of 20'-40'. (zones 2-6)

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Zones 2 - 6



Evergreen



20' - 40' High



10' - 20' Spread



Slow Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



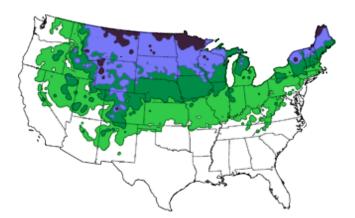
Pyramidal Shape





Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 6

The Black Hills Spruce can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



Pruning Guide		The Black Hills Spruce falls into the following type(s): Evergreens
Planting Videos	I	Mature Height: The Black Hills Spruce grows to be 20' - 40' feet in height.
Our National Tree		Mature Spread: The Black Hills Spruce has a spread of about 10' - 20' at full maturity.
More		Spread Variations:
		Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
	*	Sun: This spruce does well in full sun.



Soil:

soil type acidic, loamy, moist, well-drained, sandy

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Shape:

This spruce has pyramidal shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Ornamental evergreen with bright green to bluish needles. Dense, conical in shape, ideal in windbreaks or screens. Slow growing. Mature height of 20'-40'. (zones 2-6)

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Spruce, Colorado Blue Picea pungens

A magnificent sight of silver blue-green spruce. Rated one of the most popular evergreens. It grows well while young and matures at 50-75'; 25' spread. (zones 2-8)



Zones 2 - 8









Evergreen

50' - 75' High

25' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth



Full Sun





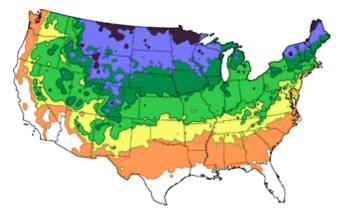






Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 8

The Colorado Blue Spruce can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Colorado Blue Spruce falls into the following type(s): Evergreens

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Mature Height.

The Colorado Blue Spruce grows to be 50' - 75' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Colorado Blue Spruce has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Cun.

This spruce does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Colorado Blue Spruce grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Requires normal moisture with moderate tolerance to flooding and drought.

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Shape:

This spruce has columnar, pyramidal shape.

Leaves:

The needles are stiff, prickly and about 1 to 1-1/2 inches in length. They surround the branch at nearly right angles and are usually silvery to blue-green, but occasionally the blue is absent.

Flower Color:

Green; orange; purple; nondescript.

Bloom Time:

April-May.

Fruit Description:

The fruit is elongated, oval; 3 to 4 inches long.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Colorado Blue Spruce tree is one of our most popular ornamental conifers. It has many attributes that make it suitable for yards: magnificent color, conical shape when young, adaptability to soil conditions, and a root system that makes it more wind firm than any other western Spruce. It is an excellent border tree that provides year 'round screening as well as a protective summertime nesting opportunity for many songbirds.

Description:

A magnificent sight of silver blue-green spruce. Rated one of the most popular evergreens. It grows well while young and matures at 50-75'; 25' spread. (zones 2-8)

Wildlife Value:

The Colorado Blue Spruce provides food and shelter for siskins, nuthatches, and crossbills. Browsers such as deer will often eat the foliage.

History/Lore/Use:

The Colorado Blue Spruce tree is such a delight that nature seems to have kept it a well-guarded secret for a very long time. It was not until 1862 that this spectacular species was discovered growing in the enchanted meadows and stream sides of the high Rocky Mountains. Once found, the fame of the Blue Spruce spread quickly and today it is one of our most widely planted landscape trees. When writing in "Handbook on Conifers" in 1969, Henry Tuescher, curator emeritus of the Montreal Botanical Garden, called the Colorado Blue Spruce tree one of the five finest conifers. Tuescher gave no reasons for this honor except for the tree's exceptional beauty.

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Spruce, Norway Picea abies

Fastest growing of the spruces. Develops strong graceful branches that are covered with dark green needles. Ideal windbreaker. Matures at 60'; 25' spread. (zones 3-7)







60' High



25' Spread



Zones 3 - 7 Evergreen



Growth

Full Sun

Pyramidal Shape

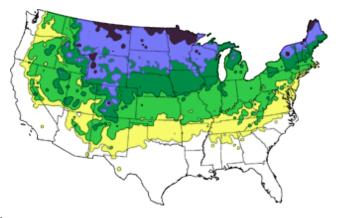
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

The Norway Spruce can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Norway Spruce falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Norway Spruce grows to be 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Norway Spruce has a spread of about 25' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun: This spruce does well in full sun.

4

.... op. 400 4000

Soil: The Norway Spruce grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

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Shape:

This spruce has pyramidal shape.

Fruit Description:

Cone is 4"-6" long, 1 1/2"-2" wide, elongated oval, dry, brown.

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Additional Information

Description:

Fastest growing of the spruces. Develops strong graceful branches that are covered with dark green needles. Ideal windbreaker. Matures at 60'; 25' spread. (zones 3-7)

Wildlife Value:

Norway Spruce support a wide variety of wildlife. They are important as winter cover for deer, small game including grouse, hare, and woodcock. Song birds and fur bearers also frequent these forest types, Norway spruce makes a good roosting tree for hawks and owls.

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Spruce, Oriental Picea orientalis

A fine landscape evergreen with lustrous green needles. Full branches, compact pyramid shape. Likes well-drained soils. Grows 50' to 60'. (zones 4-7)



Full Sun

Zones 4 - 7





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50' - 60' High



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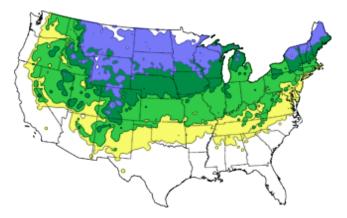
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

Various Soils

The Oriental Spruce can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Oriental Spruce falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Oriental Spruce grows to be 50' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Oriental Spruce has a spread of about 20' - 25' at full maturity.

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This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]



This spruce does well in full sun, partial shade.





Soil:

The Oriental Spruce grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

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Shape:

Sun:

This spruce has pyramidal shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A fine landscape evergreen with lustrous green needles. Full branches, compact pyramid shape. Likes well-drained soils. Grows 50' to 60'. (zones 4-7)

Wildlife Value:

Oriental Spruce support a wide variety of wildlife. They are important as winter cover for deer, small game including grouse, hare, and woodcock. Song birds and fur bearers also frequent these forest types. Included in a project to protect the biodiversity of Turkey by the Ministry of Forestry, and NGO's through local offices of the General Directorate of National Parks Game and Wildlife of the Ministry of Forestry. This project supports a number of treaties. Including: 1) the Paris Convention for the protection of birds; 2) the Bern Convention to safeguard European Wildlife and their habitats; 3) the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance; 4) the convention to Control Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity. This tree is included in demonstration sites that include Important Bird Areas, significant both for migratory and breeding populations of birds.

