

Baker City Street Tree Guide



Street Tree Guide

December 2014

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Introduction

Trees are a valuable asset to any community. Research has shown that trees offer many benefits, including increased property values, energy savings, and improved soil, air, and water quality. In business districts, trees enhance economic vitality and social experiences.

Baker City recognizes the value of trees and has created a Tree Board, implemented ordinances regarding trees, established tree replacement and planting programs, and has been designated a Tree City USA through the Arbor Day Foundation for nearly three decades.

The Tree Board advises property owners about proper tree planting, pruning and maintenance, and disease and safety concerns. Please remember that a City permit is required before planting or removing a tree within the city right-of-way, alongside streets, or in alleys. The Tree Board reviews all permits to ensure that the trees do not interfere with utilities, impair vehicle safety, or block parking access.

By creating this guide, the Tree Board hopes to improve and further beautify the community's existing street tree inventory by providing educational and reference material to further encourage and assist our community members to plant and maintain trees within our public areas.



How to Use This Guide

This guide is divided into sections determined by the width, height, and spacing requirements that trees will need at maturity. Specific heights, crown spreads, and other tree characteristics can be found under the description of each tree in this guide.

Class I are small trees which normally do not reach a large height or trunk diameter. They can be planted beneath utility lines and in smaller planting areas. Typical spacing needed is 20-30 feet.

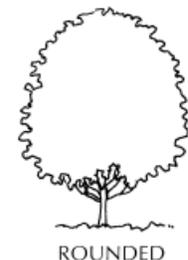
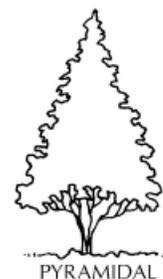
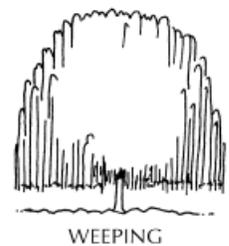
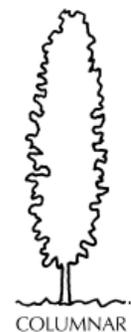
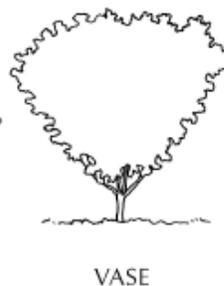
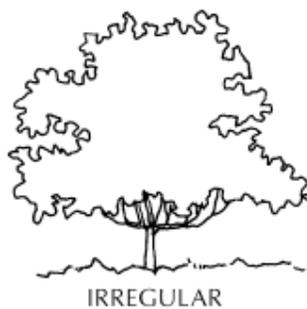
Class II are usually considered medium-sized trees, and predominately planted for their shade and general landscape uses. Typical spacing needed is 30-40 feet.

Class III trees are long-lived and attain significant height and large trunk diameter. When selecting a tree from this class, be sure you have ample room to accommodate it at maturity. Typical spacing needed is 40-60 feet.

Conifers provide year round greenery, screening, and serve as excellent wildlife sanctuaries. They generally should not be pruned and therefore need large growing areas away from buildings, sidewalks and driveways. Spacing varies with species.

Tree Shapes

The tree shapes pictured are examples of tree shapes at maturity. The illustrations give you an idea of how the tree will look and help you plan how it might be included within your existing or planned landscape. The tree shapes are referred to under each tree's description in this guide.



Street Trees & the Public Right-of-Way

Street trees are considered to be trees, shrubs, bushes and all other woody vegetation on land lying between property lines on either side of all streets, avenues, or ways within the city.

Public right-of-way is an area which allows passage of the public-via people, vehicles or utilities, generally including passageways such as streets, pedestrian connections, alleys, utilities and other forms of public infrastructure.

USDA Zones

The United States Department of Agriculture has established ten hardiness zones (temperature ranges) throughout the United States based on 10° difference in the average annual minimum temperature. Trees are propagated and grown to match these zones. Referring to these zones can help you decide which type of tree to plant for optimal growing success. The hardiness zones which are most applicable to Baker City are:

Zone 3: -40° to 30°F

Zone 4: -30° to -20°F

Zone 5: -20° to -10°F

Street Tree Planting/Removal Permit

If you want to plant or remove a tree from the public right-of-way (generally, the area located between the street and sidewalk), you first need to obtain a permit through the Public Works Department. Permits can be obtained online at www.bakercity.com or in the Public Works Department in City Hall at 1655 1st Street, Baker City, OR. If you have questions, you may contact City Hall staff by calling (541) 523-6541. Once you have completed the permit form, please submit it to Public Works Department staff. Tree permits are evaluated by the Tree Board. There is no charge for the permit. Things such as: planting space, proposed tree species, driveway/street proximity to the new tree's location, utility locations, etc. are evaluated.

