

# Sweet Sixteen Apple

## Malus domestica 'Sweet Sixteen'

Info from: <https://www.grandpasorchard.com/>

"Sweet Sixteen" is a popular apple for very cold northern regions. It ripens in early fall, just ahead of Honeycrisp™. It is crisp and juicy with an exotic yellow flesh and a very sweet, unusual sugar cane or spicy cherry candy flavor. The fruit stores for 5 to 8 weeks. It is a good all purpose apple.

### Height

10-16 Feet

### Spread

10-14 Feet

### Hardiness Zone

3-7

## Malus domestica 'Sweet Sixteen' Homeowner Growing and Maintenance Tips

Sweet Sixteen is vigorous with a moderately spreading habit. It is an early bearing and dependable producer. The tree blooms rather late, so should be pollinated by other mid- to late season bloomers. It is reported to be somewhat resistant to fire blight and scab. It is a dependable apple for the backyard.

## A Little History about Sweet Sixteen Apple

Sweet Sixteen comes to us from the University of Minnesota breeding program and was introduced in 1977. It is a cross of Malinda and Northern Spy.

## Malus domestica 'Sweet Sixteen' Characteristics & Attributes

### Bloom Character

- Mid-season blooming
- Late blooming

### Disease Resistance

- Fire Blight Resistance
- Scab resistance

### Fruit Characteristics

- Large fruit

### Growth Rate/Habit

- Spreading habit
- Average vigor
- Early to bear
- Very productive

### Harvest Period

- Late summer

### Other Attributes

- Keeps well
- Complex flavor
- Very juicy
- Very sweet

### Site Requirements

- Full Sun
- Very hardy

### Skill Required

- Easy to grow

### Uses

- High dessert quality
- Juice or Cider
- Cooking or baking
- Good for drying
- Good for pies
- Canning or freezing
- Good for sauce

# Honeycrisp™ Apple

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: any Golden Delicious, Stark® Jon-A-Red® Jonathan or Starkspur® Red Rome Beauty.

This variety is compatible with hardiness zone 4.



## Characteristics

Zone Range	<i>3 - 6</i>
Pollination	<i>pollinator required</i>
Bloom Color	<i>white</i>
Fruit Color	<i>red</i>
Fruit Size	<i>large</i>
Ripens/Harvest	<i>early september</i>
Shade/Sun	<i>full sun</i>
Soil Composition	<i>loamy</i>
Soil Moisture	<i>well drained</i>
Soil PH Level	<i>6.0 - 7.0 (best)</i>
Taste	<i>mild, sweet</i>
Texture	<i>crisp</i>
Years To Bear	<i>2 - 5</i>

Source: Stark Bro's

# *Fraxinus americana* 'Autumn Purple'

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/>



Common Name: white ash Family: Oleaceae Zone: 3 to 9  
Height: 45.00 to 60.00 feet Spread: 35.00 to 50.00 feet  
Sun: Full sun Water: Medium Maintenance: Medium  
Suggested Use: Shade Tree, Street Tree  
Flower: Insignificant Leaf: Good Fall Tolerate: Deer

## Culture

Best grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained loams in full sun. Best sited in locations protected from strong winds. Generally tolerant of urban conditions, particularly if well-sited in the landscape. Tolerant of neutral to slightly alkaline soil conditions.

## Noteworthy Characteristics

*Fraxinus americana*, commonly called white ash, is native to eastern North America. This is the largest of the native ashes, typically growing 60-80' tall. Young trees are pyramidal in shape, gradually maturing to a more rounded crown. White ash is primarily dioecious (separate male and female trees). Features odd-pinnate compound leaves with 7 leaflets (less frequently 5 or 9). Oval to oblong-lanceolate leaflets (3-5" long) are dark green above and whitish green below. Foliage turns yellow with purple shading in fall. White ash is a valuable timber tree. Its wood is commercially used for a variety of products including tool handles, oars, garden furniture and sports equipment. White ash is the wood used for Louisville Slugger baseball bats.

'Autumn Purple' is a broad-conical male clone that typically grows 45-60' tall. As the cultivar name suggests, it is particularly noted for its excellent, long-lasting, reddish-purple to deep mahogany-purple fall color. Foliage consists of odd-pinnate compound leaves with 7 leaflets (less frequently 5 or 9). Each oval to oblong-lanceolate leaflet (2-4" long) is dark green. Inconspicuous green flowers appear in spring. This male tree bears no fruit. Gray bark develops distinctive diamond-shaped ridging on mature trees.