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Spruce, Serbian Picea omorika

The most graceful of all spruces, the Serbian Spruce offers thin arching branches with a slender straight trunk. The needles are lightgreen to blue-green with purple to cinnamon colored one and a half inch cones. Prefers a deep, moist, and well-drained soil. Plant in partial shade to full sun. Grows 50'-60' with a 25' spread. (Zones 4-7)



Zones 4 - 7







20' - 25' Spread



Growth

Slow to Medium



Full Sun



Evergreen

Various Soils



Pyramidal Shape

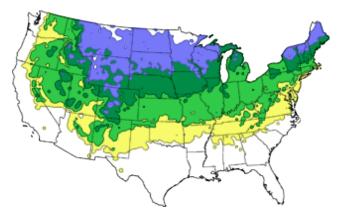


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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Serbian Spruce can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Serbian Spruce falls into the following type(s): Evergreens



Mature Height:

The Serbian Spruce grows to be 50' - 60' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Serbian Spruce has a spread of about 20' - 25' at full maturity.



This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This spruce does well in full sun, partial shade.



The Serbian Spruce grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

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Shape:

Soil:

This spruce has pyramidal shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

The most graceful of all spruces, the Serbian Spruce offers thin arching branches with a slender straight trunk. The needles are light-green to blue-green with purple to cinnamon colored one and a half inch cones. Prefers a deep, moist, and well-drained soil. Plant in partial shade to full sun. Grows 50'-60' with a 25' spread. (Zones 4-7)

Wildlife Value:

Serbian Spruce support a wide variety of wildlife. They are important as winter cover for deer, small game including grouse, hare, and woodcock. Song birds and fur bearers also frequent these forest types.

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Spruce, White Picea glauca

A straight, tall tree easily recognized by its needles. Cones always hang down. Beautiful year-round color. Tolerates most soil conditions. Grows to 60'; 15' spread. (zones 2-6)



Full Sun









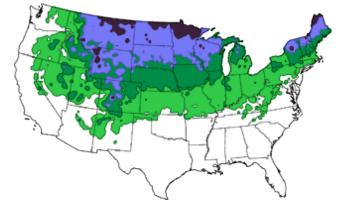
ls Columnar Shape



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Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 6

The White Spruce can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:
The White Spruce falls into the following type(s): Evergreens

Mature Height:

The White Spruce grows to be 60' feet in height.

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0	Pruning Guide		The White Spread
0	Planting Videos	6	Growth Rate: This tree grow
0	Our National Tree	*	Sun: This spruce do
0	More		Soil:



ruce has a spread of about 15' at full maturity.

s at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

oes well in full sun.

The White Spruce grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

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Shape:

This spruce has columnar, pyramidal shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A straight, tall tree easily recognized by its needles. Cones always hang down. Beautiful yearround color. Tolerates most soil conditions. Grows to 60'; 15' spread. (zones 2-6)

Wildlife Value:

White spruces are very important evergreens. Besides providing nesting sites and shelter, white spruces provide food for many kinds of wildlife. Crossbills, evening grosbeaks and redbreasted nuthatches prefer the seeds. The foliage is eaten by grouse, rabbits and deer. Red squirrels cut open cones to eat the seeds, and they feast upon young, tender spruce shoots. The bark is enjoyed by both porcupines and black bears, sometimes to the detriment of the trees.

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Strawberry Tree Arbutus unedo

Strawberry-Tree will grow at a slow pace when planted in either full sun or partial shade on well-drained, acid soil. Plants are tolerant of wind and some drought once established and grow in well-drained clay. It is one of the most attractive small trees available for residential use but unfortunately is not normally available in the east. It could be grown and tried in the Deep South.

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Full Sun



Various Soils







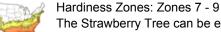


15' - 30' High

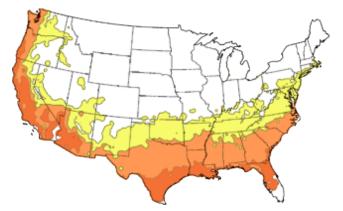








The Strawberry Tree can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Strawberry Tree falls into the following type(s): Evergreens, Ornamental Trees



Mature Height:

The Strawberry Tree grows to be 15' - 30' feet in height.

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Mature Spread.

The Strawberry Tree has a spread of about 15' - 30' at full maturity.

Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]

This Strawberry Tree does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil:

The Strawberry Tree grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Strawberry Tree tolerates wet sites, but does best in well-drained areas that do not experience severe drought.

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Shape:

This Strawberry Tree has rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of the Strawberry Tree are 2-3" long, oval and dark green.

Flower Color:

The blooms are urn-shaped and pink.

Bloom Time:

The Strawberry Tree blooms from October through December..

Fruit Description:

The Strawberrytree produces a small (1/2-1") red or orange fruit.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Strawberry Tree is a picturesque out-of-season plant with off-season flowers.

Description:

Strawberry-Tree will grow at a slow pace when planted in either full sun or partial shade on well-drained, acid soil. Plants are tolerant of wind and some drought once established and grow in well-drained clay. It is one of the most attractive small trees available for residential use but unfortunately is not normally available in the east. It could be grown and tried in the Deep South.

Wildlife Value:

The small red fruit of the Strawberry Tree is an important food source for forest animals during the winter. Birds, in particular, enjoy the fruits, and enhance the propagation of the tree by spreading its seeds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Strawberry Tree supplies tannin and has edible berries used in preserves, wines, and liqueurs.

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Sweetgum, American Liquidambar styraciflua

Deep, glossy green star-shaped leaves mark the Sweetgum. Leaves turn yellow-purple-red in the fall, and stay on the tree quite late. Its shape is pyramidal, becoming more rounded with age. Avoid polluted sites. Grows 60'-70', with a 45' spread. (Zones 5-9)











Zones 5 - 9 Ornamental Tree

60' - 75' High

40' - 50' Spread

Medium to Fast Growth











Full Sun

Various Soils

Oval Shape

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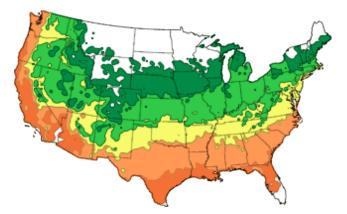
Tree Identification

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Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The American Sweetgum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



Type of tree:

The American Sweetgum falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The American Sweetgum grows to be 60' - 75' feet in height.

