

Welcome to the *Lincoln Park* ARBORETUM



CITY OF
Grand Junction
COLORADO
PARKS & RECREATION



**GREAT
OUTDOORS
COLORADO**

Lincoln Park

ARBORETUM

Lincoln Park is home of many extraordinary trees. The arboretum highlights sixty nine of the most notable trees along the way. We have several ways to enjoy this tour:

1. Audio tour by cell phone

- Call 970.255.8733
- Listen to the Introduction
- Follow the prompts

2. Audio and / or Visual tour by smart phone and QR codes

- Scan the QR code at each tree

3. Printed brochure

- Leisurely stroll through the Lincoln Park Arboretum

4. Audio or visual tour via the web

- Enjoy the Arboretum in the comfort of your own home by going to this link. http://www.gjcity.org/Lincoln_Park_Arboretum.aspx

Strategic Goals

- Provide informative research and creative educational programs for students and the public
- Function as a living laboratory which resides in and complements the curricula of our local schools
- Provide visitors with an inspirational and educational experience and an opportunity to connect to the natural world

Please enjoy your tour!

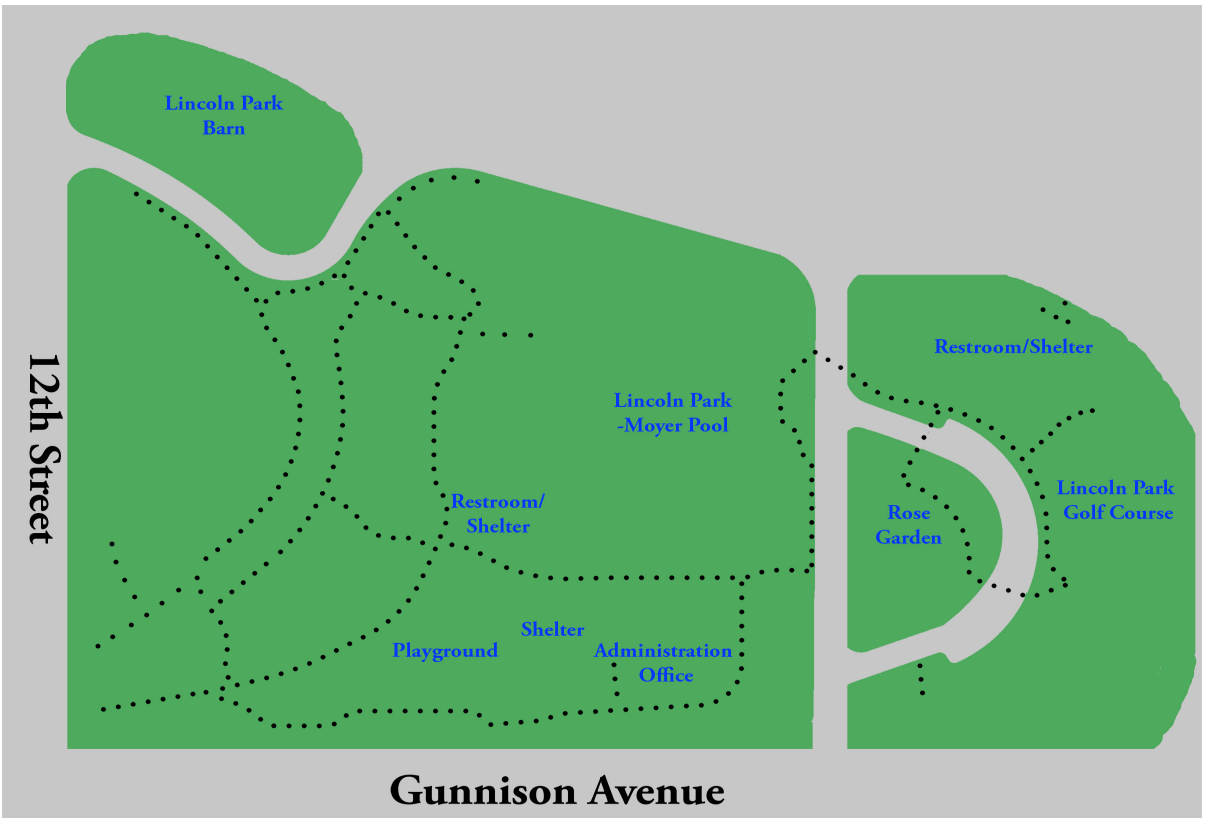


#1 *Weeping Mulberry	#24 Atlas Cedar	#47 Ornamental Pear
#2 Canada Red Chokecherry	#25 Incense Cedar	#48 White Spruce
#3 Hackberry	#26 Green Ash	#49 Kentucky Coffeetree
#4 Giant Sequoia	#27 Frontier Elm	#50 Norway Maple
#5 Red Horsechestnut	#28 *London Plane	#51 Linden Hybrid
#6 Yellowhorn	#29 Austrian Pine	#52 Autumn Purple Ash
#7 Flamingo Box Elder	#30 Western Catalpa	#53 'Crimson King' Norway Maple
#8 Ivory Silk Lilac	#31 Birchbark Cherry	#54 Mountain Ash
#9 Betchel Crabapple	#32 Ornamental Crabapple	#55 Tri Color Beech
#10 Autumn Blaze Maple	#33 Littleleaf Linden	#56 Tuliptree
#11 Swamp White Oak	#34 American Linden	#57 Limber pine
#12 Bur Oak	#35 Eastern Redbud	#58 Turkish Filbert
#13 Aristocrat Pear	#36 Shumard Oak	#59 Golden Rain
#14 Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	#37 Siberian Elm	#60 English Oak
#15 Dawn Redwood	#38 Ponderosa Pine	#61 Sugar Maple
#16 Mulberry	#39 Buckthorn	#62 Winter King Hawthorn
#17 Summit Ash	#40 Eastern Cottonwood	#63 Thornless Honeylocust
#18 Spring Snow Crab	#41 Utah Juniper	#64 Ginko, Ginkgo biloba
#19 Lacebark Elm	#42 Redspire Pear	#65 Pinyon Pine
#20 Bristlecone Pine	#43 Blue Spruce	#66 Green Vase Zelkova
#21 American Elm	#44 Sensation Boxelder	#67 Crimson Cloud Hawthorn
#22 Purple Robe Locust	#45 Russian Hawthorn	#68 Newport Plum
#23 Apricot	#46 Scotch Pine	#69 Rocky Mountain Juniper

There is something about a big tree that commands interest, respect, and a certain amount of awe. Trees are the largest and oldest living organisms. Lincoln Park is home to two State Champion trees.

***Weeping Mulberry and *London Plane.**

Map of the Arboretum



#1 **Weeping Mulberry**, (*Morus alba 'Pendula'*)