## Problems

Emerald ash borer is native to Asia. It was first discovered in the U. S. (southeastern Michigan) in 2002. It has now spread to a number of additional states in the northeast and upper Midwest, and is expected to continue spreading. Emerald ash borer will typically kill an ash tree within 3-5 years after infestation. Once infestation occurs, it is very difficult to eradicate this pest which feeds under the bark and bores into wood. This borer now constitutes a serious threat to all species of ash in North America. White ash trees are generally susceptible to a number of additional insect problems including ash borer, lilac borer, carpenter worm, oyster shell scale, leaf miners, fall webworms, ash sawflies and ash leaf curl aphid. Potential disease problems include fungal leaf spots, powdery mildew, rust, anthracnose, cankers and ash yellows. General ash decline is also a concern. Brittle branches are susceptible to damage from high winds and snow/ice.

## Garden Uses

Ash trees have typically been used over time in a variety of applications including shade tree, street tree or lawn tree.

# Columnar Swedish Aspen

## Populus tremula 'Erecta'

USDA Hardiness Zone: 2 - 5

From: <http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/524/columnar-swedish-aspen/>



Photos: <http://www.urbanforestnursery.com/treeprofiles/profileswedishcolumnaraspen.html>

**Plant Description:** Flat, rounded green leaves flutter and rustle in the breeze providing both visual interest and soothing sound to the landscape. Narrow form is great for small spaces, as a screen and for lining a drive. Well adapted to very cold climates. Deciduous.

**Light Needs:** Full sun    **Watering Needs:** Best with regular watering - weekly, or more often in extreme heat.

**Average Landscape Size:** Very narrow tree to 40 ft. tall, 10 ft. wide.    **Key Feature:** Extremely Hardy

**Blooms:** Inconspicuous    **Landscape Uses:** Mass Planting, Privacy Screen, Specimen, Windbreak, Woodland Garden

**Design Ideas:** This is a superior tree for cold northern regions. It is most attractive in groves, and as components in windrows and shelterbelts. It will stand alone as a columnar tree in the suburban environment. Tall narrow form is ideal for filling gaps between tall buildings. Somewhat adapted for street and boulevard planting. A great foreground tree against dark background of evergreen conifers. Ease of cultivation is suited to naturalistic plantings in prairies or open space habitat.    **Companion Plants:** Snowberry (Symphoricarpos); Sumac (Rhus aromatica); Anemone (Anemone hybrids); Yew (Taxus); Blue Spruce (Picea pungens); Currant (Ribes)

**Care Information:** Provide enriched, well-drained soil. Best planted on north or east facing sites; avoid hot and dry exposures. Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring.    **History:** Genus Populus can be divided into poplars, aspens and cottonwoods which can be found in the Northern Hemisphere. The genus is named for its very ancient name as the "people's tree" because they are so easily propagated. Chief values have been as a forestry source of pulpwood and some furniture wood. In agricultural regions it has long been favored for windbreak and shelterbelt planting due to its tolerance of high density plantings. This species is native to Europe with 'Erecta' considered one of the best columnar forms.

# European weeping Birch

## Betulaceae *Betula pendula* Roth

**Info From:** Virginia Tech Dept. of Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation.

Photos and text by: John Seiler, Edward Jensen, Alex Niemiera, and John Peterson

**Leaf:** Alternate, simple, pinnately-veined, ovate to nearly triangular in shape, 2 to 4 inches long, long pointed at the tip, with doubly serrate margins, green above and paler below

**Flower:** Species is monoecious; preformed male catkins near the end of the twig, mostly in groups of 2 and 3; females upright, slender, light green, 1 inch long, appearing or elongating (males) in the spring.

**Fruit:** Cone like, cylindrical, 1 inch long, deciduous at maturity releasing tiny, 2-winged nutlets; maturing in late summer and dispersed in early autumn.

**Twig:** Twigs are slender, reddish brown in color and noticeably drooping, lighter colored lenticels are present, but do not result in a rough feeling twig (as in gray birch), buds slender, pointed, green and brown.

**Bark:** Reddish brown with light lenticels when very young, later turning white, generally smooth but does peel a bit; the base of the tree develops thick bark which splits into narrow, vertical furrows which are nearly black.

**Form:** A small to medium size tree up to 65 feet tall with an open, pyramidal crown with distinctly drooping fine branches.

**Looks like:** river birch - paper birch - gray birch - Himalayan white birch



Native to northern Europe, planted in zones 2-6.

### Additional Range Information:

*Betula pendula* is planted in the USDA hardiness zones shown above and is not known to widely escape cultivation.