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The American Sweetgum has a spread of about 40' - 50' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium to fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This sweetgum does well in full sun.



Soil:

Sun:

The American Sweetgum grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Requires moist soil conditions, moderate drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This sweetgum has oval, pyramidal shape.

Leaves

The leaves are distinctively star-shaped with five points or lobes, and occasionally seven. They have toothed margins, grow alternately along the twig, and are borne on long petioles. They are medium green in summer and orange, purple, red or yellow in autumn.

Flower Color:

Yellow-green in color, not distinctive.

Bloom Time:

Late April-May..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is long-stemmed, woody and bur-like; approximately 1-1/2 inches in diameter.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Sweetgum tree, with its star-shaped leaves, neatly compact crown, interesting fruit, and twigs with unique corky growths called wings, is an attractive shade tree. It turns brilliant shades of yellow, orange, red and purple in autumn. Its wood is alternatively streaked with reddish-brown and black, making it popular for fine furniture and interior finishing. Sweetgum has become a prized shade tree in parks, campuses and around residences with space for large trees.

Description:

Deep, glossy green star-shaped leaves mark the Sweetgum. Leaves turn yellow-purple-red in the fall, and stay on the tree quite late. Its shape is pyramidal, becoming more rounded with age. Avoid polluted sites. Grows 60'-70', with a 45' spread. (Zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

American sweetgum seeds are eaten by eastern goldfinches, purple finches, sparrows, mourning doves, northern bobwhites, and wild turkeys. Small mammals such as chipmunks, red squirrels and gray squirrels also enjoy the fruits and seeds.

History/Lore/Use:

The Sweetgum tree is native to the southeastern United States and a member of a genus made up of only six species. The others are found only in Asia. The first historical reference to the tree comes from the author and soldier, Don Bernal Diaz del Castillo, who accompanied Cortez in 1519 and was a witness to ceremonies between Cortez and Montezuma, who both partook of a liquid amber extracted from a Sweetgum tree. The tree itself was fist noticed and recorded by the historian Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca in 1542. Once commercially popular for soaps, adhesives and pharmaceuticals, today its wood is valuable for fine furniture and interior finishing.

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Sweetshrub Calycanthus floridus

This fruit-scented shrub is a welcome addition to any garden. Two inch, reddish-maroon flowers bloom in May to July.











Zones 4 - 9 Ornamental Tree

6' - 9' High

6' - 12' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth







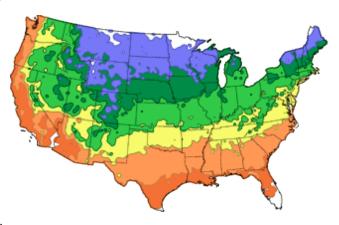






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Sweetshrub can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Sweetshrub falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Sweetshrub grows to be 6' - 9' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Sweetshrub has a spread of about 6' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

d	Pruning Guide	*	This Sweetshrub does well in full sun, partial shade.
d	Planting Videos		Soil:
d	Our National Tree		The Sweetshrub grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained soils.
d	More		Back to top
			Shape: This Sweetshrub has oval shape.

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(i)

Additional Information

Description:

This fruit-scented shrub is a welcome addition to any garden. Two inch, reddish-maroon flowers bloom in May to July.

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Sycamore, California Platanus racemosa

They are best suited for soils which are moist and do not dry out. Dry soil can lead to short life for this wet-site-tolerant tree. Sycamore has been cursed by horticulturists and others because it is said to be messy, dropping leaves and small twigs throughout the year, particularly in dry weather. Unfortunately, aggressive roots often raise and destroy nearby sidewalks. Allow at least 12 feet (preferably more) of soil between the sidewalk and curb when planting as a street tree. Sycamore is subject to attacks of anthracnose in wet, cool springs. This species is native along streams in central California to Mexico.



Full Sun

s 7 - 10 Ornamental Tree



⊥ 1 60' - 90' High







Fast Growth





ous Soils

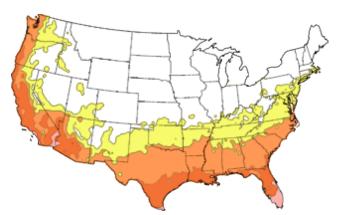
Pyramidal Shape

More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 10

The California Sycamore can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



Type of tree:



The California Sycamore falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees

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Mature Height.

The California Sycamore grows to be 60' - 90' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The California Sycamore has a spread of about 30' - 50' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This sycamore does well in full sun.





The California Sycamore grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The California Sycamore prefers moist, but not wet, soils.

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Shape:

This sycamore has pyramidal, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of the California Sycamore are dark green with yellow veins. They are 6 to 10 inches in width and length with little change in fall color.

Flower Color:

The flowers are almost imperceptible fuzzy balls that are green in color.

Bloom Time:

The California Sycamore blooms in the spring..

Fruit Description:

The fruit of the California Sycamore is a marble-sized hairy ball that encases a small seed about 1/8" in size.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The California Sycamore can withstand heat and wind but can only tolerate drought after it is well established and planted near a high water table. The bark of a Sycamore is beautiful and the trunks can be massive.

Description:

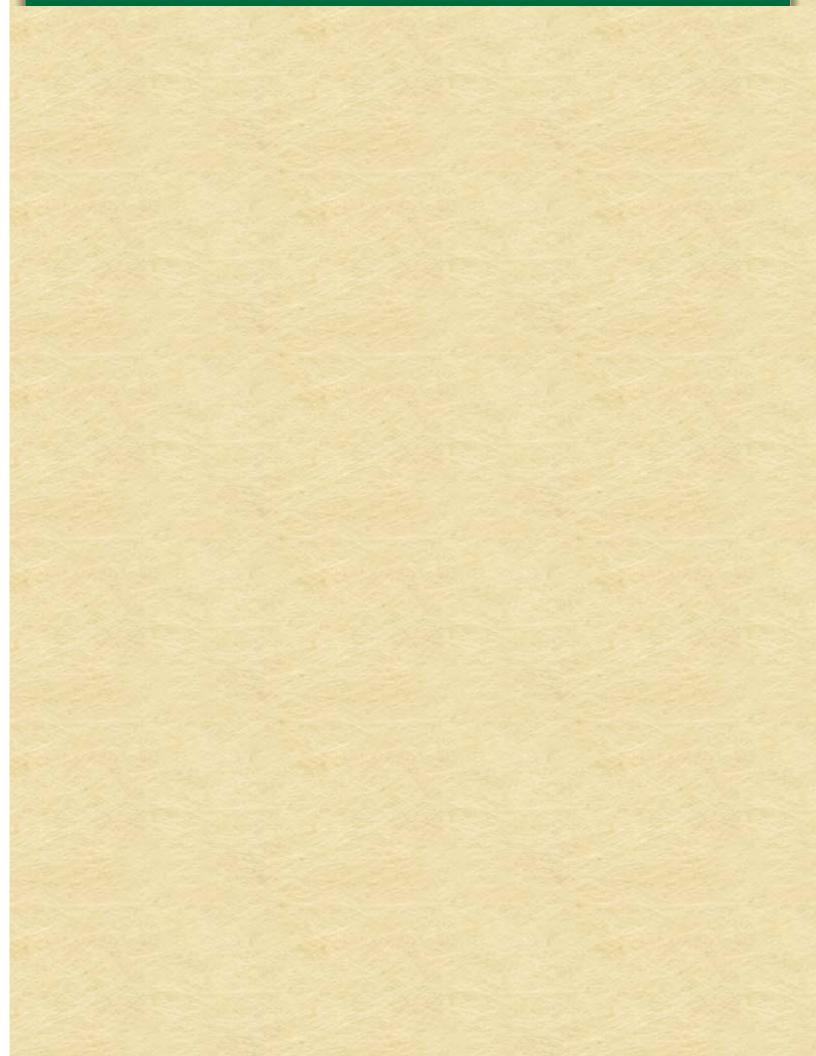
They are best suited for soils which are moist and do not dry out. Dry soil can lead to short life for this wet-site-tolerant tree. Sycamore has been cursed by horticulturists and others because it is said to be messy, dropping leaves and small twigs throughout the year, particularly in dry weather. Unfortunately, aggressive roots often raise and destroy nearby sidewalks. Allow at least 12 feet (preferably more) of soil between the sidewalk and curb when planting as a street tree. Sycamore is subject to attacks of anthracnose in wet, cool springs. This species is native along streams in central California to Mexico.

Wildlife Value:

The California Sycamore is home to red-tailed hawks, woodpeckers, and hummingbirds.

History/Lore/Use:

Trees in the Sycamore family are valued for their wood for everything from musical instruments to cutting boards. These trees have been considered sacred by many people throughout ancient history.



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—Thomas Jefferson

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Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) Liriodendron tulipifera

A fast-growing tree with bright green leaves that resemble tulip flowers in profile and turn golden yellow in fall. Greenish-yellow flowers are carried high in the tree. Stems are aromatic. Likes full sun. Grows to 70' to 90', 40' spread. (zones 4-9)



Full Sun

Ornamenta







Zones 4 - 9 Ornamental Tree

Oval Shape

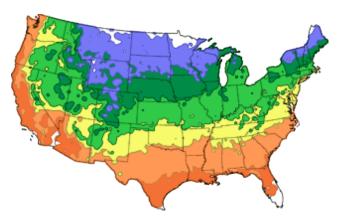
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Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

Various Soils

The Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) falls into the following type(s): **Ornamental Trees**, **Shade Trees**



Mature Height:

The Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) grows to be 70' - 90' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) has a spread of about 40' at full maturity.

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Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



This Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

Moisture:

It has normal moisture requirements, and can withstand some drought in humid regions only.

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Shape:

This Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar) has oval, rounded shape.

Leaves

The leaves alternate, 3 to 6 inches long with distinctive lobes, a flat base, and two ear-like tips. Leaves are light green in summer and bright yellow in autumn.

Flower Color:

Flowers are tulip-shaped, 1-1/2 to 2 inches in diameter with 6 greenish-yellow petals, each with orange at the base.

Bloom Time:

May to June ..

Fruit Description:

The fruit is a cone-like aggregate of long, narrow, winged seeds. They are held upward on the tree and remain long after the leaves have fallen.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Tuliptree is the state tree of Kentucky and Indiana because of its majestic beauty. It is a fast-growing shade tree that displays colorful yellow flowers in the early summer, replaced by equally colorful seeds held upright in the tree throughout the summer and into autumn.

Description:

A fast-growing tree with bright green leaves that resemble tulip flowers in profile and turn golden yellow in fall. Greenish-yellow flowers are carried high in the tree. Stems are aromatic. Likes full sun. Grows to 70' to 90', 40' spread. (zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

Tuliptrees provide food in many forms for many animals. In fall and winter, young trees are browsed by whitetail deer and rabbits. The spring flowers provide nectar for ruby-throated hummingbirds. Tuliptree seeds, maturing in summer and persisting into winter, provide food for both birds and mammals, including finches, cardinals, quail, mice, red squirrels, gray squirrels, and rabbits.

History/Lore/Use:

Once plentiful in their natural habitat in eastern America, Tuliptrees, with their tall, straight trunks, lack of lower branches, and hard wood, were favorites of loggers for railroad ties and fence posts. George Washington planted Tuliptrees at Mount Vernon which are now 140 feet tall and Daniel Boone favored the wood of this tree for his 60-foot dugout canoe.

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Viburnum Arrowwood Viburnum dentatum

A multi-stemmed, rounded shrub with creamy white late spring or early summer flowers. Leaves are lustrous, dark green in summer changing to yellow to glossy red and reddish- purple in the fall. Flowers are followed by ½" blue-black berries that ripen in early fall. This shrub provides food, cover, and nesting sites for birds, and larval food for butterflies and moths. Grows 6'-15 high with a comparable spread. Prefers well-drained soils and full sun to partial shade.











Full Sun





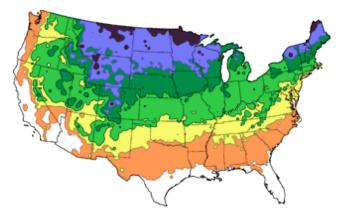






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Viburnum Arrowwood can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Viburnum Arrowwood falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Viburnum Arrowwood grows to be 6' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Viburnum Arrowwood has a spread of about 6' - 15' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

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Growth Rate.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This Viburnum Arrowwood does well in full sun, partial shade.



•

Soil:

The Viburnum Arrowwood grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

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Shape:

This Viburnum Arrowwood has irregular, rounded shape.

