

## 2019 Tree Sale Species Information List

### EVERGREEN TREES



**American Arborvitae** (*Thuja occidentalis*)

Though a native of Indiana, the arborvitae is now found in the wild in only a few counties in the northwestern part of the state. However, it is “domesticated” everywhere! Their medium size they can reach 40-60 ft, but usually stop around 30 ft, and conical shape make them a versatile addition to the landscape. Being evergreen, they make beautiful windbreaks or privacy screens.



**Bald Cypress** (*Taxodium distichum*)

Called bald because it is a deciduous evergreen, the Bald Cypress is native to the southeastern corner of Indiana. This large but slow growing tree prefers wet soils so is an ideal choice for a yard with heavy wet soil or along creeks or drainage areas. The Bald Cypress is often on lists of deer resistance trees but remember – no tree is 100% deer proof.



**Douglas Fir** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

A native to the Pacific Northwest, the Douglas Fir can get very large and live a long time in its native range. Here in the Midwest, the Douglas Fir can reach 100 ft., half the size it can reach in the Northwest. This tree makes a wonderful Christmas tree so plant several and in a few years you can harvest your own!



**Eastern White Pine** (*Pinus strobus*)

This native Hoosier can claim Elkhart County in its original growing range. Now it is widely planted in yards by homeowners and along fields by farmers. It is fast growing and reaches 100 ft. Like all the pines, its needles are long. The white pine is tolerant of many diverse growing conditions, thriving in moist to dry soils and partial shade to full sun. This tolerant tree makes a great privacy screen, especially when combined with the American Arborvitae.

### DECIDUOUS TREES



**Chinkapin Oak** (*Quercus muehlenbergi*)

A member of the white oak family, the chinkapin oak is sometimes called the yellow oak, yellow chestnut oak, and (by the early pioneers) pigeon oak. Also making this tree tricky to study is the multiple accepted spellings of its name. Regardless, it is a long lived and desirable shade tree. It is a large tree which can reach up to 100’, but typically matures in the 75’ range.



**Kentucky Coffeetree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*)

Native to the eastern Cornbelt, this tree typically occurs in deep rich bottomlands, and hillsides with moist slopes. Well adapted to city conditions. Prefers full sun, so is a good choice for open areas. Has a handsome bark for interesting winter character. Typically 70-80’ tall with 30-40’ spread, with a double compound leaf. Produces a 5 to 10 inch seedpod, which hangs on during winter. No serious disease or insect issues.



**Persimmon - Common** (*Diospyros virginiana*)

A tree more closely associated with the southern part of the Hoosier state, the persimmon is hardy to zone 4 and so will grow in our area as well. This tree is medium sized with glossy oval to oblong leaves. This is one of our dioecious trees, meaning that the male and female flowers are located on separate trees. So, if you are planting this tree for its delicious fruit, plant more than one to increase your chances of getting a female tree.



**Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)**

Maples are North America's favorite shade tree and the darling of the fall foliage displays. The Sugar Maple will not disappoint! Sugar Maples support a wide range of butterfly and moth larvae which, in turn, attract many of our songbirds. And let's not forget to mention that it is the source of delicious maple syrup! Even if you don't intend to "tap" your trees, the sugar maple makes a classic shade tree in a yard.



**Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)**

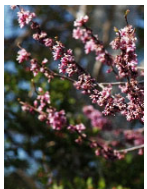
One of the tallest of the broad-leafed trees in our native Hoosier forests, the sycamore is easy to spot in the winter by its white trunk. Usually found growing along streams and in lowlands in the wild, the Sycamore has proven itself to be a widely adaptable tree in the home landscape. Even if this tree wasn't a beautiful shade producer, its beautiful bark would be reason enough to place this one in your landscaping.



**Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)**

Every 4<sup>th</sup> grader in Indiana learns that the tulip tree is our state tree. What generally isn't known is that the tulip poplar is not a true poplar but is, in fact, a member of the magnolia family. It also is one of the tallest and most beautiful trees in the eastern hardwood forest. This is a large tree, capable of reaching heights well in excess of 100'. It usually has a straight trunk and a rounded to spreading crown. The tulip tree blooms in May, producing many tulip-shaped flowers which can be difficult to see since it blooms after the tree leaf's out.

**SMALL TREES AND SHRUBS**



**Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)**

The Eastern Redbud is a small to medium tree with heart-shaped leaves. It is named for the many small pea-shaped flowers that cover the tree in the spring. It has a tendency to grow in clusters in the understory and presents one of the most beautiful springtime displays along the roadsides. As a landscape tree, it can be planted in a grouping or as a specimen tree.



**Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)**

Few shrubs are easier to grow than Ninebark. This native tolerates a wide range of weather conditions and is a fast grower in just about any type of soil. It produces a cluster of flowers in late spring/early summer and its peeling bark (which gives the shrub its name) provides good winter interest. This plant is a great choice for a native hedge or cluster planting.



**Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*)**

Let's go down yonder to the Pawpaw patch! Who doesn't know that old ditty? What you probably don't know is that the pawpaw is a member of a tropical family of trees that somehow got "stuck" in a temperate climate. A bit finicky to grow, the "Hoosier Banana" is worth the effort. As an understory plant, it wants dappled shade and plenty of moisture for best growth and fruit production.



**White Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)**

When you say "dogwood" to most people, what they picture is the white flowering variety. A small tree, rarely growing beyond 30ft in height, it packs a real visual wallop in the spring landscape, especially if combined with the eastern redbud as their bloom times will often overlap. But don't overlook this tree's autumn impact. The leaves turn scarlet to purple in the fall.