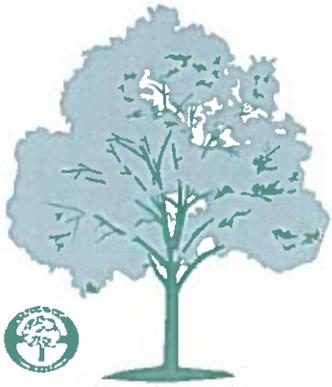


16th Annual

Arbor Day

Tree Sale



"Keep Windsor Tree-rific"
WINDSOR TREE BOARD



Each year, the Town of Windsor Parks and Recreation Forestry Division teams up with the Windsor Tree Board to help keep Windsor green by offering Windsor residents trees at a discounted price.

Air Pot Container Trees.....\$50

- Bur Oak
- Canada Red Chokecherry
- English Oak
- Serviceberry Autumn Brilliance

Bare Root Trees.....\$40

- China Snow Japanese Tree Lilac
- Skyline Honeylocust
- Spring Snow Crabapple

Balled & Burlap Trees.....\$50

- American Hornbeam
- Bur Oak
- Chanticleer Pear
- Ginkgo
- Hackberry
- Hardy Rubber Tree
- Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac
- Kentucky Coffeetree
- Redbud
- Red Oak

Quantities are limited!

Trees can be purchased until April 13th and must be picked up on Saturday, April 16th.

Tree packets and order forms are available at the Windsor Community Recreation Center.

Trees may be planted anywhere* on your property within the Windsor Town limits.

* per landscape permit approval

Parks, Recreation & Culture Department
250 N. 11th St. • Windsor, CO 80550
www.windsorgov.com 970-674-3500





Windsor Parks, Recreation & Culture Department 2016 Tree Sale Information

The Windsor Tree Board is pleased to offer our reduced cost Tree Sale again this year. This project is part of an ongoing effort to beautify the Town of Windsor with trees to help clean our air, shade our streets and sidewalks, reduce energy consumption, and add beauty. Trees absorb pollutants and protect homes from harsh temperatures and rough winds. They control soil erosion and storm water while improving property values. Year-round, trees can make life in our town healthier, more beautiful, and more comfortable.

Tree Information:

Bare root trees will be sold for \$40 each. Balled and Burlap (B&B) and Air Pot container trees will be sold for \$50 each. Trees will be approx. 5' – 10' tall and 1" – 1 ¼" in diameter. The tree varieties being offered are listed on the next page. You may purchase up to three (3) trees, provided you meet the planting and spacing requirements as well as the residency requirements. Proof of residency in Windsor may be provided by a copy of your water bill or proof of payment of Windsor property taxes. **The deadline for orders is Wednesday, April 13, 2016.**

How to order:

1. Make your selection of tree(s) from the attached list of available trees.
2. Fill out the enclosed 2016 Tree Request Form.
Please note: There will only be a limited number of each species. Requests will be granted in the order in which they are received. **The deadline for orders is Wednesday, April 13, 2016.**
3. Fill out the landscape permit and please keep the duplicate form intact for submittal.
4. Drop off or mail in your request form, landscape permit, proof of residency and payment to:
Windsor Community Recreation Center; 250 N. 11th Street, Windsor, CO 80550
5. Please make all checks payable to: **Town of Windsor**
6. **Pick up your tree(s) on Saturday, April 16th between 10:00am and 12:00 pm at:
630 Ash Street, Windsor, CO 80550**

Planting and spacing requirement:

- Trees must be planted immediately after pickup.
- Please see plant list for required spacing requirements for specific trees.
- For public safety along the street: Trees need to be 10ft. from driveways, alleys and fire hydrants; 40ft. from a corner intersection; 20ft. from a streetlight or stop sign; 5ft. from buried power lines and 10ft. from water and sewer lines.