Leaves:

The leaves are opposite, simple, suborbicular to ovate, 2-4 1/2" long, 1-4" wide, with a coarsely toothed margin as the botanical name implies, lustrous dark green in summer, sometimes without the sheen, yellow to glossy red to reddish-purple in the fall. Fall color will vary depending upon exposure, growing conditions and genetics within the species.

Flower Color:

White with yellow stamens create a creamy colored small flower in 2-4", flat topped clusters (cymes)

Bloom Time:

May to early June.

Fruit Description:

blue to bluish black, 1/4" long, oval berries (drupes) ripening in late September through October

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Additional Information

Description:

A multi-stemmed, rounded shrub with creamy white late spring or early summer flowers. Leaves are lustrous, dark green in summer changing to yellow to glossy red and reddish-purple in the fall. Flowers are followed by ½" blue-black berries that ripen in early fall. This shrub provides food, cover, and nesting sites for birds, and larval food for butterflies and moths. Grows 6'-15 high with a comparable spread. Prefers well-drained soils and full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Value:

It forms dense thickets and provides excellent cover and nesting sites. Birds consume the abundant fruits. It attracts Red Admiral, Eastern Comma, Question Mark butterflies and is larval plant food for the spring azure butterfly and hummingbird moth.

History/Lore/Use:

The arrowwood viburnum is native from New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to Georgia. The name arrowwood comes from Native Americans using the strong shoots which developed from the roots for the shafts of their arrows.

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Viburnum, American Cranberrybush Viburnum trilobum

Excellent fall foliage color which may be yellow, red, orange or burgundy is just one of the many attributes of this large and attractive native shrub. Showy, snow-white, flat-topped flowers are 3"-4 1/2" in diameter that bloom in mid to late May. Beginning in September, bright red fruits serve as food for birds and wildlife. Grows 8'-12' high with an equal spread. Prefers good, well-drained, moist soil and partial shade to full sun.







8' - 12' High



Medium Growth



Various Soils





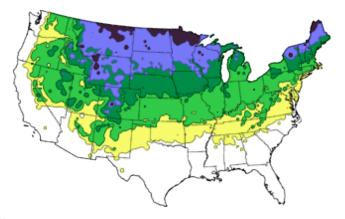






Hardiness Zones: Zones 2 - 7

The American Cranberrybush Viburnum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The American Cranberrybush Viburnum falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



The American Cranberrybush Viburnum grows to be 8' - 12' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The American Cranberrybush Viburnum has a spread of about 8' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun.

This viburnum does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soi

The American Cranberrybush Viburnum grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet soils.

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Shape:

This viburnum has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Excellent fall foliage color which may be yellow, red, orange or burgundy is just one of the many attributes of this large and attractive native shrub. Showy, snow-white, flat-topped flowers are 3"-4 1/2" in diameter that bloom in mid to late May. Beginning in September, bright red fruits serve as food for birds and wildlife. Grows 8'-12' high with an equal spread. Prefers good, well-drained, moist soil and partial shade to full sun.

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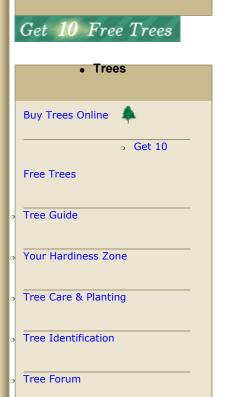
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Viburnum, Blackhaw Viburnum prunifolium

A large tree or multi-stemmed shrub with impressive dark green foliage in summer months changing in the autumn to a purple, rich red burgundy color which is quite showy. Pretty flowers are creamy white and bloom in early May. Flower blooms are followed by a drupy blue-black edible fruit. Grows 12'-15' high with and 8'-12' spread. Adapts to many soils. Does well in sun or shade. Very hardy and easy to grow.



Zones 3 - 9









Flowering Tree

12' - 15' High

8' - 10' Spread

Slow to Medium Growth







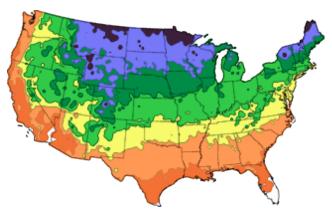






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

The Blackhaw Viburnum can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Blackhaw Viburnum falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Blackhaw Viburnum grows to be 12' - 15' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Blackhaw Viburnum has a spread of about 8' - 10' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a slow to medium growth rate. [More about this.]

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Sun.

This viburnum does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soi

The Blackhaw Viburnum grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This viburnum has irregular, rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A large tree or multi-stemmed shrub with impressive dark green foliage in summer months changing in the autumn to a purple, rich red burgundy color which is quite showy. Pretty flowers are creamy white and bloom in early May. Flower blooms are followed by a drupy blueblack edible fruit. Grows 12'-15' high with and 8'-12' spread. Adapts to many soils. Does well in sun or shade. Very hardy and easy to grow.

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Walnut, Black Juglans nigra

Prized for its nuts and attractive hardwood. Fragrant leaves. Likes deep, rich, well-drained soil; grows more slowly in drier soils. Grows to 50' to 75', 60' spread. (May self-pollinate, plant two trees to ensure pollination) (zones 4-9)









¥*

Full Sun









Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

The Black Walnut can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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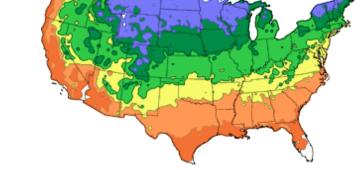
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Tree Forum





Type of tree:

The Black Walnut falls into the following type(s): Nut Trees



Mature Height:

The Black Walnut grows to be 50' - 75' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Black Walnut has a spread of about 50' - 75' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Э	Pruning Guide
5	Planting Videos
5	Our National Tree
Э	More



Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This walnut does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Black Walnut grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Back to top



Shape:

This walnut has rounded shape.

Leaves:

Pinnately compound, alternate, 12"-24" leaves each consisting of 15-23, 2"-5" dark green leaflets. The leaflets are finely toothed.

Flower Color:

Greenish

Bloom Time:

Spring.

Fruit Description:

The fruit consists of three layers: the round 1 1/2"-2" green fleshy husk borne singly or in clusters of 2-3, a black, hard, thick corrugated, 1-1 1/2" shell, a kernel with a rich, oily flavor. Harvested in early autumn.

Back to top



Additional Information

Attributes:

The practical and the aethetic combine in black walnut to make this species one of the most treasured trees in American history. The valuable dark brown wood is strong with a handsome grain that polishes easily and gleams forever. The rich flavored nuts are enjoyed fresh and retain their flavor and texture during cooking. Black walnuts have nearly twice the protein of English walnuts.