Questions or comments for the Tree Board? Please contact staff at (541) 523-6541.

Plan Before You Plant

The importance of matching the tree and its growth requirements to the planting site cannot be over emphasized. The best planting procedures known will not save a tree that is poorly suited to the planting site. The tree must be able to tolerate factors such as unfavorable soil conditions, inadequate or excessive water levels, and space or shade limitations. **Selecting a tree that meets the site conditions is the single most important factor in guaranteeing its success.** When planting more than one tree, be conscious of the planting space required for each species. Be sure to group those needing similar growing conditions together (i.e. water, light and soil types). **You must call the Oregon Utility Notification Center before you dig - 1-800-332-2344.**

When selecting a planting site and tree that best fits your needs, carefully consider:

Landscaping Purpose. To provide shade, color, screening from wind or to enhance wildlife habitat.

Planting Site. Are there overhead or underground utilities present? Make sure you give your tree adequate room to grow. Try to envision the tree 10 to 50 years into the future. How close is the tree to structures and other trees near the planting area?

Soils can be highly variable in urban areas. Too much or too little drainage often causes trees to decline and die. Check with your county extension office for soil testing information.

Maintenance. All trees need regular watering, routine pruning and periodic inspection for pests and disease. Planning now can save time and money later.

Tree Planting Instructions

The three most common types of planting stock found at local nurseries are in containers, bare root, or balled and burlapped (B&B). Planting procedures vary, depending on the type of stock selected. Each has advantages and disadvantages, but a sturdy tree will result by carefully following the procedures outlined below.

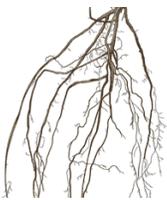
1. Dig a hole 2-3 times as wide as the root ball and the **same depth** as the tree was planted in the nursery. Make sure the sides of the hole are rough and uneven. This helps the roots become established in the native soil. Continue with the steps below, depending on the type of stock you are planting.



Container Stock. Gently remove container and inspect the root ball for circling roots. If only a few are found, gently separate and spread them outward. Eliminate masses of circling roots by cutting 2-4 vertical slices on the root ball sides to a depth of one-half inch and cut a shallow "x" on the bottom of the root ball. Cutting circling roots in this way allows growth of new roots into the surrounding native soil. Place the root ball in the planting hole, making sure that the top is level with or slightly higher than the surrounding ground.



Balled & Burlapped (B&B). Carefully set the tree into the planting hole so that the top of the root ball is level with or slightly higher than the surrounding ground. If the tree is in a wire basket, completely remove it, if possible, or remove the upper half after the tree is in its final planting position. Take care not to damage the roots or disturb the integrity of the root ball. Adjust the position using pressure on the root ball; don't move it by twisting the trunk.



Bare Root. Be sure to keep the roots moist at all times! Prune away any damaged or broken roots. Place the tree in the hole at the same depth that it grew in the nursery. Do not allow roots to curl once inside of the hole. Add soil until the tree can stand by itself. Hold it straight while the hole is being filled. Gently push soil under and between roots with your hands to remove large air pockets. If the tree settles in the hole, gently pull it back to the proper depth.

2. Stand back and inspect the tree from several sides to make sure it's straight. If not, move the tree in the hole until it stands straight. Backfill with soil around the roots until the hole is half full. Water sparingly to settle the soil and remove air pockets. Lightly tamp the soil in with the shovel handle to compress the soil around the root ball, taking care not to damage the roots. Continue adding soil until the hole is filled. **Do not** cover the top of the root ball with soil.
3. With the remaining soil build a basin around the edge of the filled hole. Fill the basin with water several times and allow it to soak into the root ball between each filling. Add soil where excessive settling has occurred.
4. Fill the basin with 2-3" of wood chips. Do not place chips directly against the trunk, as this may promote trunk rot.
5. Unless you live in a windy area, it is not necessary to stake the tree. If you do stake, remove them after one year. Stake if the root ball is fractured or the trunk is not stable.

Maintaining Healthy Trees

Once a tree is planted there are several things that must be done to help ensure its survival. Most of the threats to the health and life of young trees can be avoided or reduced with a few simple precautions. Please read the following post-planting care tips.

