Available Seedling Trees
For
June 2022 Give-away
Amur (Ginnala) Maple  
( Acer ginnala)

Small Tree: 20-30 feet tall at maturity, and 20-30 feet wide
Suitable to 9500 ft. elevation
Normal growth habit a multi-stemmed clump
Can be trained into a small tree or pruned into a hedge
Dense shade under crown
Native to northern Asia, Zone 2 – 8
Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Moderately drought tolerant.
Useful in small landscapes, borders, and masses.

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

Weaknesses:
- Subject to chlorosis on heavy alkaline soils; susceptible to 2,4-D injury
- Multi-stemmed; needs to be pruned to insure a tree form
- Seeds spread to other areas and will readily root
Common Honeylocust  
*(Gleditsia triacanthos)*

A fast-growing medium-sized tree adapted to alkaline soils.  
Suitable to 7500 ft. elevation  
Up to 70 feet tall and 50 feet wide at maturity.  
Native to eastern North America; Zone: 4 to 9  
Extremely salt tolerant, withstanding a wide range of conditions.  
Drought resistant. Prefers full sun.  
Does best in moist bottomlands or soils with high pH.  
Long compound leaves have little leaflets giving the foliage a lacy effect.

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

**Weaknesses:**
- Hazardous thorns on branches  
- Long, flat sickle-shaped twisted seed pods, 7 to 8 inches long and 1 inch wide, fall off tree in the fall.
Common Hackberry
(Celtis occidentalis)

Medium-fast growing and withstands heat, drought, wind, and alkaline soils
Suitable to 7500 ft. elevation
Crown Height - 40 to 60 feet. Crown Width - 25 to 45 feet.
Narrow when young, broadening at the top and arching out when mature.
Bark Color - Grayish with distinct narrow, coryk ridges that appear as eroded wart-like projections.
Native Americans used fruits to flavor meat in same manner as black pepper.
Fruit, a rounded, 1/4 inch pitted fruit called a drupe.

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

Weaknesses:
- Commonly damaged by browsing rodents, rabbits, and deer.
- Nipple gall and witches’-broom infest foliage and twigs but do not affect tree health.
  Some people consider them unsightly.
Russian Hawthorne (*Crataegus ambigua*)

A small broad-headed tree ornamental tree, with year-round interest. Suitable to 9500 ft. elevation
Height: 15 - 20 feet       Spread: 20 feet
Low to very low water needs. Tolerates drought and compacted clay soil.
Hardy to zone 4.
White flowers appear in clusters in late spring. The blooms last 10-14 days.
Foliage is medium green, finely cut, turning yellow in the fall.
Small 3/8” thorns help protect against browsing by deer.
The leaves and fruits are free of diseases and insects.
Prefers full sun

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

**Weaknesses**
- Produces thorns and spurs that may annoy in a high traffic area.
- Musty, unattractive odor to blooms.
Chokecherry
*(Prunus virginiana)*

Native shrub with ovoid to irregular growth form
Suitable to 9,500 ft. elevation
6-20 feet high with 6-20 foot spread
Good drought resistance
Excellent cold hardiness
Rapid growth rate:
Good alkaline tolerance. Prefers moist fertile soils.
Golden yellow to orange fall foliage

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

**Weaknesses:**
- Sprouts from spreading root systems form extensive thickets. Plant only where you are prepared for a thicket.
- Animals become poisoned if they eat large quantities of the leaves in a short time. Both sheep and cattle may be poisoned by chokecherry. Most losses occur when feed is scarce.
- Possible Insect Problems: borers, pear-slug sawfly
- Possible Disease Problems: black knot, fireblight
A natural, pyramidal shaped tree that requires little pruning.
Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation.
Slow grower and will take many years to provide shade.
Produces a dense shade.
Attractive, golden yellow fall color.
Fragrant yellow flowers appear in the summer and attract numerous bees.
Used as a medicinal tea and in cabinet-making.