Description:

Prized for its nuts and attractive hardwood. Fragrant leaves. Likes deep, rich, well-drained soil; grows more slowly in drier soils. Grows to 50' to 75', 60' spread. (May self-pollinate, plant two trees to ensure pollination) (zones 4-9)

Wildlife Value:

The nuts are eaten by woodpeckers, foxes, and squirrels.

never before knew the full value of trees. Under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company."

—Thomas Jefferson

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Walnut, Carpathian English Juglans regia 'Carpathian'

Can be planted as a nut-bearing landscape tree. Nuts are thinshelled, easy to open. Tree's crown is rounded, spreading and open. Prefers deep, dry, light loamy soils. Avoid wet or poor subsoil. Grows 40' to 60', 40'-60' spread. (May self-pollinate, plant two trees to ensure pollination) (zones 5-9)











nes 5 - 9 Nut



Full Sun

Various Soils



Rounded Shape



Purchase Info

Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Carpathian English Walnut can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.

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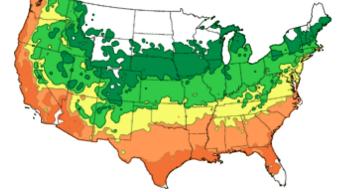
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Your Hardiness Zone

Tree Care & Planting

Tree Identification

Tree Forum





Type of tree:

The Carpathian English Walnut falls into the following type(s): Nut Trees



Mature Height:

The Carpathian English Walnut grows to be 40' - 60' feet in height.



Mature Spread

The Carpathian English Walnut has a spread of about 40' - 60' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

>	Pruning Guide
)	Planting Videos
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)	More



Growin Raie.

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This walnut does well in full sun.



Soil:

The Carpathian English Walnut grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well drained, clay soils.

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Shape:

This walnut has rounded shape.

Leaves:

Pinnately compound, alternate, 5-9 leaflets, 2"-5" long, medium to dark green.

Bloom Time: Late spring.

Fruit Description:

A round, fleshy green husk in clusters of 3-9 encloses a hard, thin 1 1/2"-2" shell with a rich, flavorful kernel. At maturity the husk opens and releases the walnut which falls to the ground. Harvest in late September to mid-October.

Back to top



Additional Information

Attributes:

A popular tree for its dual role of food and shade provider. The flavorful walnuts are easy to shell and a favorite for eating fresh and baking. It is a fast growing, stately tree with strong, sturdy branches that form a spreading crown for dense shade. This cultivar is well adapted for cold climates.

Description:

Can be planted as a nut-bearing landscape tree. Nuts are thin-shelled, easy to open. Tree's crown is rounded, spreading and open. Prefers deep, dry, light loamy soils. Avoid wet or poor subsoil. Grows 40' to 60', 40'-60' spread. (May self-pollinate, plant two trees to ensure pollination) (zones 5-9)

Wildlife Value:

The thin shell of the Carpathian walnut makes the kernel more available to wildlife that the harder shelled native black walnut.

History/Lore/Use:

The word walnut is a derivative of the "Gaul nut." Gaul, the former name for France, was one of the places to which this Persian tree spread at the end of the Ice Age.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Weigela, Old Fashioned Weigela florida

This rounded, spreading shrub is ideal in groupings and makes a fine border plant with its green leaves and rosy pink flowers, which begin blooming in May.



Ornamental Tree







ones 5 - 9 Ornamental Tre



9' - 12' Spread

Medium Growth

Full Sun





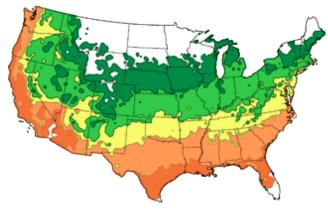






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

The Old Fashioned Weigela can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Old Fashioned Weigela falls into the following type(s): **Ornamental Trees**, **Shrubs**



Mature Height:

The Old Fashioned Weigela grows to be 6' - 9' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Old Fashioned Weigela has a spread of about 9' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



Sun:

This weigela does well in full sun, partial shade.

	The Old Fashioned Weigela grows in loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained soils.
	Back to top
	Shape: This weigela has rounded shape.
	Back to top
(i)	Additional Information
	Description: This rounded, spreading shrub is ideal in groupings and makes a fine border plant with its green leaves and rosy pink flowers, which begin blooming in May.
	①①

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Photo by Judy Sedbrook

Printable options

Western Sandcherry Prunus besseyi

A hardy, drought-tolerant shrub with a bounty of white 1/2" flowers in April and May. Dark purple-black fruits follow the flowers providing food for many songbirds. Leaves are a pleasing gray-green and are excellent cover for wildlife habitat. Adapts to a broad range of soils and likes full sun. Grows 4'-6' high with equal spread.



Flowering Tree



4' - 6' High

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4' - 6' Spread



Full Sun



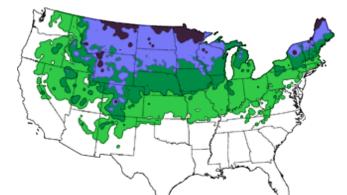




Purchase Info

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 6

The Western Sandcherry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Western Sandcherry falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Western Sandcherry grows to be 4' - 6' feet in height.

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Pruning Guide	4	The Western Sandcherry has a spread of about 4' - 6' at full maturity.
Planting Videos		Spread Variations:
Our National Tree		Growth Rate: This tree grows at a slow growth rate. [More about this.]
More	*	Sun: This Western Sandcherry does well in full sun.
		Soil: The Western Sandcherry grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.
		Back to top
	-800	Shape:

This Western Sandcherry has irregular, rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A hardy, drought-tolerant shrub with a bounty of white 1/2" flowers in April and May. Dark purple-black fruits follow the flowers providing food for many songbirds. Leaves are a pleasing gray-green and are excellent cover for wildlife habitat. Adapts to a broad range of soils and likes full sun. Grows 4'-6' high with equal spread.

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Willow, Desert Chilopsis linearis

Desert-Willow should be grown in full sun and is extremely droughttolerant. While the trees will grow better with adequate moisture, they will not tolerate over-watering. The multi-trunked, well branched habit of growth and thick growth make Desert-Willow well suited for a wide screen or tall hedge. Groups can be planted in a large-scale landscape for a splash of color.