It is currently the state champion meaning it is the largest known specimen in the state. Native to northern China, this grafted female cultivar produces edible fruit. This tree is tolerant of a wide variety of soils. It has a weeping umbrella shape and will grow to a height of up to 15 feet and spread up to 15 feet. There are no serious pests observed on this tree in Colorado.



#2 **Canada Red Chokecherry**, (*Prunus virginiana 'Canada Red'*)

The highlight of this tree is its leaf color, emerging green and turning a deep maroon color as they mature. This is a wonderful ornamental to plant that is adaptable to a wide variety of soils and temperatures. The flowers are very aromatic and the fruit will attract wildlife. It can be a single stem tree, growing up to 25 feet tall and up to 25 feet wide or a multi-stemmed shrub. A drawback of this tree is its potential to sucker.



#3 **Hackberry**, (*Celtis occidentalis*)

It is a large, Colorado native shade tree that is well adapted to our area because it tolerates drought conditions well. It is easily identifiable by its corky ridged bark as it matures. This is a great street tree that is capable of reaching 60 feet tall and 40 feet wide. Its flowers are insignificant and the fruits are small and pea sized. The nipple gall is a problem as the leaves are often disfigured by these small bullet-like growths, however this is only an aesthetic problem.



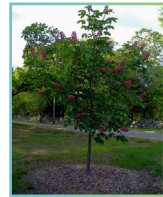
#4 **Giant Sequoia**, (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)

It is native to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California but can also be grown on the western slope of Colorado. While it won't reach its maximum size, it can grow up to 60 feet tall and has a conical shape. The leaves are scale like and bluish-green in color, the flowers are yellow but not showy and it produces small brown cones. There are very few specimens of this tree in the valley.



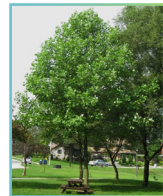
#5 **Red horsechestnut**, (*Aesculus carnea 'Briotii'*)

This tree is a hybrid created by crossing horse chestnut with red buckeye. It is a small tree with a height of 25 feet and a spread of 20 feet. Stunning red flowers on an upright stalk are produced in the spring, which makes this tree a unique addition to the Colorado landscape. This tree also has unique large palmate-shaped leaves with five to seven leaflets. The tree appears to be tolerant of most Colorado soils. Because the leaves can scorch late in the growing season in dry unprotected areas, it is best to plant it where there is filtered shade with some protection from the wind.



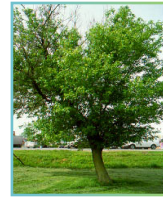
#6 **Yellowhorn**, (*Xanthoceras sorbifolium*)

It is native China and can grow as either a large shrub or a small tree, up to 25 feet tall and up to 20 feet wide. This plant has very showy flowers that are white with a yellow or red center. It can grow quickly once established and can tolerate a wide range of growing conditions, including drought. Great as a specimen plant in a landscape.