Tree Selection offered for 2016

Air Pot Container - \$50 each

Name	Mature Height	Flowers/Fruit	Shape	Space Between Trees	Summer Leaf Color	Fall Leaf Color
Bur Oak	60'	Acorn with fuzzy cap	Round	30' – 40'	Green	Copper/ Yellow
Canada Red Chokecherry	20' – 25'	Chokecherries with white flowers 1/2 to 3/5 inches across	Full Rounded Crown	20' – 30'	Green	Reddish Purple
English Oak	45' - 55'	Small acorn	Open Round Crown	30' – 40'	Dark Green	Yellow/ brown
Serviceberry Autumn Brilliance	15'	White flowers; edible fruit	Columnar Compact & Round	20' – 30'	Green	Yellow Mixed with Orange

Bare Root Trees - \$40 each

Name	Mature Height	Flowers/Fruit	Shape	Space Between Trees	Summer Leaf Color	Fall Leaf Color
China Snow Japanese Tree Lilac	20'	Creamy white flowers; 3 - 6" long panicles	Upright Round Spreading	20' – 30'	Dark Green	Yellow
Skyline Honeylocust	40' – 45'	Essentially fruitless	Open Spreading Crown	30' – 40'	Dark Green	Yellow
Spring Snow Crabapple	15' – 20'	Fragrant white flowers	Upright Oval	20' – 30'	Bright Green	Yellow

Balled & Burlap - \$50 each

Name	Mature Height	Flowers/Fruit	Shape	Space Between Trees	Summer Leaf Color	Fall Leaf Color
American Hornbeam	25' - 40'	½ inch long nutlet encased in a 3/5 inch long sac	Rounded	20' - 30'	Green	Yellow
Bur Oak	60'	Acorn with fuzzy cap	Round	30' - 40'	Green	Copper/ Yellow
Chanticleer Pear	30' - 40'	White flowers and pea-sized brown fruit	Upright Pyramidal	20' - 30'	Glossy Green	Reddish Purple
Ginkgo	30' - 60'	None (male species)	Variable Upright Spread	30' - 40'	Bright Green	Yellow
Hackberry	50' - 60'	Tiny berries	Wide Broad Spread	30' - 40'	Bright Green	Yellow/ Green
Hardy Rubber Tree	40 - 60'	Insignificant flowers and fruit	Broadly spreading	20 - 40'	Dark green	None
Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac	20 - 25'	Creamy white flowers; 3 - 6" long panicles	Rounded	15 - 20'	Green	Yellow
Kentucky Coffeetree	50' - 60'	Large seedpod; green-white flower	Craggy Oval	30' - 40'	Blue Green	Pale Yellow
Redbud	25'	Reddish purple to rosy pink flower	Spreading to Flat Topped Crown	30' - 40'	Green	Yellow
Red Oak	50' - 70'	Acorns	Rounded	30' - 40'	Pinkish / Reddish to Dark Green	Russet to Bright Red

Trees Across Colorado Description of Trees for April, 2016

References are Michel Dirr, Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, Fifth edition;

Colorado Tree Coalition web page archive of Feature Trees at <http://www.coloradotrees.org/find.php>,

Colorado State University Extension Service Gardening Series No 7.229 found at <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/Garden/07229.html>;

Drought-Tolerant Trees for Colorado Landscapes at <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/droughttrees.pdf>

as well as web sites listed under specific trees.

DROUGHT TOLERANCE: All newly transplanted trees require careful watering in all seasons. Colorado's dry winters are very hard on trees. Once established (**three to four years after planting**) many of the trees on the 2016 list are considered drought tolerant, so please check the information below.

BAREROOT TREES MUST BE PLANTED IMMEDIATELY--ROOTS CANNOT DRY OUT: Although dormant upon arrival, their roots cannot be allowed to dry out or the hair roots (the small roots critical to getting nutrients and water from the soil) will break, endangering the tree's survival. Bareroot trees may seem more vulnerable but actually, if handled correctly, have as good or better chance of survival than balled & burlaped (B&B) trees. B&B trees lose much more of their root system when dug for transplant than bare root trees. Our survival rate is higher for bare root than balled and burlaped, partly because some of the balled and burlaped varieties are harder to transplant whether by professionals or community volunteers.