Flowering Tree





25' High



10' Spread



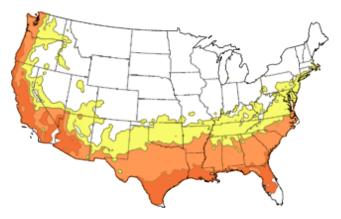
Rounded Shape

More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 7 - 9

The Desert Willow can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Desert Willow falls into the following type(s): Flowering Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Desert Willow grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Desert Willow has a spread of about 10' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]



This willow does well in full sun.

Э	Pruning Guide
Э	Planting Videos
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The Desert Willow grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, sandy, well drained, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

The Desert-willow cannot grow in wet or heavy soils.

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Shape:

This willow has rounded, spreading or horizontal shape.

Leaves

The leaves of the Desert-willow has inch-long dark green leaves.

Flower Color:

The blooms are fragrant and pink.

Bloom Time:

This shrub flowers in mid-summer..

Fruit Description:

This shrub produces a ten-inch long seed-pod that persist throughout the winter.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Desert-willow requires little maintenance and produces flowers at peak season.

Description:

Desert-Willow should be grown in full sun and is extremely drought-tolerant. While the trees will grow better with adequate moisture, they will not tolerate over-watering. The multi-trunked, well branched habit of growth and thick growth make Desert-Willow well suited for a wide screen or tall hedge. Groups can be planted in a large-scale landscape for a splash of color.

Wildlife Value:

The seeds of the Desert Willow are eaten by wildlife and the flowers often attract hummingbirds. It can provide a nesting site for desert birds and ground cover for other animals.

History/Lore/Use:

The branches of the Desert-willow have been used to make thatch roofs. This tree resembles a willow in appearance, but is not related.

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Willow, Pussy Salix caprea

The pussy willow has long been admired for its strong, spreading, upright stems, colorful autumn leaves, and the purplish-brown catkins that appear in March.







Ornamental Tree



15' - 25' High



Fast Growth



Full Sun



Various Soils



Oval Shape



Purchase Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

The Pussy Willow can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.



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Type of tree:

The Pussy Willow falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Pussy Willow grows to be 15' - 25' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Pussy Willow has a spread of about 12' - 25' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide		This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This willow does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Pussy Willow grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, well drained soils.
		Back to top
	*	Shape: This willow has oval shape.

Description:

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Additional Information

The pussy willow has long been admired for its strong, spreading, upright stems, colorful autumn leaves, and the purplish-brown catkins that appear in March.

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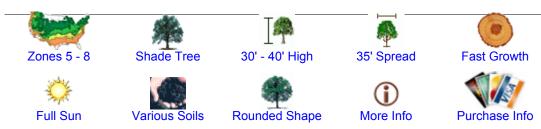


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Willow, Weeping Salix babylonica

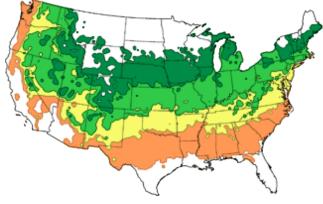
Graceful and refined, easily recognized by its open crown of groundsweeping branches. Leaves are light green above, grayish-green beneath. This willow grows especially well near water, reaches 30' -40' tall, 35' spread. (zones 5-8)





Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Weeping Willow can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Weeping Willow falls into the following type(s): Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Weeping Willow grows to be 30' - 40' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Weeping Willow has a spread of about 35' at full maturity.



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a fast growth rate. [More about this.]

)	Pruning Guide
)	Planting Videos
)	Our National Tree
)	More



ouri.

This willow does well in full sun, partial shade.

100

The Weeping Willow grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well drained, wet, wide range, clay soils.

Moisture:

Weeping Willow grows well near water, yet has some drought tolerance.

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Shape:

This willow has rounded, weeping shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of this tree are long and narrow, most between 2-1/2 and 6 inches long and 1/2 inch wide. Slightly wider near the base. Light green with a finely toothed margin.

Flower Color:

Yellow, borne on short catkins.

Bloom Time:

April - May ..

Fruit Description:

This tree produces a fruit 1/4 inch in diameter, brown, leaves no litter to speak of.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

Weeping Willow is a graceful, elegant tree usually planted along the water's edge in parks and large landscapes. The tree will thrive in a wide range of soil and moisture conditions.

Description:

Graceful and refined, easily recognized by its open crown of ground-sweeping branches. Leaves are light green above, grayish-green beneath. This willow grows especially well near water, reaches 30' - 40' tall, 35' spread. (zones 5-8)

Wildlife Value:

The Weeping Willow provides browse food for big game, rabbits, and beaver. Deer and other big game will browse on it. It provides nesting sites for numerous small birds and mammals.

History/Lore/Use:

The Weeping Willow is dramatic both in appearance and history. Few trees add as much grace to the landscape. Early in the history of interstate commerce, cuttings from this popular species were carried along the trade routes from China. Its occurrence along the Euphrates River eventually fooled the famous botanist, Linnaeus, into thinking this was the Willow of biblical mention, so he gave it the scientific name of babylonica. Later, it was the shade of a Weeping Willow that helped comfort Napoleon during his exile on the Island of St. Helena. After Napoleon was buried under his favorite tree, cuttings from it became a valued prize among his admirers worldwide.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Winterberry Euonymus bungeanus

A small tree or shrub with 3-4 inch light green leaves turning yellowishred in autumn. Striking pinkish fruit opening to uncover the vivid orange seeds makes this a good choice to plant as a patio or specimen tree for display. Grows 18'-24' tall with 10'-12' spread. Rounded shape with slender branches. Tolerant of many soil conditions. Full sun to partial shade.









es 4 - 7 Ornamental Tree

18' - 24' High

10' - 12' Spread

Medium Growth

Full Sun

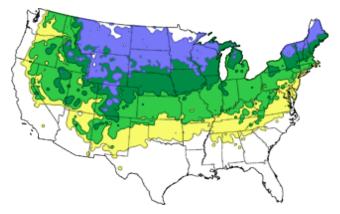






Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 7

The Winterberry can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday. org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Winterberry falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Winterberry grows to be 18' - 24' feet in height.



Mature Spread

The Winterberry has a spread of about 10' - 12' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:

Pruning Guide	6	This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]
Planting Videos	*	Sun: This Winterberry does well in full sun, partial shade.
Our National Tree More		Soil: The Winterberry grows in acidic, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.
		Back to top
		Shape: This Winterberry has oval shape.

