

# Apple, Honeycrisp™

*Malus pumila* 'MN#1711'



**Hardiness Zone:** 3    **Height:** 12-16 feet    **Spread:** 8-10 feet    **Sun:** full sun  
**Pollination:** pollinator tree required    **Bloom Color:** white  
**Fruit Color:** Red    **Fruit Size:** >3 inches    **Ripens/Harvest:** Early September  
**Soil Composition:** loam (best)    **Soil Moisture:** well-drained    **Soil pH Level:** 7  
**Taste:** mild, sweet    **Texture:** crisp    **Years To Bear Fruit:** 2 to 5

Sweet as honey. These 3" beauties are quickly becoming a new American favorite. Crisp, cream-colored flesh is mild, sweet and aromatic. Cold hardy. Ripens in early September. Best pollinators to pair with: any Golden Delicious, Stark® Jon-A-Red® Jonathan or Starkspur® Red Rome Beauty.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fence, and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**

**Source: Stark Bro's ([starkbros.com](http://starkbros.com)) and Missouri Botanical Garden ([missouribotanicalgarden.org](http://missouribotanicalgarden.org))**



# Apple, Fuji

*Malus pumila* 'Fuji'



**Hardiness Zone:** 4    **Height:** 15-20 feet    **Spread:** 15-20 feet    **Sun:** full sun  
**Flowers:** pink and white in April    **Pollination:** required    **Fruit Color:** red  
**Ripens/Harvest:** October    **Taste:** sweet/tart flavor    **Texture:** crisp, firm and juicy

**Description:** The Fuji Apple is a favorite fresh eating apple that boasts beautiful red-colored, round fruits that are medium in size. Large yields ripen later in the season. With refrigeration, apples can last up to 4 to 6 months. Also great for cider.

**Planting & Growing:** Nearby trees are required for pollination and growth of fruit. Pollinates with Gala, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Red Delicious and Lodi apple varieties. Fuji apple trees grow at a medium rate, with height increases of 13 to 24" per year. It can require a bit more maintenance with pruning.



Photos courtesy of  
The Tree Store &  
National Arbor Day  
Foundation

**Soil Composition:** Most Fuji apple trees do best with a slightly acidic soil pH in the range of 5.0 to 6.8. Grows well in moist, well-drained soil.

**Wildlife Value:** Apples are eaten by a variety of birds and mammals. The leaves and branches are also browsed. The trees can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits girdling the stem or trunk. The nectar and pollen provides nutrition for bees in early to late spring.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**

**Source: National Arbor Day Foundation (arborday.org) and North Carolina State Extension (ces.ncsu.edu)**

# Cherry, Evans Bali

*Prunus cerasus* 'Evans Bali'



**Hardiness Zone:** 3-8    **Height:** 15-20 feet    **Spread:** 10 -15 feet    **Sun:** full sun  
**Soil Moisture:** evenly moist, no standing water    **Soil pH Level:** no preference  
**Taste:** sour, firm texture    **Fruit Uses:** baking, preserves

**Description:** A compact fruit tree, the ideal size for backyard orchards; showy white flowers in spring followed by loads of bright red sour cherries in mid-summer, excellent for pies and jam; needs well-drained soil; self-pollinating; extremely hardy. Bathed in stunning clusters of fragrant white flowers along the branches in mid-spring before the leaves. It has dark green foliage throughout the season. The pointy leaves turn an outstanding orange in the fall. The fruits are showy cherry red drupes carried in abundance in mid-summer, which can be messy if allowed to drop on the lawn or walkways. This is a **self-pollinating variety**, so it doesn't require a second plant nearby to set fruit. The smooth, dark red bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.



Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

**Garden Uses:** Evans Bali Cherry is a deciduous tree with a shapely oval form. Its average texture blends into the landscape but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition. This tree will require occasional maintenance and upkeep and is best pruned in late-winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. It is a good choice for attracting birds to your yard. It has no significant negative characteristics. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**

**Source:** University of Minnesota ([trees.umn.edu](http://trees.umn.edu))

# Cherry, Montmorency

*Prunus cerasus* 'Montmorency'



**Hardiness Zone:** 4-7    **Height:** 18 feet    **Spread:** 20 feet    **Sun:** full sun  
**Soil Composition:** well-drained, sandy & loamy with some drought tolerance  
**Taste:** tart, tangy    **Fruit Uses:** baking, preserves

America's most popular tart cherry for pies and preserves. The Montmorency cherry tree is a cold-hardy hybrid species. The medium-large, bright red fruit with firm yellow flesh; clear juice; and a flavor that bakers and jam makers love.