TREES IN AIR PRUNED CONTAINERS MUST BE WATERED DAILY UNTIL PLANTED: At the nursery, these trees are grown in a patented system of a porous container within a larger solid container designed to prevent girdling roots so common in container grown trees. The inner container has many small; funnel-like bulges with holes at the end exposed to air. As the roots reach the wall of the inner container, they are guided into the bulges and when the roots reach the hole they stop growing, encouraging the tree to produce more roots elsewhere. The tree grows many more fibrous roots inside the container resulting in a mass of smaller more fibrous roots that will absorb more soil nutrients and foster quicker establishment, once the porous container is removed during planting. However, during transport and while waiting to be planted, the tree is in a porous container and **MUST BE WATERED DAILY**. Storing them in damp mulch that is kept damp while being stored is best. Unloading them onto hot asphalt without a layer of damp mulch underneath them will dry out the roots. Please visit www.supertrees.com for pictures of how these trees are grown and for instructions on planting. The trees grown in air-pruning containers will be about ¾ to 1 inch in caliper, between 5 – 8 feet tall, and weigh no more than 40 pounds. The container snaps off and must be removed during planting. They are more expensive due to higher labor costs. People who have planted these trees say a higher survival rate with quicker early growth results from the extensive fibrous root system.

HEIGHT AND WIDTH OF TREES are estimated in the descriptions below and adjusted for this zone, and thus may differ from figures given in sources based on other areas.

American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*) (B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 lbs. This cultivar grows to 20 – 30 feet tall, 20 to 30 feet wide rounded shape. The dark green to purple to reddish leaves fade to yellow orange/red in the fall. A relatively slow grower, this tree has very hard strong wood that was used by American pioneers for oxen yokes. It makes a good screen summer and winter because of the dense, close-knit ascending branches. The tiny hard brown fruit attract birds and are not a litter problem. European Hornbeams are relatively free of insect and disease problems, tolerate a wide range of soil conditions from light to heavy, acid to alkaline, but prefer good draining soil and are drought tolerant. They require little pruning.
Source: Dirr; University of Florida IFAS Extension: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/st119>

Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) (B&B) Balled & burlaped or (APC) grown in a container that air prunes the roots, ; weighing 50 lbs. A fine, large specimen tree, also called Mossycup Oak (from its acorn), has been called inspiring because of its size and hardiness. Bur Oaks reach 60' in height and width. The weakly pyramidal to oval shape becomes a broad crown with stout branches at maturity. The rough dark gray to gray-brown bark becomes deep ridged and furrowed. It is believed that the thick bark helped Bur Oaks survive the heat of prairie fires. Bur Oaks are difficult to transplant but once established, grow well in various soil types and are very adaptable to city heat and pollutants, tolerating high pH soils. Regular watering (don't drown it!) increases the growth rate, although Bur Oak are drought tolerant, low water-demand trees, once established. Bur Oaks have lustrous green leaves in summer that turn yellow-green, yellow, and finally yellow-brown in fall.

Sources: Dirr, CTC web page, CSU Gardening Series No. 7.229

Canada Red Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana* 'Shubert') (APC) grown in container that air prunes the roots; weighs no more than 40 pounds. This small tree grows to 20-25 feet tall and up to 18 to 22 feet wide with a wide open habit. The cultivar 'Canada Red' is similar to the 'Schubert' cultivar but grows faster, has a straighter trunk, brighter red leaves and a full rounded crown with well distributed branches. The leaves of 'Canada Red' emerge green and turn reddish-purple as they mature, creating a multi-colored look against other new leaves in the spring. Chokecherries have aromatic white flowers ½ to 3/5 inches across in late May to early June and an astringent fruit 1/3 inches in diameter that starts red and turns purple and is used for making jams, jellies, sauces, pies and wine. The fruit is also a favorite of wildlife. This tree tolerates most soil types and a wide range of temperatures but does grow suckers from the root crown and roots which must be cut back to maintain the tree form. It is listed as a moderately low water demand tree.
Sources: Dirr, CTC web page; watersaver.org