# Prairifire Crabapple

Info from: <http://www.monrovia.com/>

## Malus x 'Prairifire'

USDA Hardiness Zone: 4 - 8



PRAIRIFIRE FLOWERING CRABAPPLE ©photo ArborTanics Inc.

**Plant Description:** Outstanding flowering tree; upright form becomes rounded with age. New growth is reddish maturing to dark green. Persistent, small, dark red-purple fruit. Colorful accent for smaller landscapes. Deciduous.

**Light Needs:** Full sun    **Watering Needs:** Needs regular watering - weekly, or more often in extreme heat.

**Average Landscape Size:** 15 to 20 ft. tall and wide.

**Key Feature:** Spring Flowering, Improved Pest and Disease Resistance, Showy Fruit

**Growth habit:** Round    **Growth rate:** Moderate    **Foliage color:** Green    **Blooms:** Spring    **Flower color:** Red

**Flower attributes:** Showy Flowers

**Design Ideas:** This easy-to-grow accent tree can be used as a single specimen in the front yard for curb appeal, or in the back where you may enjoy its seasonal changes. An excellent habitat and food source for wildlife. Its dark fruit is very decorative but may stain light-colored paving. There is nothing more beautiful than a gateway flanked with flowering Crabapple, or a long run of them up the driveway for a large-scale display. Perfect for country and cottage gardens to achieve that old-fashioned romantic character.

**Care Information:** Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Watering can be reduced after establishment. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring. Pruning time: winter.

# Spring Snow Crabapple

**Malus x 'Spring Snow'** Info From: <http://www.monrovia.com/>

USDA Hardiness Zone: 4 - 8



**Plant Description** Produces a showy display of pure white flowers without the concern of fruit where it can be a problem on patios and in courtyards. Good resistance to rust and mildew. Deciduous.

**Light Needs:** Full sun **Watering Needs:** Once established, needs only occasional watering.

**Average Landscape Size:** Moderate growing 25 ft. tall, forming a dense, oval crown 22 ft. wide.

**Growth rate:** Moderate **Average landscape size:** Moderate growing 25 ft. tall, forming a dense, oval crown 22 ft. wide.

**Special features:** Attracts Birds, Fall Color **Foliage color:** Green **Flower color:** White **Flower attributes** Showy Flowers

**Patent Act:** Asexual reproduction of plants protected by the Plant Patent Act is prohibited during the life of the patent.

**Design Ideas** Crabapples are beautiful medium sized trees for suburban homesites. Exceptional spring color in the front yard for a bold entry statement. Add to peripheral plantings to screen off neighbor houses. Fruitlessness makes this a reliable shade tree for the backyard that doesn't demand too much space. Fits nicely into formal settings as a matched pair to flank gateways or outbuildings. A row along a sweeping drive will be a springtime knockout.

**Care Information** Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Watering can be reduced after establishment. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring.

**History:** The first crabapple known to Roman gardens was *Malus pumila*, native to Eastern Europe. It was the primary understock for the development of the modern apple. About 1600 European apple trees split their lineage, one fork becoming the crabapples after crossing with North American natives such as *M. coronaria* and *M. angustifolia*. In 1850 Siberian species was introduced to breeding for increased cold hardiness. Today many of the showiest cultivars were introduced by Charles Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum.

# Shademaster® Honeylocust **Most info from: [thetreefarm.com](http://thetreefarm.com)**

*Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Shademaster'*

## Product Description

An open rounded tree with slightly arching branches turning upward at the ends. Rich, green, fern-like foliage turns yellow in fall.

Hardy to -40°F



<b>Description</b>	An open rounded tree with slightly arching branches turning upward at the ends. Rich, green, fern-like foliage turns yellow in fall. Hardy to -40°F
<b>Deciduous Tree Type</b>	Shade Tree
<b>Tree Habit</b>	Spreading
<b>Mature Size (generic)</b>	TREE (30-50' Tall) • Broad Canopy
<b>Fall Color</b>	Subtle
<b>Features</b>	Fragrant Flowers
<b>Flowering Season</b>	Spring
<b>USDA Hardiness Zone</b>	3, 4, 5, 6
<b>Water Needs</b>	Moderate
<b>Growth Rate</b>	Moderate
<b>Light Needs</b>	Partial Sun, Full Sun
<b>Mature Height</b>	40-50 Feet
<b>Mature Width</b>	30-40 Feet
<b>Name</b>	Shademaster® Honeylocust

## Harvest Gold Mongolian Linden

*Tilia mongolica* 'Harvest Gold'