Watering the tree regularly during the first year is critical to its establishment. Apply about 1 1/2" of water per week at one time, rather than watering daily. Place a shallow pie pan under the tree canopy and water the area until 1 1/2" of water accumulates in the pan. Depending upon your sprinkler system, it may take 1/2 hour to 3-4 hours. Begin watering in the spring when soils start drying out and continue watering until fall. Deduct rainfall received during the week from the 1 1/2" total. Water more often in periods of drought and above normal temperatures.

Mulching is highly recommended. Mulch with wood chips to help retain soil moisture and reduce weeds. It also protects the tree from lawn mowers and weed whippers. Mulch with 2"-3" of material at a 6' diameter. Keep mulch a few inches away from the tree trunk to avoid trunk rot. As mulch decomposes, it enriches the soil and provides organic matter and beneficial micro-organisms.

Fertilizing supplies nutrients necessary for normal and accelerated growth. Fertilizers are natural or synthetically produced elements applied to the soil or foliage of plants. With the exception of nitrogen, fertilizing with other nutrients is usually not required unless a known deficiency exists. As long as your trees have normal leaf size and color and appear to be growing well, the nutrients in the soil are probably adequate.

If a deficiency is suspected, a soil analysis should be done to determine what nutrient or mineral is deficient. More information regarding testing can be provided by the Baker County Extension Service. After testing, a report is prepared for you to identify what nutrients need to be applied to correct any deficiencies. Only those nutrients which are known to be deficient should be applied since over application of certain elements over time can be harmful to your trees.

Over fertilization can contribute to ground water contamination or pollution of adjacent bodies of water. If nitrogen is to be applied, slow release formulas are recommended as they will limit the chances of root 'burning', which can be caused by some of the quick release, high concentrate, nitrogen fertilizers. Natural organic forms of nitrogen are your best choice for fertilizing.

Six things you should know when planting a tree.



1. Call Before You Dig - Several days before planting, call the national 811 hotline to have underground utilities located.

2. Handle with Care - Always lift tree by the root ball. Keep roots moist until planting.

3. Digging a Proper Hole - Dig 2 to 5 times wider than the diameter of the root ball with sloping sides to allow for proper root growth.

4. Planting Depth - The trunk flare should sit slightly above ground level and the top-most roots should be buried 1 to 2 inches.

5. Filling the Hole - Backfill with native soil unless it's all clay. Tamp in soil gently to fill large air spaces.

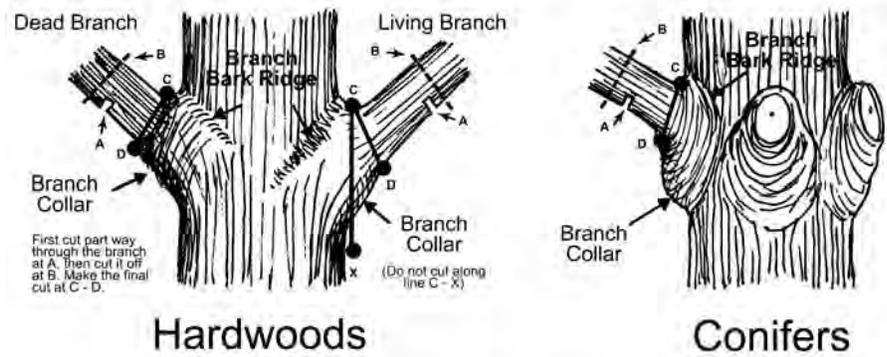
6. Mulch - Allow 1 to 2 inch clearance between the trunk and the mulch. Mulch should be 2 to 3 inches deep.

For more tree-planting tips and information, visit arborday.org.

Source:  **Arbor Day Foundation**
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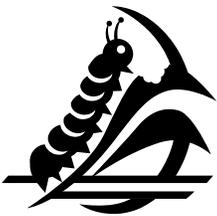
Proper Pruning Principles

Pruning is the most common tree maintenance procedure. Pruning to improve structure or enhance vigor is associated with mature or aging trees. When planting young trees, prune to remove the dead, broken or crossing branches. Do not apply wound dressings to the cut area after pruning. It is not necessary and may impede the tree's natural healing process. For a list of licensed tree pruners, please contact the Baker City Public Works Department.



 **Arbor Day Foundation**

Pests. Some of the more common forms of pests include insects, mites, bacteria, fungi and viruses.



There are many organisms in the landscape that are considered pests because of the amount of damage they cause the host plant or because they may be present in such large numbers that they become undesirable. However, some of these organisms **do not harm** plants but are truly beneficial to the host plant and are a valuable component of the ecosystem.