**Attributes:** Self-fertile but planting two or more trees is recommended for a better crop. Has a chill hours requirement of 700. (Chill hours are the average hours of air temperature between 32° and 45° F in a typical winter season.) Ripens in late June, just two months after the spring bloom. Is a more dependable fruit producer than sweet cherries in cooler climates. Blooms later, with white flowers clustered on 2–4" long pedicels.

**Wildlife Value:** The fruit is eaten by many 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 deterrent. This technique can be very practical if the trees are kept to a reasonable height by pruning.

**History/Lore:** This cherry takes its name from the Montmorency Valley in France, where it was developed sometime before the 17th century. Its fame quickly spread to England. It has been cultivated under various names in the United States from at least the early 19th century. It accounts for 95% of all production of sour cherries.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**

**Source:** Arbor Day Foundation ([arborday.org](http://arborday.org))



# Chokecherry, SUCKER PUNCH®

*Prunus virginiana* 'Sucker Punch'



**Hardiness Zone:** 3-8    **Elevation:** Up to 7500 feet    **Water Needs:** moderate to dry  
**Height:** 20-25 feet    **Spread:** 15-20 feet    **Soil Composition:** clay, loam, sandy  
**Deer Resistant:** no    **Good for Pollination:** yes    **North American Native:** yes

An improved red-leaf chokecherry hybrid which does not sucker. This drought-tolerant medium-sized tree is adorned with beautiful dark reddish-purple foliage. In spring there are abundant white, small fragrant blooms. The leaves emerge green in spring and gradually change to purple. The small fruits ripen to deep purple in late July and can be used for making jams and jellies or left on the tree to provide a favorite food for songbirds. Good growth habit and tends not to exhibit many crossing branches, requiring less pruning maintenance.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**

**Source: Plant Select ([plantselect.org](http://plantselect.org))**



# Crabapple, Spring Snow

*Malus 'Spring Snow'*



**Hardiness Zone:** 3

**Maximum Elevation:** 8,000 feet

**Tree Type:** deciduous flowering tree

**Height:** 10-20 feet

**Spread:** 10-20 feet

**Water Needs:** moderate

**Growth Rate:** moderate

**Sun:** filtered, partial or full sun

A dense, oval upright tree with a rounded shape in maturity. Fairly loose canopy with bright green leaves, turning yellow in the fall.

Fragrant, single, white flowers appear in mid-spring.

These cultivars are a **fruitless variety**.

The Spring Snow Crabapple is a popular pick for Laramie due to its hardiness down to -35° F.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**



Photo courtesy of ArborTanics Inc.

# Crabapple, Thunderchild

*Malus 'Thunderchild'*



**Hardiness Zone:** 3    **Sun:** full sun    **Height:** 18 feet    **Spread:** 18 feet

**Description:** Rapidly becoming one of the most popular landscape ornamentals, this gem is bathed in soft pink flowers in spring, dark purple foliage all season long and a narrowly upright habit of growth. Needs well-drained soil and full sun, small fruit aren't messy. Hardy to -40°F.

**Ornamental Features:** This variety is draped in stunning clusters of fragrant flowers in mid-spring, which emerge from distinctive rose flower buds before the leaves. The pointy leaves carry the purple hues throughout the season and turn an outstanding dark red in the fall. The fruits are showy ruby-red pomes carried in abundance from early to mid-fall.

**Landscape Attributes:** This tree will require occasional maintenance and upkeep and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed to avoid spreading Fireblight infection. It is a good choice for attracting birds, bees and butterflies to your yard.

**Planting & Growing:** Thunderchild Flowering Crabapple has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 3 feet from the ground and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 50 years or more. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. It is not particular as to soil type or pH and is highly tolerant of urban pollution. Will even thrive in inner city environments

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**



Photos courtesy of  
Bailey Nurseries



# Elm, Accolade 'Morton'

*Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica* 'Morton'



**Height:** 50 feet    **Spread:** 25 feet    **Hardiness Zone:** 4    **Sun:** full sun  
**Water:** Medium    **Maintenance:** Low

**Description:** Accolade elms are vase shaped, medium to large, deciduous elms. Has excellent resistance to Dutch elm disease, elm leaf miner and elm leaf beetle. Accolade is derived from a hybrid elm that was planted in 1924 at the famed Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois. It is also noted for its vigorous growth, glossy dark green foliage and good yellow fall color. Non-showy, small green flowers appear in spring before the foliage emerges. Flowers give way to single-seeded, wafer-like samaras (each tiny seed is surrounded by a flattened oval-rounded papery wing). Seeds mature in May as the leaves reach full size. Glossy, ovate-elliptic, dark green leaves have toothed margins and asymmetrical bases.



