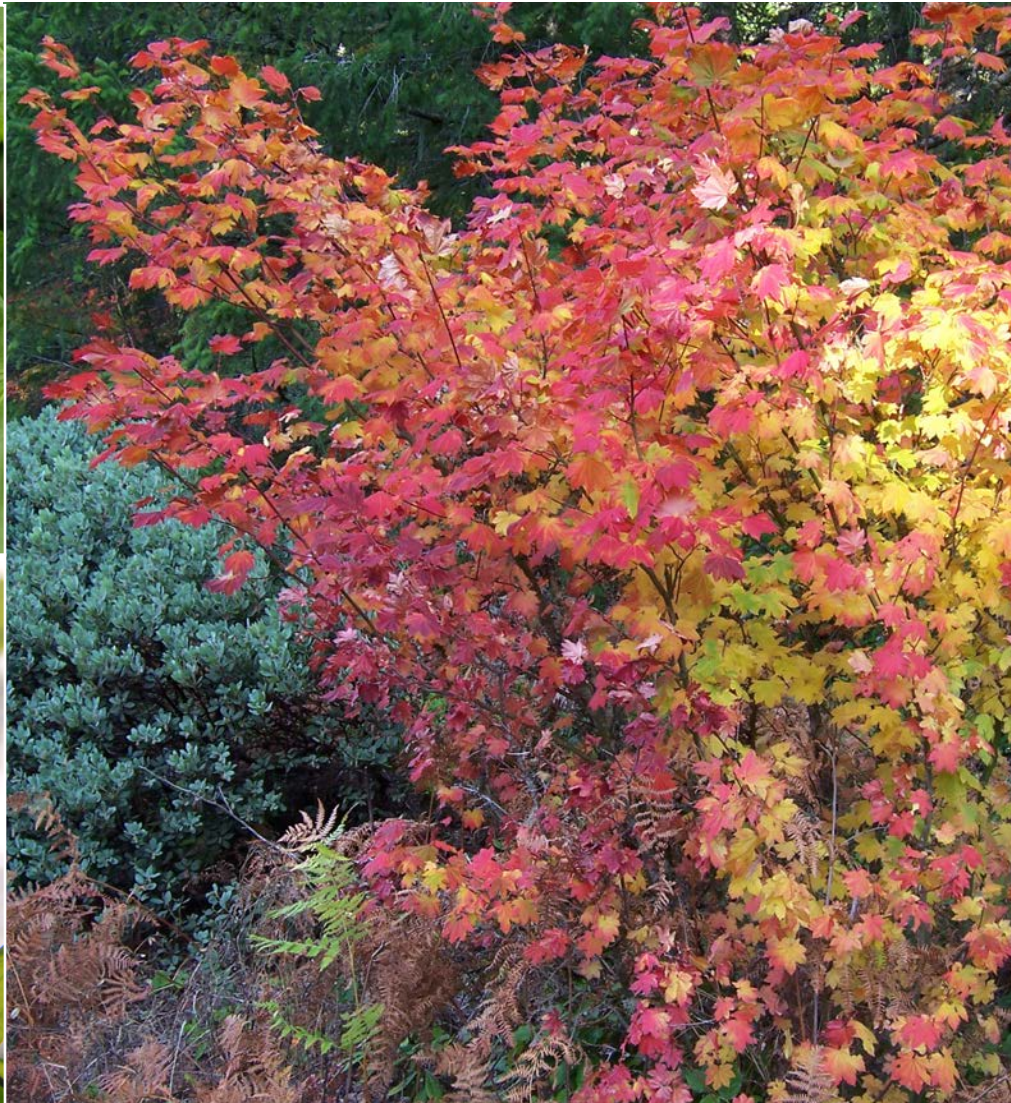




vine maple, *Acer circinatum*

Acer circinatum, commonly known as vine maple, is a graceful native deciduous tree found in western North America. Known for its rounded leaves and spectacular fall display of yellow, orange, and scarlet tones, it is a valuable understory tree that supports wildlife and biodiversity. Popular native tree with graceful habit. Autumn leaves turn yellow in shade and orange or scarlet in sun. Supports wildlife. Grows to 30 feet.