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

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

Native to Mid-western U.S.
Large tree, grows 50 to 90 feet in height
No serious pests or diseases.
Provides dappled shade
Foliage is dark green, turning bright yellow in fall.
Flowers are fragrant but often hidden in the emerging foliage, in May
Seedpods are legume-like and were used by settlers to make "coffee" in the absence of actual coffee beans.
Seedpods remain on the tree, adding to its winter interest.

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

**Weaknesses:**
- This tree will eventually get BIG, so be careful where you plant it.
Horse Chestnut  
(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)

Grows 40 to 70 feet in height.  
Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation. Hardiness zone: 4  
Foliage is palmate.  
Ornate pink flowers grow in erect spikes in May.  
Seedpods are 2", round and spiny.  
Fall foliage is bright red-gold.

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

**Weaknesses:**  
- Tree is **NOT** drought-resistant. Needs supplemental watering.  
- Susceptible to leaf scorch in late summer
Various Oaks  
*Quercus Unknown varieties*

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

Magnificent spreading shade trees, up to 70 feet tall.  
Moderate growth rate.  
Usually tolerant of heavy clay soils.  
The fruits are acorns, which are highly attractive to wildlife.  
Fall foliage is various colors (yellow, red or brown, depending on variety) and stays on trees well into winter.

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

**Weaknesses:**  
- Oaks are susceptible to iron chlorosis (deficiency) when planted in very alkaline soils. Recommend a soil pH of less than 7.5.
Columnar Oak  
(*Quercus robur f. fastigiata*)

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

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

**Weaknesses:**
- Susceptible to powdery mildew
Japanese Pagoda Tree, Chinese Scholar Tree
Sophora japonica

A medium-sized tree to 65 feet, with a broad rounded crown.
Suitable to 7000 feet
Native of China. Often planted around Buddhist temples for its showy flowers.
PREFERs an open, sunny location. Tolerates alkali soils, drought and pollution.
Small pods (similar to pea pods) in the fall resemble a string of beads.
Begins to bloom when tree is 10 years old.
Flower is creamy white, pea-like, mildly fragrant, in long hanging clusters,
appearing in mid- to late-summer.

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

Weaknesses:
❖ The plant contains cytosine, which is toxic, like nicotine.
❖ In China, the tree is traditionally thought to be inhabited by demons.
Ohio Buckeye
(Aesculus Glabra)

Grows to 50 feet tall.
State tree of Ohio and native to the Mid-West.
Suitable to elevation 5500 feet. Hardiness zone: 4
Foliage is palmate. Fall foliage is bright orange.
Ornate yellowish flowers grow in erect spikes in May.
Seedpods are 2", round and spiny.

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

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

Native Shrub: 3-10 feet tall at maturity
Suitable to 9000 ft. elevation
A vaselike form with bright green foliage
Growth rate: fast    Hardiness: Zone 2
No thorns and the branches are smooth
Likes rich soil and ample water
Flowers from early spring to June
Spicily-scented fragrant, yellow, trumpet-shaped blossoms
Fruit ripens in August and September
Abundant fruit for human and birds

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

Weaknesses:
• An alternate host for white pine blister rust
• strongly root-sprouting, so that it needs to be pruned by thinning out at the base
A rapidly growing deciduous vine which can reach 30 feet
Suitable to 5500 ft. elevation, Hardiness zone 5
Dark green compound leaves that drop in fall
3” long orange-red flowers grow in clusters
The plants are hardy to -30 degrees.
Use as a patio cover, a screen on a trellis or fence, or to cover a steep bank
Locate in full sun
Be sure to provide a sturdy support and plenty of room.
Bloom is on new growth; prune while dormant to keep vine manageable.

Strengths:
- Very drought-hardy once established.
- The flowers attract hummingbirds.

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

Also called Indian Bean, Catawba, and Cigar Tree
Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation
Native to the Midwest United States; hardy to zone 4
A very fast growing medium sized tree with large heart-shaped leaves
40' to 60' tall and about half as wide
Lovely large white flowers on 4-8 inch long panicles in late June
Fruit is a long cigar-like pod.