**Planting & Growing:** Grows in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerant of light shade. Prefers rich, moist loams. Adapts to both wet and dry sites. Generally tolerant of urban conditions. Regular pruning only as needed.

**Problems:** It is susceptible to phloem necrosis, which is a viral disease that attacks the food-conducting tissue of the tree, usually resulting in a loosening of the bark, wilting, defoliation, and death. It is also susceptible to wetwood which is a bacterial disease that results in wilting and dieback. Various wilts, rots, cankers and leaf spots may also occur. Insect pests include borers, leaf miner, beetles, mealy bugs, caterpillars and scale. There are not many elms currently in Laramie, so diseases and insect issues should not be much of an issue at this time.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip, if greater than 8 feet wide, along city streets. Plant 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, fences, shrubs, private sidewalks and driveways. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings.**

**Source:** Oregon State University ([landscapeplants.oregonstate.edu](http://landscapeplants.oregonstate.edu))



# Elm, TRIUMPH™

*Ulmus 'Morton Glossy'*



**Hardiness Zone:** 4    **Height:** 50-60 feet    **Width:** 35-40 feet    **Sun:** full to partial sun

**Salt Spray:** moderately tolerant    **Growth Rate:** fast    **Wildlife:** Migrant birds

**Flower:** inconspicuous flowers in early spring.

**Seed descriptions:** small, oval seed case with wings for wind dispersal

**Description:** Large, lustrous, dark green summer foliage gives way to yellow fall color. Useful for home and commercial landscapes or parks or as street tree.

**Planting & Growing:** Easily transplanted, quick to establish and regain rapid growth in most soil types. Adaptable to most soil types unless excessively wet. Avoid pruning elms during the growing season. Can tolerate six hours of direct light and partial sun/shade for four to six hours daily.

**Attributes:** Susceptible to Elm leaf miner, elm flea weevil and verticillium wilt as potential problems. The TRIUMPH™ elm has very good resistance to Dutch elm disease and is resistant to elm yellows; it also has good resistance to elm leaf beetle.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip, if greater than 8 feet wide, along city streets. Plant 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, fences, shrubs, private sidewalks and driveways. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings. Plant at least 30 feet from all other trees. Plant 60 feet from overhead powerlines.**



# Hackberry

*Celtis occidentalis*



**Hardiness Zone:** 2-9   **Height:** 40 feet   **Spread:** 40 feet   **Bloom Time:** April to May  
**Sun:** full sun/part shade   **Water:** medium to wet   **Maintenance:** low  
**Soil Composition:** tolerates drought and clay soils

**Description:** Hackberry, typically grows with upright-arching branching and a rounded spreading crown. Trunk diameter, at maturity, ranges from 1-3 feet. Derives its name from mature gray bark that develops corky ridges and warty texture. Greenish flowers appear in spring from April to May, with male flowers in clusters and female flowers solitary. Female flowers give way to an often-abundant fruit crop of round fleshy berry-like drupes maturing to deep purple. Each drupe has one round brown seed within. Fruits are attractive to a variety of wildlife. Birds consume the fruits and disperse the seeds. Fleshy parts of the fruit are edible and somewhat sweet. Undistinguished yellow fall color.

**Planting & Growing:** Best grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained soils in mostly full sun. Tolerates part shade, wind, many urban pollutants and a wide range of soil conditions, including both wet, dry, and poor soils.

**Problems:** Hackberry nipple gall on the leaves is so common that it is often used as an aid in identifying the tree. Although the galls do not hurt the tree, they often significantly disfigure the leaves. Witches' broom (dwarfed, dense, contorted twig clusters at the branch ends) is also somewhat common but does little harm to the tree. Just can be quite unsightly. Powdery mildew, leaf spot and root rot may occur. Watch for lacebugs and scale.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip, if greater than 8 feet wide, along city streets. Plant 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, fences, shrubs, private sidewalks and driveways. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings. Plant at least 30 feet from all other trees. Plant 60 feet from overhead powerlines.**



# Toba Hawthorn

*Crataegus x mordenensis* 'Toba'



**Hardiness Zone:** 3    **Maximum Elevation:** about 7,000 ft    **Sun:** full sun  
**Height:** 12-15 feet    **Spread:** 12-15 feet    **Tree Habit:** round, upright  
**Tree Type:** thornless, deciduous, flowering tree    **Flowering Season:** spring, summer  
**Water Needs:** moderate    **Growth Rate:** moderate

Hardier than some of the other hawthorns, this tree was introduced by the Morden Research Station of Manitoba, Canada.