Many pest problems occur as a result of improper watering, poor plant stock, or an inferior planting site. Trees that are poorly adapted to a particular site are usually the ones most affected by pests. Choosing the appropriate tree and planting it in an environment capable of sustaining good growth will significantly reduce many pest problems.

Weeds and the Use of Herbicides. Keep the area around your tree free of weeds and other competing plants. Use wood chip mulch to suppress the weeds or remove them by hand when possible. Avoid the use of herbicides near the tree, as certain formulations may seriously injure or kill the tree. If you do decide to use herbicides, avoid getting any on the leaves, branches, trunk or near the root area of any plant you wish to keep. Beware of fertilizers containing weed killers. These types of 'weed and feed' fertilizers **should not be used** over areas where tree roots are growing, as they can seriously injure or even kill trees. Remember that tree roots extend well beyond the perimeter of the outermost branches.

Trees Not Permitted to be Planted in Public Areas. Because of their growth habits, nut, fruit, cone, or seedling production, root sprouting, wood density, and disease susceptibility, certain trees are no longer permitted to be planted within public rights-of-ways or City-owned land. Also, some trees are more likely to cause lifting of sidewalk or curbs. As conditions change in spread of disease or pest insects, more trees may be discouraged from use.

Examples of undesirable trees include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudocacia</i>) | Poplars |
| Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>) | Quaking Aspen (or spreading tall hedge varieties) |
| Box Elder (<i>Acer negundo</i> -not patented varieties) | Norway Maple (<i>Acer nigrum</i>) |
| Cottonwood | Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i> -not patented varieties) |
| Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.-not patented varieties) | Silver Maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>) |
| Honeylocust (Thorned, <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>) | Willow |

Large-fruited trees commonly grown for home garden production such as peaches, pears, or apples are generally not allowed without specific permit conditions. Existing trees may be required to be removed if fruits are not picked and fall into the street or become a hazard to pedestrians on sidewalks. Weeping Birch and Ash trees or other species which are not resistant to borer insects or diseases should only be planted if property owners adopt a regimen of preventive treatment involving chemical pest control.

Class I Trees

Korean Maple

Botanical Name: Acer pseudosieboldianum



Sugar Cone Maple

Botanical Name: Acer saccharum



Zone	4	Shape	Upright spreading
Height	22'	Foliage	Green
Spread	18'	Fall Color	Yellow-orange to red

Zone	4	Shape	Compact, pyramidal
Height	25'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	13'	Fall Color	Orange-red

Very cold hardy yet delicate in appearance. This close relative of the Japanese Maple brings an oriental elegance to the northern garden. A little more upright than a Japanese Maple, it displays small reddish-purple flowers in spring and brightly colored foliage in autumn.

Dense, compact, and pyramidal, this tree stays small and tight and will not outgrow its planting location.

Rocky Mountain Glow® Maple

Botanical Name: Acer grandidentatum 'Schmidt'



Serviceberry

Botanical Name: Amelanchier alnifolia



Zone	4	Shape	Oval
Height	25'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Yellow to orange-red

Zone	3-4	Shape	Vase
Height	15'	Foliage	Light green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Yellow-orange

This slow growing relative of the Sugar Maple is native to the Rocky Mountains.

Best maintained by pruning out leaning stems. Requires regular pruning for nearby sidewalk clearance. White flowers. Fruit <math>< 1/2''</math>, dark blue-purple in color. The fruit attracts birds.

Class I Trees

Snowcloud Serviceberry

Botanical Name: Amelanchier laevis 'Snowcloud'



American Hornbeam

Botanical Name: Carpinus caroliniana



Zone	4	Shape	Upright, oval
Height	25'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Scarlet

This strong growing serviceberry makes a good small street tree. Edible 3/8" purplish-blue fruit.

Zone	4	Shape	Oval
Height	25'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Yellow to orange-red

Eastern U.S. native also known as Ironwood and Musclewood; names inspired by the smooth, gray irregularly fluted trunk. A widely adapted small tree with outstanding fall color, excellent for naturalistic plantings.

Curl-Leaf Mountain Mahogany

Botanical Name: Cercocarpus ledifolius



Cornelian Cherry*

Botanical Name: Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'



Zone	3	Shape	Clump, Tall Shrub
Height	15'-20'	Foliage	Medium
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Evergreen

Very slow growing and needs protection from deer until tall. Makes an excellent specimen for large Bonsai. Extremely drought tolerant. Tolerates clay soil.