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

**Weaknesses**
- Fall color is poor; leaves often fall before turning.
- Weak wood. The tops can break off in our windstorms.
Goldenrain Tree
(*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

Native to China and Korea
Suitable to 6,000 ft. elevation
Small to medium-sized tree, grows 30 to 40 feet in height
Broad, dome-shaped crown
Pinnate dark green leaves turn yellow in fall
Flowers are showy, fragrant and yellow, in July.
Seedpods are lantern-like and papery, turning from pink to a rich brown in fall.

**Strengths:**
- Tolerates our area's alkaline soils

**Weaknesses:**
- Limbs may break under heavy snow loads
- May produce unwanted seedlings. Plant in lawn or next to patio.
The following trees will NOT be available in June 2022
**Purple Juice Grape**  
*Vitis: Possibly “Buffalo Grape”*

An extremely vigorous grape, surviving for 30 years in North Boulder, through years of early freezes, late snows and plunging fall temperatures.  
Will rapidly cover fences, trellises and arbors.  
Height: 10-20 feet  
Hardy to between -15 to -20 F  
Prolific fruiting of deep blue, fairly small, very sweet grapes.  
Makes excellent juice, jelly and jams.  
Naturalizes easily.

**Strengths:**  
- Rapid growth rate  
- Tolerates clay soil.  
- Yellow leaves in fall

**Weaknesses:**  
- Water regularly to produce abundant fruit.  
- The fruit will attract wildlife including bears.  
- Requires a support such as a fence or trellis to climb.  
- Annual late winter pruning required to maximize fruiting.
Bush (Amur) Honeysuckle  
(*Lonicera spp*)

Originally native to China, Korea and Japan  
Growth Form: irregular and rangy  
8 feet high to 8 foot spread with horizontally spreading branches  
Rapid growth rate  
Moderate life span  
Hardy to 8,000 feet  
Good wildlife value for song and ground birds  
Pink flowers in early June  
Red fruits are borne in flat-topped clusters in late fall

**Strengths:**  
- Good drought resistance  
- Excellent cold hardiness  
- Good alkaline tolerance  
- Good for mass plantings and hedges

**Weaknesses:**  
- Possible Disease Problems: honeysuckle witch’s broom  
- Possible Insect Problems: aphids  
- This plant is a serious invasive species in the Midwest and South. The seed is easily spread by birds.
Eastern Red Cedar  
(Juniperus virginiana)

A slow growing and long-lived tree, 15-20 feet high with 10-20 foot spread
Pyramidal to irregular growth form
Excellent Drought Resistance
Excellent Cold Hardiness: to 7,500 feet
Tolerates alkaline and salts well
Seasonal Color: rusty red
Bluish berry-like seed, covered with a whitish powder
The wood is used chiefly for fence posts and moth-proof chests.

Strengths:
- Fruits are attractive to wildlife. High wildlife value for browsers, game and song birds, including Cedar wax-wings.
- Very adaptable to site conditions

Weaknesses:
- Susceptible to spider mites and rust
A vigorous, deciduous, twining vine which typically grows 15-30'.
Suitable to 7500 ft. elevation. Hardiness Zone: 4 to 9
Extremely fragrant, slender, tubular white flowers age to light yellow.
Flowers from May to frost, followed by black berries in fall.
Attractive oval, dark green foliage.
Popular as a ground cover.

Strengths:
- Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade.
- Tolerates drought.
- No serious insect or disease problems.
- May be grown on trellises or fences. Excellent for screening.
- Attracts birds, hummingbirds, butterflies
- Adapts to a wide range of soils

Weaknesses:
- Decreased flowering occurs as amount of shade increases.
- This vine can be quite invasive, and can rapidly suffocate shrubs or small trees if allowed to climb on them. Because of its vigorous growing habit, it is best to segregate this vine in areas where it cannot climb other plants.
Virginia Creeper
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

A woody deciduous vine native to eastern and central United States
Suitable to 7500 ft. elevation. Hardiness Zone: 4 to 9
Will grow in full sun or shade
Fast growing; attaches itself to walls with disk-like extensions on the tendrils
Climbs smooth surfaces using small forked tendrils tipped with small strongly adhesive pads
Leaves 4-8 inches across, palmately compound with 3-5 leaflets.
Fruit: a blue-black berry, ¼ inch in diameter, borne in long-stemmed clusters, maturing in late summer.