Scientific name: *Acer circinatum*

Common name: vine maple

Size: Medium (30'H x 30'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Rounded leaves, brilliant fall colour, wildlife support

Exposure: Part shade to deep shade

Drought Tolerant: No

Habit: Upright, vase shaped

Growing Requirements: Well-drained, consistently moist, organically rich soil

Horticultural Notes: Excellent native understory tree for woodland gardens. Avoid hot, dry exposed sites. Minimal pruning required.



Japanese maple, *Acer palmatum*

Acer palmatum, commonly known as Japanese maple, is a small ornamental deciduous tree prized for its elegant branching structure and finely textured foliage. It offers outstanding seasonal interest with vibrant fall colours ranging from yellow to crimson. Popular specimen tree for gardens and landscapes.

Scientific name: *Acer palmatum*

Common name: Japanese maple

Size: Small to Medium (20'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Delicate foliage, graceful branching, exceptional fall colour

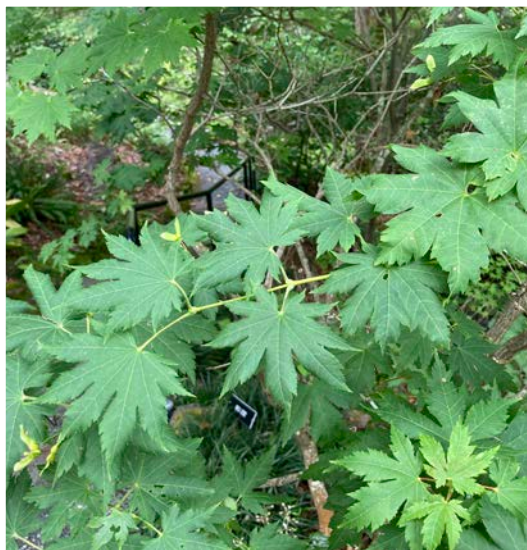
Exposure: Part shade to filtered sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

Habit: Upright, rounded to spreading

Growing Requirements: Moist, well-drained, organically rich soil; protect from hot afternoon sun

Horticultural Notes: Protect from hot afternoon sun and drying winds. Avoid heavy pruning and water stress.



Korean maple, *Acer pseudosieboldianum*

Acer pseudosieboldianum, commonly known as Korean maple, is a cold-hardy ornamental maple similar to Japanese maple but more tolerant of harsh climates. Leaves emerge fresh green and turn brilliant orange, red, and purple in fall.

Scientific name: *Acer pseudosieboldianum*

Common name: Korean maple

Size: Small to Medium (25'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Fine foliage, excellent fall colour, cold hardy

Exposure: Part shade to full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate

Habit: Upright, rounded

Growing Requirements: Moist, well-drained fertile soil

Horticultural Notes: More cold tolerant than Japanese maple. Excellent substitute in harsher climates.



Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba, commonly known as ginkgo or maidenhair tree, is an ancient deciduous tree valued for its distinctive fan-shaped leaves and brilliant golden fall display. Extremely durable and tolerant of urban conditions.

Scientific name: *Ginkgo biloba*

Common name: ginkgo / maidenhair tree

Size: Large (50'H x 30'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Fan-shaped leaves, brilliant yellow fall colour, pest resistant

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Drought Tolerant: Yes once established

Habit: Upright, pyramidal when young

Growing Requirements: Well-drained soil; adaptable to urban conditions

Horticultural Notes: Extremely tolerant of urban pollution, compacted soils, and difficult sites. Slow growing when young. Please note that this species can be either a male or female variety. The female variety produces fruit that is often described as pungent and unpleasant. Trees produce fruit between 20 and 30 years of age.



kousa dogwood, *Cornus x kousa* 'Satomi'

Cornus x kousa 'Satomi' is a beautiful flowering dogwood with soft pink bracts, layered branching, and excellent fall colour. An outstanding ornamental specimen tree.