Zone	4	Shape	Broadly oval
Height	22'	Foliage	Glossy dark green
Spread	18'	Fall Color	Slight reddish purple

Featuring a more upright growth habit, glossier foliage, and brighter yellow flowers, this improved cultivar makes a more uniform and better looking specimen.

*Because of this tree's fruit bearing nature, it is permitted for planting areas at least 8'-10' in width.

Class I Trees

Crimson Cloud Hawthorn

Botanical Name: *Crataegus laevigata*



Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn

Botanical Name: *Crataegus laevigata*



Zone	4	Shape	Oval
Height	25'	Foliage	Glossy green
Spread	18'	Fall Color	

This tree is distinctive for its wavy branch habit and bright red flowers with white centers. Resistant to leaf spot.

Zone	4	Shape	Upright, oval
Height	22'	Foliage	Green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	

The brilliant colored flowers make this tree the showiest of all the Hawthorns in the spring. This tree is susceptible to leaf spot.

Washington Hawthorn

Botanical Name: *Crataegus phaenopyrum*



Leprechaun Ash

Botanical Name: *Fraxinus Pennsylvania 'Johnson'*



Zone	4	Shape	Oval to rounded
Height	25'	Foliage	Deep green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Orange to scarlet

The small attractive fruits blend beautifully with the autumn leaves. Many people rate this the best North American Hawthorn.

Zone	3	Shape	Dense, round
Height	18'	Foliage	Green
Spread	16'	Fall Color	Yellow-orange to red

Originated at Johnson Nursery in Wisconsin, it is greatly appreciated by utility companies seeking tough trees to fit under overhead wires.

Class I Trees

Leonard Messel Magnolia

Botanical Name: Magnolia x loebneri



Merrill Magnolia

Botanical Name: Magnolia x loebneri



Zone	4	Shape	Rounded
Height	20'	Foliage	Green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Yellow to orange-red

Handsome deciduous shrub having a multi-stemmed habit and beautiful two-toned flowers at an early age.

Zone	4	Shape	Rounded
Height	25'	Foliage	Green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Yellow-green

Vigorous-growing deciduous large shrub or small tree with dense branching habit. Large star-like flowers have a pleasing light fragrance. Blooms at an early age.

Marilee Crabapple**

Botanical Name: Malus jarmin



Red Barron Crabapple

Botanical Name: Malus 'Red Barron'



Zone	4	Shape	Narrow, upright
Height	24'	Foliage	Green
Spread	10'	Fall Color	

Pink buds open to unusually large, white, double blooms. Unique for its stiffly upright, narrow form and virtually fruitless nature.

Zone	4	Shape	Narrow, columnar
Height	18'	Foliage	Purple, bronze green
Spread	8'	Fall Color	

This tree has ascending branch structure and a narrow form. The Red Barron is known to be well adapted to urban conditions.

**There are several varieties of crabapple trees. Those not specifically listed will be evaluated by the Tree Board.

Class I Trees

Jack Pear

Botanical Name: Prunus calleryana 'Jaczam'



"Balaton" Pie Cherry***

Botanical Name: Prunus cerasus



Zone	4	Shape	Upright, oval
Height	16'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	10'	Fall Color	Yellow

Zone	3-4	Shape	Upright spreading
Height	12-15'	Foliage	Green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Yellow

Ideal for narrow planting areas and planting beneath utility wires. Its density and upright habit give the unusual combination of a formal appearance in a low maintenance tree.

Semi-sweet pie cherry, 3/4" fruit. Very attractive to birds. Single trunk. Does not seem to volunteer sprouts from roots as many sweet cherries do.

***Because of this tree's fruit bearing nature, it is permitted for planting areas at least 8-10' in width.

Prairie Gem® Pear

Botanical Name: Pyrus ussuriensis 'MorDak'



Beijing Gold Tree Lilac

Botanical Name: Syringa pekinensis



Zone	3	Shape	Rounded
Height	25'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Yellow

Zone	4-5	Shape	Upright spreading
Height	20'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Yellowish

This is the hardiest ornamental pear cultivar we know of, having been developed at North Dakota State University. Upright and oval when young, it becomes round with age.

Sprays of yellow flowers bloom in June. Upright spreading, arching branches.

Class I Trees

Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac

Botanical Name: Syringa reticulata



Summer Sprite Linden

Botanical Name: Tilia cordata 'Halka'



Zone	4	Shape	Upright spreading
Height	20'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	

Large plumes of small white flowers smother its branches in the early summer.