Chanticleer Pear (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Chanticleer') B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 lbs. This thornless, oval, upright-pyramidal pear tree has a compact form that makes it a good street tree and it has no litter. It reaches a height of 30-40 feet and width of 15 feet and has numerous white flowers in the spring. Its glossy green summer foliage turns reddish purple in the fall. It tolerates drought, heat and pollution, is adaptable to many different soil types including alkaline and clay, and prefers full sun. The tiny, pea sized fruit hangs on into winter and is popular with birds. Because it hardens off early compared to some other pear cultivars, it may be less susceptible to early freezes and has good fireblight resistance.
Sources: Dirr; www.colostate.edu/Dept/CoopExt/4dmg/Trees/chnticlr.htm; www.arborday.org/treeguide

China Snow Tree Lilac (*Syringa pekinensis* 'Morton') (BR) bare root. This upright spreading, small tree was found as a seedling at the Morton Arboretum. It reaches about 20 feet in height and equal width. Its dark green summer leaves turn yellowish in the fall and are slightly smaller than those of the Japanese Tree Lilac. The 'China Snow' cultivar has impressive creamy white flowers in 3"-6" panicles that appear in late May to mid-June after the leaves appear and are popular with bees, butterflies and birds. Its handsome amber-cherry-red papery bark exfoliates in rich brown flakes or sheets. It is a tree form of Pekin Lilac. Lilacs generally are adaptable to many soil types and will tolerate high pH soils. Pekin Tree Lilacs are listed as moderately low water use trees.

Sources: Dirr, 6th edition; watersaver.org

English Oak Fastigate (*Quercus robur fastigiata*) (APC) grown in container that air prunes the roots; weighs no more than 40 pounds. English Oaks tolerate a wide range of soils, including high pH, but prefer well-draining soil in full sun and are listed as moderately low water demand trees. Distinctly upright and columnar in habit reaching a height of 50-60 feet but only 10 to 15 feet wide. It is one of the faster growing oaks. English Oak leaves are dark green to almost blue green above and palish blue-green on the underside in the summer and brown in the fall, and may hang on into winter. The acorns are quite small.

Sources: Dirr,

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) "Maidenhair Tree" (B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 pounds. This male cultivar of the slow growing ginkgo tree develops a broad conical form with a very regular shape, reaching a height of 50 feet with a 30 ft spread. Adequate water and fertilizer can make ginkgos grow quite fast. Ginkgo trees are among the oldest on earth and were native in North America at one time. They prefer sandy, deep, moderately moist soil but will grow in almost any soil situation and are very pH adaptable. In Colorado, they should be planted out of full sun and do not tolerate hard cold. There are a few beautiful mature specimens in Denver, one at East High School. They are extremely free of pests. The leaf color is bright green on both surfaces in summer turning to a beautiful yellow in the fall. This cultivar is known for its excellent fall golden color. Frost can cause the leaves to drop almost overnight whether they have changed color or not.

Sources: Dirr

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) (B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 lbs. The open appearance of this large rounded tree results from widely spread branches and medium to bright green foliage that turns yellow-green in the fall. It is hardy in all areas and in all soils, including difficult alkaline soil conditions. The trunk bark on a mature tree is corky. It will reach a mature height of 50-60 feet and 30-35 feet in width. Hackberry trees grow in wet to very dry areas once established. It is listed as a low water use tree. The growth rate is moderate to rapid and in its first ten years, the pruning of the scattered branch growth can direct a central trunk and encourage good shape. Some cities are using Hackberries to replace American Elms because they are hardy and relatively disease resistant. The tiny berries of this tree are flavored like dates and relished by birds. The leaves can be disfigured by nipple-gall, small bullet-like appendages under the leaves that are not visible except close up and do not affect the growth of the tree or leaves.