Scientific name: *Cornus x kousa* 'Satomi'

Common name: pink kousa dogwood

Size: Small (20'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Pink flowers, layered habit, red fruit, fall colour

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Drought Tolerant: Moderate

Habit: Broad, layered

Growing Requirements: Moist, acidic, well-drained soil

Horticultural Notes: Benefits from mulch and summer moisture. More disease resistant than native flowering dogwoods.



Magnolia 'Burgundy Star'

Magnolia 'Burgundy Star' is a compact ornamental magnolia known for rich burgundy-purple star-shaped flowers in early spring before leaves emerge.

Scientific name: *Magnolia* 'Burgundy Star'

Common name: Burgundy Star magnolia

Size: Small (15'H x 10'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Burgundy star flowers, spring bloom, fragrant

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Drought Tolerant: Moderate

Habit: Upright, compact

Growing Requirements: Moist, fertile, well-drained soil

Horticultural Notes: Protect flower buds from late spring frost. Avoid root disturbance once established.



Magnolia 'Marilyn's Choice'

A striking deciduous magnolia with large fragrant spring flowers in creamy white and pink tones. Excellent specimen tree for ornamental planting.

Scientific name: *Magnolia* 'Marilyn's Choice'

Common name: Marilyn's Choice magnolia

Size: Small to Medium (20'H x 15'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Large fragrant flowers, spring interest

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Drought Tolerant: Moderate

Habit: Upright, rounded

Growing Requirements: Moist, fertile, well-drained soil

Horticultural Notes: Prefers sheltered sites. Mulch to maintain cool root zone.



Magnolia 'Sensation'

Magnolia 'Sensation' is prized for its upright habit and large yellow tulip-shaped flowers flushed pink in spring.

Scientific name: *Magnolia 'Sensation'*

Common name: Sensation magnolia

Size: Medium (25'H x 15'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Yellow-pink flowers, upright form, spring bloom

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Drought Tolerant: Moderate

Habit: Upright, columnar to oval

Growing Requirements: Moist, well-drained soil

Horticultural Notes: Upright specimen tree with excellent flower display. Benefits from protection from strong winds.



Garry oak, *Quercus garryana*

Quercus garryana, commonly known as Garry oak, is a native drought-tolerant oak important to Pacific Northwest ecosystems. Supports birds, pollinators, and biodiversity.

Scientific name: *Quercus garryana*

Common name: Garry oak

Size: Large (50'H x 40'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Wildlife habitat, rugged bark, drought tolerant

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Yes

Habit: Broad, spreading

Growing Requirements: Well-drained soils; tolerant of dry sites

Horticultural Notes: Avoid summer irrigation once established in native-style landscapes. Excellent wildlife support tree.



Japanese stewartia, *Stewartia pseudocamellia*

Stewartia pseudocamellia is an elegant ornamental tree with camellia-like summer flowers, exceptional bark, and vivid fall colour.

Scientific name: *Stewartia pseudocamellia*

Common name: Japanese stewartia

Size: Medium (30'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Exfoliating bark, white flowers, fall colour

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Drought Tolerant: Moderate

Habit: Upright, pyramida

Growing Requirements: Moist, acidic, well-drained soil

Horticultural Notes: Slow growing but exceptional specimen tree. Best in sheltered sites with consistent moisture.



Gala, *Malus domestica*

Malus domestica 'Gala', commonly known as Gala apple, is a popular dessert apple tree producing crisp, sweet fruit with red-striped skin over a yellow background. It is valued for its reliable productivity, spring blossoms, and attractive compact form. A favorite orchard and home garden apple with excellent fresh-eating quality.

Scientific name: *Malus domestica* 'Gala'

Common name: Gala apple

Size: Small to Medium (15–20'H x 15'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Sweet crisp fruit, spring blossoms, productive habit

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

Habit: Upright, rounded

Growing Requirements: Well-drained fertile soil with regular moisture

Pollination: Requires a compatible pollinator such as Fuji for best fruit set

Horticultural Notes: Benefits from annual pruning for airflow and fruit production. May require fruit thinning in heavy crop years.



Fuji, *Malus domestica*

Malus domestica 'Fuji', commonly known as Fuji apple, is a vigorous fruit tree producing exceptionally sweet, crisp apples with excellent storage quality. Known for heavy crops and attractive spring flowers, it is a popular orchard selection.