Zone	4	Shape	Narrow pyramid
Height	20'	Foliage	Green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Yellow

Perfect for confined city spaces, this natural dwarf develops the form of a sheared Christmas tree.

Class II Trees

Highland Park Maple

Botanical Name: Acer grandidentatum x saccharum



Sensation Box Elder

Botanical Name: Acer negundo 'Sensation'



Zone	4	Shape	Pyramidal
Height	35'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	22'	Fall Color	Red

Faster growing and more upright than typical Big Tooth Maples yet smaller and more heat resistant than Sugar Maple.

Zone	4b	Shape	Rounded
Height	30'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Brilliant red

Sensation is a male box elder clone that features slower, more controlled growth, improved branch structure, and an outstanding display of brilliant red autumn foliage.

Rugged Charm Maple

Botanical Name: Acer tataricum



Spring Flurry® Serviceberry

Botanical Name: Amelanchier laevis



Zone	3	Shape	Upright, oval
Height	28'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Yellow-orange, red

Bright red seed wings float in bright contrast against summer's green leaves. White flower clusters in spring.

Zone	4	Shape	Upright, oval
Height	35'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Orange

A dominant central leader supports strongly upward-oriented scaffold branches. Pure white blooms smother a delicate latticework of twigs in the spring. These blooms give way to healthy green foliage that turns orange in the fall.

Class II Trees

Maacnificent Amur Maackia

Botanical Name: Maackia amurensis 'JFS-Schichtell'



Fastigate White Pine

Botanical Name: Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata'



Zone	3	Shape	Upright, vase
Height	30'	Foliage	Green with silvery tint
Spread	22'	Fall Color	Yellow

Zone	4	Shape	Columnar
Height	30'	Foliage	Bluish green needles
Spread	10'	Fall Color	

Upright branching that forms a beautiful, symmetrical vase shape. Spike-like racemes of white flowers decorate the tree in early summer.

This narrow, upright tree has long blue-green needles which gives it a softer appearance than other upright conifers.

Columnar Sargent Cherry

Botanical Name: Prunus sargentii 'Columnaris'



Kwanzan Cherry

Botanical Name: Prunus serrulata



Zone	4	Shape	Upright, columnar
Height	35'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Orange-red

Zone	5	Shape	Stiffly vase
Height	30'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Bronze-orange

Admired for its beautiful fall color and handsome mahogany-colored bark.

Kwanzan's large double pink flowers make it the showiest cherry in spring and account for its great popularity. Not recommended for small planting areas.

Class II Trees

Autumn Blaze Pear

Botanical Name: Pyrus calleryana



Chancellor Linden

Botanical Name: Tilia cordata 'Chancole'



Zone	4	Shape	Rounded
Height	30'	Foliage	Glossy green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Bright red

Foliage emerges with red tint and matures to glossy green. Best cold hardiness of the Callery pears, and the earliest to develop fall color.

Zone	3	Shape	Upright pyramidal
Height	35'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Yellowish

Well adapted to be used as a street tree. Not well known yet, but gaining in popularity.

Class III Trees

Autumn Fantasy® Maple

Botanical Name: Acer x freemanii 'DTR 102'



Greencolumn Maple

Botanical Name: Acer nigrum



Zone	4	Shape	Broadly oval
Height	50'	Foliage	Green
Spread	40'	Fall Color	Bright red

A fast growing hybrid of Red and Silver Maple, it consistently produces very good fall color.

Similar species: Autumn Blaze Maple; Firefall Maple; Sienna Glen Maple

Zone	4	Shape	Upright, narrow
Height	50'	Foliage	Light green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Yellow to apricot

An upright oval tree with good resistance to heat, this is a selection of Black Maple. Better adapted to hot/dry conditions than Sugar Maples. Leaves are yellow-orange, instead of red, in the fall. The original tree was selected by Bill Heard from a native stand in central Iowa.

Armstrong Maple

Botanical Name: Acer rubrum



Autumn Spire Maple

Botanical Name: Acer rubrum



Zone	4	Shape	Narrow
Height	45'	Foliage	Light green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Yellow to orange-red

This is a fast growing tree with ascending branches. It is a popular street tree where there may be space constraints in relation to branch spread. Heat reflection may cause scorching.

Also consider: Armstrong Gold Maple

Zone	3	Shape	Narrow oval
Height	40'	Foliage	Green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Bright red

This maple is seedless and cold hardy. Its upright oval form and early bright red fall color make it an excellent street tree.