**Description:** Toba Hawthorn bears fragrant, large, double white flowers that turn to pink; glossy foliage, and 1/2-inch red fruit. As it matures, the trunk can take on an intriguing, twisted texture, which is an added ornamental feature. Being one of the hardiest of the hawthorn cultivars, it is also widely adaptable to a variety of soil types. Recommended as a medium sized ornamental.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 7 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**

**Source:** The Tree Farm ([thetreefarm.com](http://thetreefarm.com))



# Honeylocust, Imperial®

*Gleditsia triacanthos 'Impcole'*



**Hardiness Zone:** 4   **Height:** 35 feet   **Spread:** 30 feet   **Sun:** full sun

**Flower:** fragrant, pink flowers in spring   **Growth Rate:** Moderate

**Water:** regularly—weekly, or more often in extreme heat

**Description:** One of the finest and most popular native North American shade trees, valued for its delicate, ferny appearance which casts a dappled shade below; broad spreading habit of growth, very tolerant of adverse growing conditions, good fall color; a seedless variety.

**Ornamental Features:** Imperial® Honeylocust has a round, airy canopy habit with rich green deciduous foliage. The pinnately compound leaves turn an outstanding yellow in the fall. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition as an accent feature.

**Planting & Growing:** This is a relatively low maintenance tree and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has a high canopy with a typical clearance of 7 feet from the ground and should not be planted underneath power lines. As it matures, the lower branches of this tree can be strategically removed to create a high enough canopy to support unobstructed human traffic underneath. Under ideal conditions, can be expected to live for 70 years or more. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist locations. It is not particular as to soil type or pH and is able to handle environmental salt.



**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip, at least 8 feet wide, along city streets. Plant 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, fences, shrubs, private sidewalks and driveways. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings. Plant at least 30 feet from all other trees. Plant 60 feet from overhead powerlines.**

# Honeylocust, Street Keeper®

*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Draves'



**Hardiness Zone:** 4    **Height:** 40 feet    **Spread:** 25 feet    **Sun:** full sun

**Description:** A native North American species with ascending branches and a narrowly pyramidal growth habit makes it an ideal city street tree. It is deciduous with deep green foliage and compound leaves that turn an outstanding yellow in the fall.

**Landscape Attributes:** It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition. This is a relatively low maintenance tree and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats.

**Planting & Growing:** It has a high canopy with a typical clearance of 7 feet from the ground and should not be planted underneath power lines. As it matures, the lower branches of this tree can be strategically removed to create a high enough canopy to support unobstructed human traffic underneath. It can be expected to live for 70 years or more. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist locations and is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is also able to handle environmental salt.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip, if greater than 8 feet wide, along city streets. Plant 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, fences, shrubs, private sidewalks and driveways. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings. Plant at least 30 feet from all other trees. Plant 60 feet from overhead powerlines.**

**Source:** Gertens ([gertens.com](http://gertens.com))



Photos courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

# Hot Wings Tatarian Maple

*Acer tataricum* 'GarAnn' PP 15023



**Hardiness Zone:** 3    **Height:** 20-25 feet    **Spread:** 20-25 feet

**Sun:** filtered, partial and full sun    **Growth Rate:** moderate    **Water:** very water thrifty

A very reliable tree for harsh conditions as its an excellent performer in rugged climates with a hardiness is down to -40° F.

**Description:** A strong choice for an ornamental tree and often comes in a singular trunk or clump form. Showy red samaras (winged seeds) shine in bright contrast to the summer foliage of this tree. The crown shape is broadly oval when young, but as it reaches maturity, its branches spread wider than tall, becoming more rounded of a crown shape.

**Planting & Growing:** Hot Wings Maple has proven to be much more tolerant of high pH soils than other maples. Nice fall colors ranging from yellow to orange-red. VERY WATER THRIFTY!