Sources: Dirr; CTC web page; watersaver.org

Hardy Rubber Tree (*Eucommia ulmoides*) Balled and burlaped weighing 50 pounds. This native from China reaches 40-60 feet in height with an equal spread in a broad rounded spreading shape. The handsome dark green summer leaves are 3"-6" long and when torn, exude a rubbery substance. Before dropping in the fall, the leaves may turn a yellowish green or just drop when green. Although the tree can produce rubber, extraction is very difficult. It transplants easily, is pH adaptable, tolerates drought and prefers full sun unless growing in compacted soil. Denver and Fort Collins forestry staff reported that their Hardy Rubber Trees withstood the sudden Oct, 2009 Front Range freeze when the temperatures dropped to the midteens.

Sources: Dirr; Front Range Urban Forestry Council meeting, July 22, 2010 Oct 2011

Japanese Tree Lilac Ivory Silk (*Syringa reticulata* 'Ivory Silk') (B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 lbs. This rounded, sturdy, heavy-flowering cultivar reaches 20' in height and 15-20' wide. Its compact, dense form with ascending branches makes it suitable for small spaces. The leaves are deep green in summer but have no fall color. It has 5-6 inch clusters of creamy white flowers in late June to early July after the tree has leafed out that are not as fragrant as those on the shrub form. This cultivar flowers at a young age. Japanese Tree Lilacs are considered the most trouble-free lilac, resistant to mildew and borer. They are adaptable to many soil types and tolerate high pH. They prefer good draining soil and for best flowering, full sun. They are listed as moderately low water use trees.

Sources: Dirr, CTC web page, watersaver.org

Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) (B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 lbs. This unusual tree goes through a transition of textures, very light, graceful and airy in summer, changing to a stark, very coarse picturesque tree in winter. At maturity, they reach 50-60 feet in height and 35-40 feet in width. Kentucky Coffeetrees greatly increase in beauty with age, starting out looking very sticklike. They tolerate higher alkaline soils and are low water use trees, once established. They have no serious disease or insect problems. The bi-pinnately compound leaves with pointed leaflets 1 ½" long come out late in spring with new leaves tinged pink to purplish, gradually changing to dark green almost dark bluish green in summer and then yellowish in fall. The shade of this tree is filtered because of the open shape and small leaflets. The only drawback of this tree are the brown pods on the female tree, 5-10" long, in the fall. They hang on into winter and give the tree an even more interesting winter appearance. Early Kentucky settlers made coffee from the pods which if eaten raw in large numbers may cause illness.

Sources: Dirr, CTC web page, CSU Gardening Series No. 7.229

Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) (B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 lbs. This spring flowering tree reaches a height of 25 feet and equal width with a spreading to flat-topped crown, sometimes requiring pruning to maintain a tree form. The flowers bloom along the stems in April and are perfect reddish purple in bud and open into a rosy pink with a purplish tinge, lasting two to three weeks depending on the weather. It does best planted in a protected area and thrives in shade. Although it prefers well drained soils, it can adapt to our alkaline conditions. In Colorado, it has few insect and disease problems.

Sources: Dirr; CTC web page

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*); (B&B) Balled & burlaped weighing 50 lbs. This relatively fast growing oak prefers well-drained sandy soils and withstands urban pollution, but may develop chlorosis in high pH soils with outer branches dying back. It has a rounded form when young, becoming round-topped when older and reaching a mature height of 50-70 feet and 50-60 feet in width. Its unfolding leaves are pinkish to reddish, turning lustrous dark green in summer and then russet to bright red in fall. Its acorns mature and fall early. Red Oaks are basically free of insects and disease and transplant readily.

Sources: Dirr, CTC web page

Serviceberry 'Autumn Brilliance' (*Amelanchier 'Autumn Brilliance'*) (APC) grown in container that air prunes the roots; weighs no more than 40 pounds. This small tree reaches 20-25 feet in height, 15-20 feet in width. It has abundant white flowers in spring and 3/8" edible red fruit in fall. The foliage is medium to dark green in the summer, changing to brilliant red color in the fall. Although serviceberries prefer acid soil, they tolerate many types of soils, and rarely require pruning. Serviceberries are considered a low to moderately-low water demand tree and are native to this area in shrub form.