Class III Trees

New World Maple

Botanical Name: Acer rubrum



Renaissance Reflection® Birch

Botanical Name: Betula papyrifera 'Renci'



Zone	4	Shape	Upright, narrow oval
Height	40'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Orange yellow/red

Attractive, seedless and reliably bright fall color in mixed shades of orange. When compared to the similarly shaped, upright and narrow Scarlet Sentinel® Maple, this cultivar has a more relaxed habit.

Zone	3	Shape	Upright pyramidal
Height	50'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Yellow

This tree stands out with its brilliant white bark and has a high resistance to bronze birch borer. Faster growing than typical of the species and produces a narrower crown.

Emerald Avenue Hornbeam

Botanical Name: Carpinus betulus 'JFS-KWICB'



Hackberry

Botanical Name: Celtis occidentalis



Zone	5	Shape	Pyramidal to oval
Height	40'	Foliage	Deep green
Spread	30'	Fall Color	Yellow

This tree has superior heat tolerance, a stout trunk, a central leader and sturdy branch arrangement.

The winter hardiness for this tree is currently being observed by the Tree Board. One was planted in 2013.

Zone	3	Shape	Broad top
Height	45'	Foliage	Light green
Spread	35'	Fall Color	Yellow

Tolerant of harsh climatic conditions as well as urban abuse, this deep rooted tree rarely lifts sidewalks. The rough, corky bark adds interest and resists damage.

Class III Trees

Autumn Applause Ash

Botanical Name: Fraxinus americana



Empire Ash

Botanical Name: Fraxinus americana



Zone	4	Shape	Narrowly pyramidal
Height	50'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Bright yellow

A small, dense, oval form of White Ash. Its compact shape makes it quite useful. It provides a reliable purple fall color. Seedless.

Zone	4	Shape	Pyramidal
Height	50'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Rusty orange to purple

Unusually narrow, upright character and extremely fast growth. This ash cultivar features a straight sturdy trunk with strong central leader dominance.

Magyar Ginkgo

Botanical Name: Ginkgo biloba



Skyline Honeylocust

Botanical Name: Gleditsia triacanthos



Zone	4	Shape	Narrowly pyramidal
Height	50'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Bright yellow

This narrow, upright cultivar has an excellent form for use as an urban street tree.

It has been relayed to the Tree Board that the Ginkgo may not do well in Baker City—requiring extra winter mulch.

Zone	4	Shape	Broadly pyramidal
Height	45'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	35'	Fall Color	Golden

The most widely used Honeylocust cultivar. Its upright spreading branch angle, well behaved form and environmental tolerance make Skyline an ideal street tree in many situations.

Class III Trees

American Hophornbeam

Botanical Name: *Ostrya virginiana*



His Majesty™ Cork Tree

Botanical Name: *Phellodendron 'His Majesty'*



Zone	4	Shape	Upright oval
Height	40'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Yellow

Zone	3	Shape	Broadly vase shaped
Height	40'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	35'	Fall Color	Yellow

This handsome tree performs well in urban settings. Pest resistant and drought and alkaline soil tolerant. Its hard wood resists damage from ice and snow.

Hop-like fruits and finely serrated hornbeam-like leaves.

Fast growing, upright spreading and hardy, this seedless selection features a better branching habit than the species.

Austrian Pine

Botanical Name: *Pinus nigra*



Chanticleer® Pear

Botanical Name: *Pyrus calleryana 'Glen's Form'*



Zone	4	Shape	Broadly pyramidal
Height	55'	Foliage	Dark green needles
Spread	30'	Fall Color	Evergreen

Zone	4	Shape	Upright
Height	40'	Foliage	Green, glossy
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Reddish

Cold hardy, tough, and adaptable, it becomes a tree of strong character. Interesting bark.

A densely growing, narrow selection suitable for street plantings. It is resistant to fireblight and much less susceptible to wind breakage than Bradford.

Class III Trees

White Oak

Botanical Name: Quercus alba



Northern Pin Oak

Botanical Name: Quercus ellipsoidalis



Zone	4	Shape	Rounded
Height	45'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	45'	Fall Color	Red to reddish purple

One of the mightiest of the noble oaks, White Oak is claimed by several states as their official tree. Reputed to be slow-growing, well-grown nursery plants grow fairly quickly once established.

Zone	4	Shape	Broadly pyramidal
Height	55'	Foliage	Green
Spread	40'	Fall Color	Red

Closely related to Pin Oak, this tree is also more tolerant of dry and alkaline soils.

