100 Trees for Central Texas

Robert Edmonson – Staff Forester-Texas Forest Service

Afghan Pine *Pinus eldarica*
Aleppo Pine *Pinus halipensis*
Althea / Rose of Sharon *Hibiscus syriacus*
American Elm *Ulmus americana*
American Smoketree *Cotinus obovatus*
Anacacho Orchid Tree *Bauhinia congesta*
Anaqua *Ehretia anacua*
Arizona Cypress *Cupressus arizonica*
Arizona Walnut *Juglans major*
Ashe Juniper *Juniperus ashei*
Baldcypress *Taxodium distichum*
Bigelow Oak *Quercus sinuata v breviloba*
Bigtooth Maple *Acer grandidentatum*
Bird of Paradise *Caesalpinia gilliesii*
Black Willow *Salix nigra*
Blackjack Oak *Quercus marilandica*
Blanco Crabapple *Pyrus ioensis v texensis*
Bradford Pear *Pyrus calleryana*
Brasil / Bluewood Condalia *Condalia hookeri*
Bur Oak *Quercus macrocarpa*
Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
California Fan Palm *Washingtonia filifera*
Carolina Basswood *Tilia caroliniana*
Carolina Buckthorn *Rhamnus caroliniana*
Cedar Elm *Ulmus crassifolia*
Chaste Tree *Vitex agnus-castus*
Chinese Pistachhe *Pistacia chinensis*
Chinkapin Oak *Quercus muhlenbergii*
Common Persimmon *Diospyros virginiana*
Creek Plum *Prunus rivularis*
Crepemyrtle *Lagerstroemia indica*
Deodar Cedar *Cedrus deodara*
Desert Willow *Chilopsis linearis*
Durand Oak *Quercus durandii*
Dwarf Palmetto *Sabal minor*
Eastern Cottonwood *Populus deltoides*
Escarpment Black Cherry *Prunus serotina v eximia*
Escarpment Live Oak *Quercus fusiformes*
Evergreen Sumac *Rhus virens*
Eve's Necklace *Sophora affinis*
Flameleaf Sumac *Rhus lanceolata*
Goldenball Leadtree *Leucaena retusa*
Gum Bumelia *Bumelia lanuginosa*
Hop Tree / Wafer Ash *Ptelea trifoliata*
Huisache *Acacia farnesiana*
Italian Stone *Pine Pinus pinea*
Kidneywood *Eysenhardtia texana*
Lacey Oak *Quercus laceyi*
Lindheimer Hackberry *Celtis lindheimeri*
Live Oak *Quercus virginiana*

Loquat *Eriobotrya japonica*
Mediterranean Fan Palm *Chaemerops humilis*
Mesquite *Prosopis glandulosa*
Mexican Buckeye *Ungnadia speciosa*
Mexican Plum *Prunus mexicana*
Mexican Redbud *Cercis canadensis v mexicana*
Mexican Silktassel *Garrya ovata*
Mexican Sycamore *Plantanus mexicana*
Mexican White Oak *Quercus polymorhpa*
Mohr Oak *Quercus mohriana*
Montezuma Cypress *Taxodium mucronatum*
Osage Orange *Maclura pomifera*
Papershell Pinyon *Pinus remota*
Peachleaf Willow *Salix amygdaloides*
Pecan *Carya illinoensis*
Possumhaw *Ilex decidua*
Post Oak *Quercus stellata*
Red Buckeye *Aesculus pavia*
Red Mulberry *Morus rubra*
Retama *Parkinsonia aculeata*
Roemer Acacia *Acacia roemeriana*
Roughleaf Dogwood *Cornus drummondii*
Rusty Blackhaw *Viburnum rufidulum*
Sabal Palm *Sabal mexicana*
Shummard Oak *Quercus shumardii*
Slippery Elm *Ulmus rubra*
Smooth Sycamore *Platanus occidentalis v glabrata*
Spanish Dagger *Yucca treculeana*
Spanish Oak *Quercus buckleyi*
Sugarberry *Celtis laevigata*
Sycamoreleaf Snowbells *Styrax platanifolia*
Texas Ash *Fraxinus texensis*
Texas Buckeye *Aesculus arguta*
Texas Hickory *Carya texana*
Texas Madrone *Arbutus xalapensis*
Texas Mountain Laurel *Sophora secundiflora*
Texas Mulberry *Morus microphylla*
Texas Persimmon *Diospyros texana*
Texas Pistache *Pistacia texana*
Texas Redbud *Cercis canadensis v texensis*
Texas Snowbells *Styrax texana*
Texas Walnut *Juglans microcarpa*
Toothache Tree *Zanthoxylum hirsutum*
Torrey Yucca *Yucca torreyi*
Vasey Oak *Quercus pungens v vaseyana*
Western Soapberry *Sapindus drummondii*
Windmill Palm *Trachycarpus fortunei*
Witch Hazel *Hamamelis virginiana*
Yaupon *Ilex vomitoria*
Yellow Buckeye *Aesculus pavia v flavescens*