Sources: Dirr; watersaver.org

Skyline Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* 'Skycole') (BR) bare root. This thornless and podless Honeylocust develops a strong central leader and has a broad pyramidal form with ascending branches. The open spreading crown and small leaves result in a filtered shade in the summer that easily lets grass grow under it. Its dark green leaves turn bright golden yellow in the fall. It grows to 40' -45' in height and 30' - 35' in width. It is a relatively fast growing tree when young and is relatively tolerant of high pH soils and drought. Skyline Honeylocusts are among the most cold hardy honeylocust cultivars.

Sources: Dirr, CSU Gardening Series No. 7.229

Spring Snow Crabapple (*Malus 'Spring Snow'*) (BR) bare root. This dense upright oval variety of crabapple, considered a sterile version of 'Dolgo' crabapple, will reach a height of 15-20 feet and almost equal width. It blooms between mid-April and mid-May with large fragrant white flowers that last three to four weeks depending on weather. This type of crabapple does not produce fruit so it does not create a mess in the fall around sidewalks and high-use areas. Its bright green summer foliage turns yellow in the fall. It is only slightly susceptible to fireblight and should be planted in areas with full sunlight. All crabapples are considered drought tolerant trees.

Sources: Dirr, <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/garden/07424.html>

Landscaping Permit

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Work/Cell Phone _____

Brief description of work to be performed, who is doing the work, species, soil amendments, etc: _____

Map or sketch of area where work is to be performed: Actual measurements from curb/house, etc. are needed. Be specific.

I have reviewed the Town of Windsor's *Tree and Landscape Standards* (available at www.windsorgov.com) and agree to perform the work as described to these criteria.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

For Office Use Only:

Site Inspection: _____ Approved _____ Approved with corrections _____ Denied

Inspector Signature _____ Date _____

Town of Windsor Forestry
301 Walnut Street □ Windsor, CO 80550
(970)674-2440 □ www.windsorgov.com



White – Original

Yellow – Homeowner



Windsor Parks, Recreation & Culture Department 2016 Tree Order Form

Please fill out completely and return along with your **landscape permit, proof of residency and payment** to the Windsor Community Recreation Center, 250 N. 11th Street, to be received no later than Wednesday, April 13, 2016. Limit 3 trees per household. Requests will be granted in the order that they are received.

Name: _____ Phone number (daytime): _____

Mailing Address: _____

Planting Address (if different than above) _____
(The planting address must be within Windsor City Limits)

Quantity	Type	Price of Each	Total
	American Hornbeam – TREE05	\$50	
	Bur Oak (Air Pot Container) – TREE01	\$50	
	Bur Oak (B&B) – TREE51	\$50	
	Canada Red Chokecherry – TREE27	\$50	
	Chanticleer Pear – TREE38	\$50	
	China Snow Japanese Tree Lilac – TREE08	\$40	
	English Oak – TREE49	\$50	
	Ginkgo – TREE48	\$50	
	Hackberry – TREE02	\$50	
	Hardy Rubber Tree – TREE50	\$50	
	Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac – TREE26	\$50	
	Kentucky Coffeetree – TREE03	\$50	
	Redbud – TREE35	\$50	
	Red Oak – TREE31	\$50	
	Serviceberry Autumn Brilliance – TREE23	\$50	
	Skyline Honeylocust – TREE12	\$40	
	Spring Snow Crabapple – TREE15	\$40	
	Total:		

- I am physically unable to pick up or plant my tree without volunteer help.
- I would like to volunteer to help with this project.
- I agree to plant my tree(s) in a location approved by the Town Forester.
- I agree to plant immediately after pick up on Saturday, April 16, 2016.
- I agree to water my tree weekly Spring/Summer/Fall and monthly in winter.
- I agree to fill out a landscape permit with the Town.
- I agree to have a utility locate on my property for planting areas.
- I understand trees are sold as is with no guarantee.
- I understand tree size will vary by species.

Signature of Property Owner

For Office Use Only: Tree Order Received By: _____ Date Received: _____
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