Information from: [http://plants.bachmanslandscaping.com/12070012/Plant/1732/Harvest\\_Gold\\_Mongolian\\_Linden](http://plants.bachmanslandscaping.com/12070012/Plant/1732/Harvest_Gold_Mongolian_Linden)



*Tilia mongolica* 'Harvest Gold' in fall

(Photo courtesy of [Jeffries Nurseries](#))

**Height:** 40 feet

**Spread:** 30 feet

**Hardiness Zone:** 2

### **Description:**

An excellent shade tree for small yards, with fragrant yellow flowers with showy red petioles in early summer when few trees bloom, and interesting lobed toothed leaves, unusual for a linden, which turn a stunning gold in fall; hardy and adaptable

### **Ornamental Features:**

Harvest Gold Mongolian Linden has dark green foliage which emerges red green in spring. The serrated heart-shaped leaves turn an outstanding gold in the fall. It features subtle clusters of fragrant yellow flowers with tan bracts hanging below the branches in early summer. The fruit is not ornamentally significant. The peeling gray bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

### **Landscape Attributes:**

Harvest Gold Mongolian Linden is a dense deciduous tree with a strong central leader and a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its relatively coarse texture can be used to stand it apart from other landscape plants with finer foliage.

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 bees to your yard. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Harvest Gold Mongolian Linden is recommended for the following landscape applications; Shade

### **Plant Characteristics:**

Harvest Gold Mongolian Linden will grow to be about 40 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 30 feet. 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 medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist locations, and should do just fine under average home landscape conditions. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution.

This is a selected variety of a species not originally from North America.

# Sensation Boxelder



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Acer negundo*  
FAMILY: ACERACEAE

**Hardiness** Zones 4 to 6.

**Growth habit** Tree has a pyramidal habit as a young tree becoming more elliptical with maturity. The right angle branching and strong central leader growth habit makes this tree a good choice for streets and parks.

**Foliage** Young emerging leaves have a reddish-orange color to them giving the tree a multicolored appearance in the spring and early summer. In the summer leaves are a light green color. Fall foliage color is orange to red and very showy.



**Flowers** In nature boxelders are either male or female. Sensation boxelder is a male tree selection. The male flowers are small and grow in early summer. They are not showy.

**Bark** The main trunk is gray and slightly furrowed.

**Insects and diseases** No boxelder bugs have been observed on Sensation box elders planted in western Colorado landscapes.

**Landscape value** Boxelders have been banned in some communities because of the box elder bug, which infests the female trees. Boxelder bugs spend the winter as adults and congregate in and around homes making themselves a nuisance. Since Sensation boxelder is a male tree it is much less attractive to the boxelder bug. Boxelder trees are usually very tolerant of temperature extremes, drought and high pH soils, which makes Sensation boxelder an excellent choice for both plains and mountain communities.



## Information sources

Colorado Tree Coalition cites: Michael Dirr, Manual of Woody Landscape Plants (University of Georgia, 1990)

# Crimson Sentry Norway Maple

*Acer platanoides* 'Crimson Sentry'



USDA Hardiness Zone: 3 - 7

**Plant Description:** A heavily-branched, upright tree that fits well into residential gardens or other areas where a smaller tree is desired. The compact, narrow canopy displays deep purple leaves that become maroon to reddish-bronze in fall. Deciduous.

**Light Needs:** Full sun

**Watering Needs:** Needs regular watering - weekly, or more often in extreme heat.

**Average Landscape Size:** Forms a compact pyramidal to oval head 25 ft. tall, 15 ft. wide. Columnar, Compact, Moderate growth

**Landscaping Areas:** Firescaping / Fire Wise, Specimen, Very Wet Areas, Woodland Garden

**Special features:** Dramatic Foliage Color, Dwarf Plant, Fall Color, Tolerates Urban Pollution, Waterwise

**Foliage color:** Purple

**Design Ideas:** This dwarf, more narrow form of Norway Maple, much smaller than Crimson King, is perfect for narrow spaces and smaller gardens. Use this dark purple tree in lieu of beech to create bold color effects in large landscapes. Display against blue or gold tinted evergreens. Stand against tall light colored buildings for hearty contrast. Line up into a sculptural windrow. Try a pair to mark the entry to a drive or homesite. Suitable size to plant under power lines.

**Companion Plants:** This great maple looks gorgeous against Colorado Blue Spruce, (*Picea pungens* 'Glauca'), White Birch, (*Betula platyphylla*, *B. pendula*).