**Strengths:**
- A prolific climber, reaching heights of 60-90 feet in the wild.
- Can be used as a ground cover or to cover ugly buildings and fences
- Turns bright red in fall

**Weaknesses:**
- The berries may be fatal if eaten, but they provide an important winter food source for birds.
- Invasive.
This tree was grown from seed from an Afghani Apricot. I do not know if this seedling will be the same as the parent tree.

The parent tree has grown in the Whittier neighborhood of Boulder for many years.

Fruit on the parent tree is small, tart, and makes an excellent jam with a slightly different flavor than American apricots.
Eastern Redbud
*Cercis canadensis*

A small tree, up to 25' high and 20’ wide.
Slow to medium growth rate.
A multi-stem branching habit. Can be trained to a single stem trunk.
Excellent accent tree: small size and colorful flowers!
Leaves are heart-shaped, 3-5” wide.
Grow in light shade or full sun.
Does best in well drained soils but will tolerate alkaline and clay soil.

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

**Weaknesses:**
- This tree is NOT hardy. Plant where it gets some winter protection.
- This tree is NOT suitable for altitudes higher than the City of Boulder.
Weeping Willow
Salix babylonica

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

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

Strengths:
- Very fast growing.

Weaknesses:
- EXTREMELY INVASIVE ROOTS! DO NOT plant near septic system, leach field or sewer lines.
- Extremely weak wood. Drops branches often.
- Short-lived, 40-75 years.
- Susceptible to canker disease, cytospora, and aphids.
Canada Red Chokecherry  
(*Prunus virginiana 'Schubert')

A pyramidal tree that grows 20-30 feet in height, or a shrub.  
Suitable to 9,500 ft. elevation  
Hardy to zone 3  
Moderate water needs. Good drought resistance  
Pretends full sun and well-drained soil.  
Flowers are white, borne in loose, 3 to 6 inch-long terminal racemes in spring.  
Fruit is a dark red, turning to black-purple and matures from July to October.  
Fall color is orange and red.

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

Weaknesses:  
- Sends up lots of suckers.
American Sycamore
Platanus occidentalis

A massive tree to 100+ feet tall, with a trunk of 4 or more feet in diameter.
Suitable to 5300 feet elevation
Bark is smooth and light gray; separates freely into thin plates which peel off and leave the surface pale yellow, or white, or greenish.
Large leaves turn chestnut brown in fall and are held on tree until late fall.
Wood is fibrous and difficult to split
Native Americans used sycamore for a variety of medicinal purposes

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

Weaknesses:
- Susceptible to Anthracnose fungus.
- Not a xeric tree. Needs additional water.
These summer-bearing raspberries send up new canes starting in early summer. The new canes will fruit the following year in July. Fruit is borne on the previous year’s canes.

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

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

A large rounded wide-spreading tree with an open form and dark green glossy leaves.
Suitable to 7000 feet elevation
Corky ridged twigs and unusual branching pattern makes for good winter interest.
Yellowish brown fall foliage
Slow to moderate growth rate
Native to the Midwestern US
Very large acorns with fringed caps attract wildlife

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

**Weaknesses:**
- **This tree will get extremely large. Site it carefully.**
- Does not tolerate prolonged flooding.
English Hawthorne (Crataegus)

A small broad-headed ornamental tree, with year-round interest.
Suitable to 7000 ft. elevation
Height: 15 - 20 feet  Spread: 20 feet
Medium water needs. Tolerates clay soil. Drought tolerant.
Hardy to zone 4.
Pink flowers appear in clusters in June. The blooms last 10-14 days.
Foliage is medium green, lobed, turning orange/red/purple in the fall.
Large thorns help protect against browsing by deer.
Typically multi-trunked.
Prefers full sun. Tolerates partial shade.