Pin Oak

Botanical Name: Quercus palustris



Rosehill™ Oak

Botanical Name: Quercus robur x 'Asjes'



Zone	4	Shape	Pyramidal
Height	55'	Foliage	Green
Spread	40'	Fall Color	Orange to red

Pin Oak is a tree with a very distinctive growth habit. The strong central leader is maintained to the top. Branches are long, slender and horizontally layered, giving this large tree an elegant appearance.

Zone	4	Shape	Narrowly oval
Height	40'	Foliage	Glossy green
Spread	20'	Fall Color	Yellow

Glossy green, mildew resistant leaves differ from the dull blue-green foliage of *Q. robur*, of which Rosehill™ Oak appears to be a hybrid of.

Class III Trees

Crimson Spire™ Oak

Botanical Name: Quercus robur x Q. alba



Sassafras

Botanical Name: Sassafras albidum



Zone	4	Shape	Columnar
Height	45'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Rusty red

White oak parentage provides dark green, mildew resistant foliage and reddish fall color. Fastigiate growth habit inherited from the English oak side.

Similar form: Regal Prince Oak , Zone 4, Ht 45', Spr 18'

Zone	4	Shape	Irregular pyramid
Height	40'	Foliage	Green, lobed
Spread	30'	Fall Color	Bright red

This widespread eastern U.S. native is ideal for naturalistic landscaping. Both tree form and leaf shape are variable and interesting. A thicket of Sassafras brings a "woody" feel to the landscape.

Boulevard Linden

Botanical Name: Tilia americana 'Boulevard'



Legend® Linden

Botanical Name: Tilia americana 'DTR 123'



Zone	3	Shape	Narrowly pyramidal
Height	50'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Yellow

Tall and narrow, this selection of the native American Basswood is very hardy and well suited to street plantings.

Zone	4	Shape	Broadly pyramidal
Height	40'	Foliage	Medium green
Spread	30'	Fall Color	Yellow

A strong grower with clean glossy leaves that resist the rust problems of the species. Winter buds and twigs are bright vermillion. Similar species include: Greenspire Linden and Continental Appeal Linden.

Class III Trees

Lincoln Linden

Botanical Name: Tilia americana 'Lincoln'



Corinthian® Linden

Botanical Name: Tilia cordata 'Corzam'



Zone	3	Shape	Pyramidal
Height	35'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	25'	Fall Color	Yellow

A selected form of native American Basswood. Densely branched, its foliage maintains a fresh, dark green appearance throughout the heat of summer.

Zone	3	Shape	Narrowly pyramidal
Height	45'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	15'	Fall Color	Yellow

This is the narrowest of the Linden cultivars. Small, thick, deep green leaves give it a finer textured, more delicate appearance.

Frontier Elm

Botanical Name: Ulmus 'Frontier'



New Horizon Elm

Botanical Name: Ulmus japonica x pumila



Zone	4	Shape	Vase to oval
Height	40'	Foliage	Glossy green
Spread	30'	Fall Color	Burgundy

Tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease and Phloem Necrosis.

This tree features a beautiful reddish-purple to burgundy fall color which is particularly long lasting.

Zone	4	Shape	Upright oval
Height	55'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	40'	Fall Color	Yellow

Tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease and Phloem Necrosis.

Cold tolerant hybrid elm developed in a disease resistance program. Easy to grow, straight, and symmetrical, it becomes a rugged street tree.

Class III Trees

Accolade® Elm

Botanical Name: Ulmus japonica x wilsoniana



Danada Charm™ Elm

Botanical Name: Ulmus japonica x wilsoniana



Zone	4	Shape	Vase
Height	70'	Foliage	Glossy, dark green
Spread	60'	Fall Color	Yellow

Resistant to Elm Leaf Beetle. Tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease and Phloem Necrosis.

Arching limbs and graceful vase shape characterize this outstanding hybrid elm.

Zone	4	Shape	Vase
Height	70'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	60'	Fall Color	Yellow

Tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease and Phloem Necrosis.

This trees vigor and growth habit of long, arching branches give it an appearance similar to that of the American Elm.

Patriot Elm

Botanical Name: Ulmus 'Patriot'



Zone	4	Shape	Stiffly upright
Height	50'	Foliage	Dark green
Spread	40'	Fall Color	Yellow

Tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease and Phloem Necrosis.

With its stiffly ascending branches, it has a narrower vase shaped crown than most elm cultivars.