## Mayday Tree (*Prunus padus commutata*)



Mayday Tree (*Prunus padus commutata*) The Mayday Tree is of medium height (30'), low-branched and has a compact, rounded canopy that may reach 20'. It is one of the first trees to leaf out and bloom in spring. Related to the chokecherry, it is taller and is usually pruned down to a single trunk. Mayday Tree is hardy to zone 3, has low to moderate water needs and is drought resistant. It tolerates most soils, including our alkaline soil, as long as they are well-drained. This tree can be grown in full sun or partial shade.

Drawbacks include susceptibility to black knot. This is a fungal disease that can be controlled by pruning. The trees branches are stiff and can be broken by heavy snow. Unless the roots are disturbed, it does not tend to sucker.



Foliage is bright green, emerging in April. Leaves are alternate, ovate to elliptic, and 2 to 5 inches long with serrated margins. Fall color ranges from yellow, to copper, to bronze red.



Pendulous clusters of fragrant pure-white flowers appear in May after leaf break. They are very attractive to butterflies and bees.



Fruit is nearly black and cherry-like, inedible to humans but birds love it. It can leave stains on concrete.



Bark is a gunmetal gray.

# Bur Oak



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Quercus macrocarpa*  
FAMILY: FAGACEAE

Bur oak is the mighty oak of the plains states. It is in the white oak group, meaning that the leaves are without bristle-tipped lobes and the fruit matures in one season. It is a stalwart tree for plains communities even though it grows slowly. More and more communities are planting it as a street tree

**Hardiness** Zones 2 to 8.

**Growth habit** Large tree, weakly pyramidal, more oval. Grows to heights of 60' or more. If grown in the open, it has an impressive structure.

**Foliage** Alternate, simple; oblong to obovate; 6" to 10" long, 3" to 5" wide; margins with 5-9 rounded lobes; dark green and glabrous above, pale and hairy below.

**Fruit** An acorn nut. Short stalked. Over 1/2 is covered by a fringed cap. Matures in one season.

**Bark** Thick; gray-brown; deeply furrowed and ridged.

## Information sources

Michael Dirr, Manual of Woody Landscape Plants (University of Georgia, 1990)

Michael Kuhns, Trees of Utah and the Intermountain West (Utah State University Press, 1998)

Arthur Plotnik, The Urban Tree Book: An Uncommon Field Guide for City and Town, North Dakota Tree Handbook

## Photo credits

Texas A&M's Vascular Plant Image Gallery  
University of Connecticut Plant Database



*Quercus robur* x *Q. alba* 'Crimschmidt'

## Crimson Spire™ Oak

<http://www.jfschmidt.com/introductions/crimsonspire/>

Zone: 4 Height: 45' Spread: 15'



**Shape:** Columnar,  
tightly fastigate

**Foliage:** Dark  
green to bluish-  
green

**Fall Color:** Rusty  
red

This columnar selection originated as a hybrid of *Q. robur* and *Q. alba*. White oak parentage provides dark green, mildew resistant foliage and reddish fall color. Fastigate growth habit is inherited from the English oak side.



# Baby Blue Eyes Spruce

## *Picea pungens* 'Baby Blue Eyes'

USDA Hardiness Zone: 2 - 8

Information from: <http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/3634/baby-blue-eyes-spruce/>



Photo: <http://www.armintrouts.com/products/babybluecoloradospruce.php>

**Plant Description:** Slower growing than the native Colorado spruce, this semi-dwarf selection is useful for smaller landscapes and confined spaces. Dense, eye-catching silvery blue-green foliage holds its color well. Growing only a few inches per year, it develops a broad, pyramidal form. Evergreen.

**Light Needs:** Partial to full sun **Watering Needs:** Water weekly or more often in extreme heat; less often once established.

**Average Landscape Size:** Slow growing, 15 to 30 ft. tall and 15 ft. wide. **Key Feature:** Deer Resistant **Blooms:**

Inconspicuous **Landscape Uses:** Privacy Screen, Specimen, Woodland Garden **Special features:** Dramatic Foliage

Color, Easy Care, North American Native Selection, Waterwise **Foliage color:** Silver-blue **Blooms:** Inconspicuous

**Care Information:** Provide rich, well drained soil. Thrives in cool summer areas. Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. May be watered deeply, less frequently when established. Apply a general purpose fertilizer in early spring.

**History:** The species *Picea pungens* is native to the central Rocky Mountains from southern Montana and eastern Idaho south to New Mexico. This semi-dwarf cultivar was discovered in 1972, as a chance seedling in a cultivated group of grafted *Picea pungens* 'Moerheimii' trees by Verl Holden in his nursery in Silverton, Oregon.