Scientific name: *Malus domestica* 'Fuji'

Common name: Fuji apple

Size: Small to Medium (15–20'H x 15'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Very sweet fruit, crisp texture, excellent storage

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

Habit: Upright, spreading with age

Growing Requirements: Fertile, well-drained soil with regular moisture

Pollination: Requires a compatible pollinator such as Gala

Horticultural Notes: Heavy producer; thinning improves fruit size and branch health. Excellent storage apple.



Bing, *Prunus avium*

Prunus avium 'Bing', commonly known as Bing cherry, is a classic sweet cherry tree producing large, dark red fruit with rich flavor. Highly prized for fresh eating, this cultivar also offers attractive spring blossoms and ornamental value.

Scientific name: *Prunus avium* 'Bing'

Common name: Bing cherry

Size: Medium (25'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Large sweet cherries, spring blossoms, ornamental appeal

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

Habit: Upright, rounded

Growing Requirements: Well-drained fertile soil; protect blossoms from late frost

Pollination: Requires a compatible sweet cherry such as Stella

Horticultural Notes: Protect fruit from birds. Sensitive to wet feet and spring frost during bloom.



Stella, *Prunus avium*

Prunus avium 'Stella', commonly known as Stella cherry, is a self-fertile sweet cherry tree producing large dark fruit with excellent flavor. Reliable and productive, it is especially valued for its ability to pollinate other sweet cherries.

Scientific name: *Prunus avium* 'Stella'

Common name: Stella cherry

Size: Medium (20'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Self-fertile, sweet fruit, spring blossoms

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

Habit: Upright, rounded

Growing Requirements: Fertile, well-drained soil with regular moisture

Pollination: Self-fertile; also pollinates Bing

Horticultural Notes: Reliable self-fertile cherry with strong productivity. Fruit protection may be needed from birds.



Italian prune plum, *Prunus domestica*

Prunus domestica, commonly known as Italian prune plum, is a productive European plum tree known for sweet purple fruit ideal for fresh eating, drying, and preserves. Attractive spring flowers add ornamental value.

Scientific name: *Prunus domestica*

Common name: Italian prune plum

Size: Medium (20'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Sweet purple fruit, versatile use, spring blossoms

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

Habit: Upright, rounded

Growing Requirements: Well-drained fertile soil with regular moisture

Pollination: Partially self-fertile; improved fruit set with Green Gage

Horticultural Notes: Productive and reliable; prune for airflow to reduce disease pressure.



Green Gage, *Pyrus domestica*

Prunus domestica 'Green Gage', commonly known as Green Gage plum, is considered one of the finest dessert plums, producing sweet green-gold fruit with rich flavor. A classic European plum cultivar valued for fresh eating.

Scientific name: *Prunus domestica* 'Green Gage'

Common name: Green Gage plum

Size: Medium (20'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Exceptional flavor, dessert plum, spring blossoms

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

Habit: Rounded, spreading

Growing Requirements: Fertile, well-drained soil with regular moisture

Pollination: Pair with Italian Prune Plum or another European plum

Horticultural Notes: Exceptional fruit quality but can be less vigorous than some plum cultivars. Thin fruit if heavily set.



persimmon, *Diospyros kaki*

Diospyros kaki, commonly known as Asian persimmon, is a highly ornamental fruit tree producing glossy green foliage and striking orange fruit with sweet, rich flavor. Valued for both landscape beauty and edible fruit, persimmons offer exceptional seasonal interest with attractive fall colour and ornamental fruit that often persists into winter.