#7 **Flamingo Boxelder**, *Acer negundo* 'Flamingo'

This boxelder's claim to fame is its leaves. The canopy is comprised of variegated light green foliage tinged pink in the spring. Some of the pink may remain through the year while the leaf margins stay white. In the fall it turns a golden color. Overall the tree can grow 20 feet tall and 15 feet wide and is a fast grower.



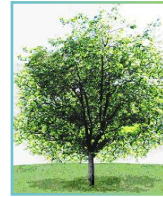
#8 **Ivory Silk Lilac**, *Syringa reticulata* 'Ivory Silk'

This is an ornamental tree, reaching a height of up to 30 feet and up to a 15 foot spread. The main ornamental feature is the huge clusters of creamy white flowers that lack the fragrance of the spring-blooming lilacs. It is a great landscape tree as it provides color and variety and it can tolerate most urban growing conditions.



#9 **Bechtel Crabapple**, *Malus ioensis* 'Plena'

This tree is mainly planted for its beautiful double pink fragrant flowers. Double flowers contain extra petals or are flowers within flowers. It also produces one inch fruits that can be a nuisance. Overall it can grow up to 30 feet tall and has a rounded form.



#10 **Autumn Blaze Maple**, *Acer x freemanii* 'Jeffersred'

It is primarily planted for its fall color, a bright red. Flowers and fruit are sparse. It is a fast grower reaching a height of up to 50 feet tall and up to a 40 foot spread. It can tolerate alkaline soils but can suffer from chlorosis in high pH soils that are common throughout our valley.



#11 **Swamp White Oak**, *Quercus bicolor*

The swamp white oak is native to the eastern United States but can tolerate our clay soils. Its leaf is interesting as it is bicolored, green on top and silvery beneath. In the fall this tree will turn golden-brown to russet-red and the leaves will persist throughout the winter. The acorns usually form in pairs on the branches and are edible to wildlife. The mature height will be up to 50 feet tall and up to 35 feet wide.



#12 **Bur Oak**, *Quercus macrocarpa*

This is a large shade tree with a height of 50 feet by 40 feet spread and is native to North America. It is a steady grower with dark green leaves and attractive corky bark. It is the best oak for Colorado community forests because it is mostly pest free and tolerant of a wide range of soil types.



#13 Aristocrat Pear, *Pyrus calleryana* 'Aristocrat'

This is a great pear selection with an unusual growth habit, as it has an open and spreading branch structure, making it more resistant to storm damage. This tree is pyramidal in shape and will grow up to 40 feet in height and up to 30 feet wide. White flowers and beautiful deep red foliage in the fall is another plus. This variety was originally selected in 1969 by William T. Straw. This tree was donated to the City by his son, John Straw.



#14 Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn, *Crataegus crusgalli* var. *inermis*

This is a small tree that can grow up to 30 feet tall and up to 35 feet wide. As the name suggests, this hawthorn does not have thorns. The flowers bloom in white clusters in late May followed by bright red fruit that may present a litter problem. It has dark green, glossy leaves that turn orange-red in the fall. This tree has good resistance to leaf blight and does well in our urban forest.



#15 Dawn Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

The Dawn Redwood is a deciduous conifer that is native to China. Its leaves are bright green and feathery in appearance. They turn bright copper red in the fall before falling off. It produces cones that are box shaped and hang on long stalks. The state champion tree of Colorado is growing in our valley and is doing well in our climate. Dawn redwoods could grow to 65 feet tall and 25 feet wide in our urban forest.



#16 Mulberry, *Morus alba*

This fruiting mulberry has a broad spreading crown and needs to have plenty of room to grow. The mature size is up to 50 feet tall and with a comparable spread. This tree is usually very tolerant of drought conditions, soil types, establishes easily and is free of pest issues. Male selections of this tree are fruitless and a more desirable landscape tree. Fall foliage ranges from green to yellow-green. The fruitless variety is an excellent tree for our valley.



#17 Summit Ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Summit'

Summit ash is a green ash variety that requires pruning to develop a strong central leader. Its growth habit is uniform and upright. The bark exfoliates with age. This ash is somewhat tolerant of salty soils. The foliage is dark green with a brilliant golden yellow fall color. Summit ash will grow to a height of 50 feet with a spread of 35 feet.



#18 Spring Snow Crabapple, (*Malus* 'Spring Snow')

Among the most popular ornamentals, this tree is noted for its beautiful white fragrant flowers in the spring. It is the only sterile crabapple and is fruitless. Fall color is an insignificant yellow. This tree grows very well in the Grand Valley and is tolerant of a wide variety of soils and once established somewhat tolerant of drought. The spring snow crabapple will reach a height and spread of 25 feet.