Description:

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Additional Information

A small tree or shrub with 3-4 inch light green leaves turning yellowish-red in autumn. Striking pinkish fruit opening to uncover the vivid orange seeds makes this a good choice to plant as a patio or specimen tree for display. Grows 18'-24' tall with 10'-12' spread. Rounded shape with slender branches. Tolerant of many soil conditions. Full sun to partial shade.

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Witchhazel, Common Hammamelis virginiana

A native small tree or large shrub with fantastic fall attributes. Yellow, fragrant flowers bloom from October through December. Attractive foliage in all growing seasons with leaves bright green in spring followed by yellow to yellowish-orange colors in fall. A great tree to plant as an understory or for a shrub border in large areas. Prefers moist soils, but is tolerant of a variety of conditions. Expose to full sun or partial shade. Grows 15' to 30' high with a similar spread.



Zones 3 - 8









Ornamental Tree

15' - 30' High

15' - 25' Spread

Medium Growth







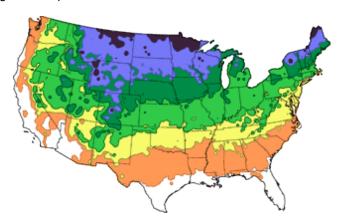






Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

The Common Witchhazel can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Common Witchhazel falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shrubs



Mature Height:

The Common Witchhazel grows to be 15' - 30' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Common Witchhazel has a spread of about 15' - 25' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

0	Pruning Guide
0	Planting Videos
0	Our National Tree
0	More



Sun:

This witchhazel does well in full sun, partial shade.

T

The Common Witchhazel grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.

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Shape:

This witchhazel has irregular, rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

A native small tree or large shrub with fantastic fall attributes. Yellow, fragrant flowers bloom from October through December. Attractive foliage in all growing seasons with leaves bright green in spring followed by yellow to yellowish-orange colors in fall. A great tree to plant as an understory or for a shrub border in large areas. Prefers moist soils, but is tolerant of a variety of conditions. Expose to full sun or partial shade. Grows 15' to 30' high with a similar spread.

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Zelkova, Japanese Zelkova serrata

Japanese Zelkova is a good street and shade tree that has an appealing vase-shaped form with a rounded crown forming a grand canopy at maturity. Dark green leaves turn copper, orange, red, and yellow in fall putting on a showy display. The peeling bark exposes orange patches which can be quite impressive. Grows 50'-80' high with a 50'-75' spread. Prefers moist soils and does well in full sun to partial shade. A drought- tolerant tree as it becomes established.











Zones 5 - 8

Ornamental Tree

50' - 80' High

50' - 75' Spread

Medium Growth









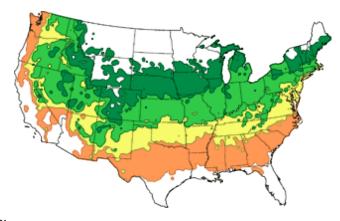






Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Japanese Zelkova can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





The Japanese Zelkova falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade **Trees**



The Japanese Zelkova grows to be 50' - 80' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Japanese Zelkova has a spread of about 50' - 75' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

0	Pruning Guide
0	Planting Videos
0	Our National Tree
0	More



Sun.

This zelkova does well in full sun, partial shade.

Soil

The Japanese Zelkova grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wide range soils.

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Shape:

This zelkova has rounded shape.

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Additional Information

Description:

Japanese Zelkova is a good street and shade tree that has an appealing vase-shaped form with a rounded crown forming a grand canopy at maturity. Dark green leaves turn copper, orange, red, and yellow in fall putting on a showy display. The peeling bark exposes orange patches which can be quite impressive. Grows 50'-80' high with a 50'-75' spread. Prefers moist soils and does well in full sun to partial shade. A drought- tolerant tree as it becomes established.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Zelkova, Japanese Zelkova serrata

The tree will tolerate most soil types, including those with a pH to about 7.5 (not alkaline-tolerant), but prefers a moist deep loam. It is reportedly risky to transplant in the fall. Established trees are fairly drought-tolerant, requiring little irrigation unless located in sandy soil. It makes a wonderful street and shade tree and is almost pest free. The crowns will eventually grow together if trees are planted on 30-foot-centers, forming a wonderful shaded street.











Zones 5 - 8

Ornamental Tree

50' - 80' High

50' - 75' Spread

Medium Growth



Full Sun V



Vase Shape

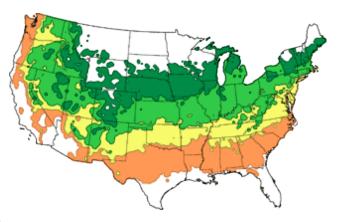


More Info



Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 8

The Japanese Zelkova can be expected to grow in the zones shown in color in the arborday.org zone map.





Type of tree:

The Japanese Zelkova falls into the following type(s): Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees



Mature Height:

The Japanese Zelkova grows to be 50' - 80' feet in height.



Mature Spread:

The Japanese Zelkova has a spread of about 50' - 75' at full maturity.

Spread Variations:



Growth Rate:

This tree grows at a medium growth rate. [More about this.]

)	Pruning Guide
)	Planting Videos
)	Our National Tree
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This zelkova does well in full sun, partial shade.

So

The Japanese Zelkova grows in acidic, alkaline, drought tolerant, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, wide range soils.

Moisture:

The Japanese Zelkova can is fairly tolerant of all moisture conditions, but needs extra watering in sandy soil since it holds water poorly.

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Shape:

This zelkova has vase shape.

Leaves:

The leaves of the Japanese Zelkova are slender and green. They turn wonderful shades of red and copper in the fall.

Flower Color:

The blooms on this tree are imperceptible.

Bloom Time:

This tree blooms in the early spring..

Fruit Description:

The fruit of the Japanese Zelkova is small and imperceptible.

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Additional Information

Attributes:

The Japanese Zelkova is makes a good street tree because of its dense shade, ability to grow in marginal soils and its resistance to pests and pollution.

Description:

The tree will tolerate most soil types, including those with a pH to about 7.5 (not alkaline-tolerant), but prefers a moist deep loam. It is reportedly risky to transplant in the fall. Established trees are fairly drought-tolerant, requiring little irrigation unless located in sandy soil. It makes a wonderful street and shade tree and is almost pest free. The crowns will eventually grow together if trees are planted on 30-foot-centers, forming a wonderful shaded street.

Wildlife Value:

The Zelkova has shown no proven benefits to wildlife.

History/Lore/Use:

This tree is also called the "Keaki" and was previously seen only in the large gardens of prominent collectors, but has recently been discovered as a street tree and is being planted more and more.