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 5 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**



**Source:** The Tree Farm ([thetreefarm.com](http://thetreefarm.com))

# Oak, Bur

*Quercus macrocarpa*



**Hardiness Zone:** 3    **Height:** 60-80 feet    **Spread:** 80 feet    **Sun:** full sun, part shade  
**Maintenance:** low    **Drought Tolerance:** fairly drought tolerant, once established  
**Growth Rate:** slow    **Soil Composition:** variety of soils, prefers well-drained

**Description:** The classic native North American shade tree is a slow grower but can last for 200 years. Known for its open, wide-spreading crown and large acorns that are beneficial to wildlife. Mature bark is dark gray to brown with deep furrows. Stems are stout and smooth but young twigs can develop corky ridges. Tolerant of a variety of moisture and soil conditions, which allows it to adapt well to urban settings. Bur oaks grow well in acidic, alkaline, loamy, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils.

**Attributes:** This tree offers dense shade thanks to its rounded shape, can tolerate pollution and heat stress, large ornamental leaves and while it prefers moderate moisture, the tree has some drought tolerance.

**Wildlife Value:** Bur oak acorns are the preferred food for wood ducks, wild turkeys, white-tailed deer, rabbits, mice, squirrels and other rodents.

**Planting & Growing:** Bur oaks can be difficult to transplant under more stressful conditions. Prune oaks in the dormant season to avoid attracting beetles that may carry oak wilt. Oaks do not like compacted soils or having their roots disturbed, so protect the root zone.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip, at least 8 feet wide, along city streets. Plant 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, fences, shrubs, private sidewalks and driveways. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings. Plant at least 30 feet from all other trees. Plant at least 60 feet from overhead powerlines.**



**Source: National Arbor Day Foundation (arborday.org)**

# Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry

*Amelanchier grandiflora* 'Autumn Brilliance'



**Hardiness Zone:** 4    **Height:** 15-20 feet    **Spread:** 15-25 feet    **Sun:** full sun to part shade  
**Blooms:** April–May    **Bloom Description:** white, showy    **Fruit:** edible, showy  
**Water:** medium    **Maintenance:** low    **Fall:** brilliant orange to red fall color

**Description:** This is a small to medium sized, deciduous tree that can come in multi-trunked or shrub form. Flowers bloom from April to May followed by edible fruits (3/8" diameter) in June. Berries resemble blueberries in taste and may be used in jams, jellies, and pies. Finely toothed, oval-lanceolate leaves (to 3" long) emerge with bronze tints in spring, mature to dark green before finally turning brilliant red to orange red in fall.

**Problems:** No serious insect problems. Rust, leaf spot, fire blight, powdery mildew and canker are occasional disease problems. This cultivar, though, reportedly has excellent disease resistance.

**Planting & Growing:** Easily grown in average, medium moist, well-drained soil. Tolerant of a somewhat wide range of soils, but prefers moist, well-drained loams. **Root suckers are common, and if not removed, will result in a shrubby growth habit for the plant.**

**Wildlife Value:** Berries attract birds.

**Best grown in front/back yards, and in the landscape parking strip at LEAST 5 feet wide, along city streets. Plant at least 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, buildings, fences and driveways. Plant at least 15 feet from shrubs and other similar sized trees. Plant 30 feet from large trees.**





# Swedish Whitebeam

*Sorbus intermedia*



**Hardiness Zone:** 4   **Height:** 35 feet   **Width:** 25 feet   **Sun:** full sun to partial shade  
**Soil Composition:** needs well-drained, moist soil   **Maintenance:** low   **Growth Rate:** fast

**Description:** A naturally occurring hybrid, this beautiful accent tree features interesting semi-compound leaves that turn yellow and orange in fall; showy clusters of white flowers in spring and red berries in fall; resistant to disease.

**Ornamental Features:** The red fruits are held in abundance in spectacular clusters from early to late fall. It has dark green foliage throughout the season. The smooth, gray bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

**Landscape Attributes:** Swedish Whitebeam is a deciduous tree with a rounded form. Its average texture blends into the landscape but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition. This is a relatively low maintenance tree and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. It is a good choice for attracting birds and bees to your yard.

**Planting & Growing:** It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 4 feet from the ground and should not be planted underneath power lines. It grows at a fast rate and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 50 years or more. **It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions and shouldn't be allowed to dry out.** It is not particular as to soil type or pH. **Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates.**

**Best grown in front/back yards. Low growing canopy! NOT suited for planting in the street right-of-way landscape strip.** Plant 10 feet from fire hydrants, ground mounted utility boxes, fences, shrubs, private sidewalks and driveways. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings. Plant at least 30 feet from all other trees. Plant 60 feet from overhead powerlines.

Source: Tagawa Gardens ([tagawagardens.com](http://tagawagardens.com))

Photos courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