Scientific name: *Diospyros kaki*

Common name: Asian persimmon

Size: Medium (20'H x 20'W)

Pot Size: 5 gallon

Features: Bright orange edible fruit, glossy foliage, ornamental fall colour, attractive winter interest

Exposure: Full sun

Drought Tolerant: Moderate once established

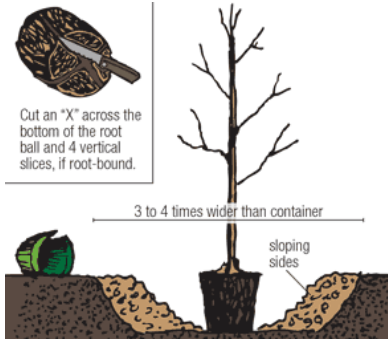
Habit: Upright, rounded to spreading

Growing Requirements: Fertile, well-drained soil in a warm sunny site with regular moisture during establishment

Pollination: Many cultivars are self-fruitful; pollination requirements depend on cultivar selection

Horticultural Notes: Fruit ripens late in season and may persist after leaf drop. Young trees benefit from frost protection and warm sunny sites.

How to Plant Containerized Trees

1. Dig a hole 3 to 4 times wider than the container. The hole should have sloping sides like a saucer to allow for proper root growth.
2. Carefully remove the tree from the container keeping the soil around the roots intact. It helps to tap the outside of the container to loosen the edge. Carefully slide the tree from the container. Don't yank the tree out of the container as this can separate the roots from the tree.
3. Sometimes containerized trees become root-bound or the roots look like they're about to circle the root ball. If your tree is like this, cut an X across the bottom of the root ball and four vertical slices along the sides of the root ball with a sharp knife.
4. Set the tree in the middle of the hole. Avoid planting the tree too deep. If the root collar sits below the top of the hole, compact some soil under the tree so that the root flare at the base of the trunk is slightly above ground level. Using some soil, secure the tree in a straight position, then fill and firmly pack the hole with the original soil, making sure there aren't any air pockets. Keep backfilling until the soil is just below the root collar.

5. Create a water-holding basin around the hole and give the tree a good watering. After the water has soaked in, spread protective mulch 2–4 inches deep in a 3-foot diameter area around the base of the tree, but not touching the trunk.
6. The soil and mulch around your trees should be kept moist but not soggy. During dry weather, generously water the tree every 7 to 10 days during the first year. Water slowly at the dripline.
7. Remove any tags and labels from the tree as these will affect the tree as it grows. You may need to prune any broken or dead branches. (Please refer to the arborday.org pruning guide.)

Fertilizer?

Do not use fertilizer, potting soil, or chemicals on your newly planted trees. Such products will kill your young trees.

Watering: See watering directions below.

To learn more and watch informative "How To" videos, visit www.arborday.org/trees/planting/containerized.cfm

Proper Mulching

Mulch is a newly planted tree's best friend because it:

1. Insulates the soil, helping to provide a buffer from heat and cold.
2. Retains water to help the roots stay moist.
3. Keeps weeds out to avoid root competition.
4. Prevents soil compaction.
5. Reduces lawn mower damage.

Tree Watering

Tree watering is a key part of tree care, but it is difficult to recommend an exact amount due to the variety of climates. A few guidelines will help you to water your trees properly.

Watering Newly Planted Trees

For new trees, water immediately after you plant a tree. Usually 30 seconds with a steady stream of water from a garden hose w/ a diffuser nozzle per tree seedling is sufficient.

Watering Trees During First Two Years

During the first couple growing seasons, your newly planted tree is expending a lot of energy trying to get its roots established in the soil. Especially during the first few summers of your new trees life, it will have a difficult time dealing with heat and drought. You can make this easier by providing water and covering the soil with wood-chip mulch. Deep watering can help speed the root establishment. Deep water consists of keeping the soil moist to a depth that includes all the roots.

Steps to Adding Mulch Around Your Tree

1. Remove any grass within a 3-foot area (*up to 10 feet for larger tree*).
2. Pour natural mulch such as wood chips or bark pieces 2 to 4 inches deep within the circle.
3. Keep the mulch from touching the trunk of the tree.

How Much Water and When

Not enough water is harmful for the tree, but too much water is bad as well. Over-watering is a common tree care mistake. Please note that moist is different than soggy, and you can judge this by feel. A damp soil that dries for a short period will allow adequate oxygen to permeate the soil.

You can check soil moisture by using a garden trowel and inserting it into the ground to a depth of 2", and then move the blade of the trowel back and forth to create a small narrow trench. Then use your finger to touch the soil. If it is moist to the touch, then they do not need water.