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

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

A large deciduous shrub or multi-stemmed small tree, growing to 15 ft. high. Suitable to 8500 ft. elevation. Hardy to Zone 3. Produces secondary shoots ("suckers") from the base or roots. Bunches of sweet-smelling lilac blossoms in spring before rose bloom. Unremarkable seeds and bark. No fall color. Native to Southern Europe. Does best where there is at least 6 hours of sun and good air circulation. Naturalized lilacs are often found at the site of settlers’ homes.

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

**Weaknesses:**
- Little seasonal interest in summer/fall/winter.
- Susceptible to powdery mildew
Aggressive North Boulder Rose
( *Rosa ???*)

A self seeding rose that volunteered in our yards.
Growing on north fence line of our driveway
Well adapted to North Boulder
Will grow to 12 feet high with a 12 foot spread, with water and good soil
Drought tolerant. Very tough and adaptable.
A deer proof rose. Makes an excellent hedge to keep deer out of your yard.
Single pink flowers bloom only once in June.
Followed by many red hips that remain until following spring.

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

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

*Wisteria sinensis*

A vigorous vine to cover fences, arbors and trellises
Suitable only to 5300 feet.
Prefers an open, sunny, protected location with rich soil.
Flower is violet-blue, pea-like, mildly fragrant, in long hanging clusters, appearing in mid- to late-spring.
Flowers appear after leaves in spring. It may take 10+ years before the plant flowers.
Velvety pods (similar to pea pods) in the fall with yellow fall foliage.

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

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

A popular lawn tree across the southwestern US. Large, dense, round canopy. Up to 40 feet tall. Prefers a well-drained, moist location. Salt tolerant. May survive at higher altitudes. Fruit is a juicy white to pinkish cylindrical berry, edible only when ripe. It is sweet but bland, often dried or made into wine. This tree is cultivated commercially to feed silkworms. The leaves are prepared as tea in Korea. It is a traditional Chinese medicine that may help reduce high cholesterol, obesity, and stress.

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

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

Large, straight trunked evergreen tree with a wide, open, irregularly cylindrical crown. Under cultivation it grows 60'-100' with a 25'-30' spread. Suitable to 9000 foot elevation.

The dominant lower timberline species in Colorado’s montane zone. Bark becomes cinnamon color with age, with a vanilla fragrance on warm days. Dark gray-green, olive or yellow green needles are in threes, rarely two or five. The root system is wide spreading with a deep taproot.

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

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

**Weaknesses:**
- It is damaged by late frosts and is intolerant of shade.
- New pine cones have prickly tips and drop onto the ground each summer.
**Red-leafed Rose**  
*Rosa Glauca*

A vase-shaped suckering shrub rose with purple foliage and small pink flowers  
Grows to 6-8’ tall  
Best foliage color when planted in part shade, but best flowering and disease resistance when planted in full sun.  
Native to mountain areas in central and southern Europe  
Prefers organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained loams in full sun.

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

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

Varieties of tomatoes:

**New Girl**: 62 days. Early, high yield, hybrid tomato. Indeterminate. Highly resistant to F and V.

**Sweet 100**: 60 days. Flavor packed hybrid cherry tomatoes. Indeterminate, produces 1 inch fruit in grape-like clusters. F V

**Cherokee Purple**: 75-80 days. Heirloom. Large fruiting with dusky brownish-purple skin, dark green shoulders and brick red flesh. Rich taste, ranking in top 5 for flavor. Indeterminate.

**Black Prince**: 75-80 days. Heirloom from Siberia with small dark purple fruits and outstanding flavor. Indeterminate.

**Win’s Special Beefsteak**: 75-80 days. Very large tomatoes and large indeterminate plant.

**Sun Gold**: 57 days. Indeterminate hybrid cherry tomato. Tangy and sweet, prolific yellow-gold to orange fruit. Prone to splitting so pick before rains. Resistant to F1, TMV.