TREE PLANTING – THE 12 STEP PROGRAM

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1) Select an appropriate location for the tree.
Use a tree that will grow well under local environmental conditions and provide it with plenty of space to grow and mature. This includes both vertical and horizontal space for the canopy and plenty of room for root growth.

2) Dig the hole at least twice as wide as the root ball (wider is better).
Wide areas give roots a place to spread and grow. Dig the hole no deeper than the root ball to keep the tree from setting too deep and dig square holes to allow for root penetration out of the hole and into the surrounding soil.

3) Fill the hole with water and check the drainage.
If it takes longer than 24 hours to drain, select another site or another tree. A tree will die if its roots are underwater for long periods of time. Tree roots need air.

4) Prune the tree sparingly only if necessary.
Remove dead, broken, and diseased branches and crushed and girdling roots only. Removing even a small portion of the healthy canopy actually slows root growth and delays establishment. A thoughtfully selected tree requires no pruning.

5) Remove all foreign materials from the tree.
This includes wires, twine, cords, containers, tags and especially non-biodegradable bags. If planting a balled and burlapped tree, remove as much of the burlap as possible to allow for water infiltration into the bag and root penetration out of the bag.

6) Set the tree in the hole with the root collar flush or slightly above natural grade.
Planting too deep is a leading cause of mortality of newly planted trees. Do not pick the tree up by the trunk. Always handle by the container or root ball.

7) Gently backfill with the same soil that came out of the hole.
Create a natural environment, not an artificial one. Do not add soil amendments or fertilizer. Too much nitrogen will burn tender young roots, slowing growth and delaying establishment. Settle the soil with water. Tampering the soil causes compaction and damages roots.

8) Stake the tree only if necessary.
Consult a professional if staking is required. Stakes should not be left in place longer than 1 year.

9) Mulch the tree out tot he drip line, 2-3 inches deep, and up to but not touching the trunk.
Wood chips, pine bark, leaf litter, hay, etc. are great mulches. Mulch keeps soil temperature fluctuations to a minimum and increases soil moisture retention. Mulch also suppresses weed growth and organic mulch adds nutrients to the soil.

10) Water the tree for at least one year, preferably two.
A newly planted tree requires 6-8 gallons of water per diameter inch of trunk per week. A thorough soaking is much better than light, frequent waterings.

11) Protect the tree from animals (this includes humans).
A wire-mesh cage at least 3 feet in diameter and 4 feet tall staked to the ground works miracles. Deer and livestock will eat your tree if it is not protected and weed-whackers will kill your tree in an instant.

12) Perform routine maintenance for at least two growing seasons.
This includes biannual weed control, yearly mulch replacement, weekly watering, and protection maintenance. Prune and fertilize only if necessary.