#19 Lacebark Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia* 'Alee'

This elm is often confused with the less desirable, inferior, very common Siberian elm. The lacebark elm will tolerate heavier, compacted soils with a moderate growth rate. It has the potential to reach a height of 60 feet. Small seeds will ripen in the fall. The bark on this tree is mottled and will flake as it matures. We have just begun to plant this tree in the valley and are hopeful for its success.



#20 Bristlecone Pine, *Pinus aristata*

The Bristlecone Pine is native to Colorado and grows naturally at higher elevations. Here they can be long lived trees reaching up to 4000 years old. Needles persist on branches for many years giving it a "foxtail" look with small white resin flecks on the dark, dense foliage. In landscaped yards these trees can grow up to 12 inches per year reaching a height of 25 feet with a spread of 20 feet.



#21 American Elm, *Ulmus americana*

This large beautiful stately tree once graced many streets throughout Colorado and the country until Dutch Elm disease created havoc over the past 60 years. Good sanitation practices are important because of the large number of insects and disease that can affect this tree. American elms can grow very large to a height of up to 70 feet with a large spreading canopy and a beautiful yellow fall color.



#22 Purple Robe Locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Purple Robe'

This spring flowering tree has long droops of purple fragrant flowers. Thorns are present throughout the trunk and branches. This is a high maintenance and very susceptible to locust borer and must be sprayed regularly to prevent the insect from killing the tree. These trees also requires regular structural pruning to remove weak included branch attachments. It grows to a height of up to 30 feet and a spread of up to 25 feet. The city is no longer planting this tree as it is too high maintenance.



#23 Apricot, *Prunus armeniaca*

The apricot has a long colorful history of cultivation by humans. It is native to Armenia. This fruit tree is the first to bloom in the spring making it susceptible to blossom killing frosts. Apricots are traditionally grown for their fruit but the tree has desirable characteristics that warrant planting in the landscape. This tree will reach a height of up to 20 feet with a spread of up to 25 feet and is susceptible to the peach tree crown borer.



#24 Atlas Cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*

This interesting and picturesque tree is pyramidal in form and slow to grow in western Colorado. It has silver- bluish green foliage and can grow to a height of up to 40 feet and a spread of up to 30 feet. This cedar can tolerate sandy, clay and alkaline soils and should be planted with ample room to grow. This is a newly planted tree in the valley and we are looking for good results.



#25 **Incense Cedar**, *Calocedrus decurrens*

This evergreen conifer has a narrow pyramidal shape and can grow up to 50 feet tall and up to 20 feet wide. This is a handsome tree for formal landscapes and large open areas and it is not planted enough in our valley. It seems to be tolerant of clay and alkaline soils. It grows naturally where the summers are hot and dry.



#26 **Green Ash**, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

It is native to Colorado and widely planted throughout the state. It is a very common street tree that has been over planted in many places. This fast growing tree can grow to a height of up to 60 feet with spread of up to 40 feet. This particular tree is a favorite in Lincoln Park and is a prime specimen of a mature green ash. It adapts to a wide range of soils. It is also prone to a wide variety of insect pests. Seedless varieties are preferred.



#27 **Frontier Elm**, *Ulmus 'Frontier'*

This hybrid elm has an attractive vase shape and can reach heights of up to 40 feet with a spread of up to 35 feet. It has beautiful fall color ranging from red-purple to burgundy. Like most elms it is highly adaptable to various soil types, but does not produce as many seeds as other elms. Another attractive feature of the Frontier elm is its resistance to many of the insects and diseases that other elms are susceptible to.



#28 **London Plane**, *Platanus acerifolia*

This tree is a hybrid cross between sycamore and oriental planetree. It is a popular shade tree and very tolerant of urban conditions. It can grow very large to a height of up to 100 feet and a spread of up to 90 feet. This tree is currently the state champion. The bark will exfoliate exposing colorful patterns of patchy olive green. It is resistant to insects and disease. Leaves will hang on and shed throughout the winter.



#29 **Austrian Pine**, *Pinus nigra*

In Colorado has become a favorite ornamental pine and is planted throughout our community. Adapts well to many soil conditions and has a dense canopy that can reach a height of up to 60 feet and a spread up to 40 feet. Should be given ample room to grow. Fairly insect and disease resistant but is susceptible to pine tip moth and Ips beetle. As with most conifers planted as ornamentals it requires winter watering.



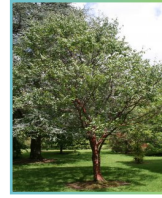
#30 **Western Catalpa**, *Catalpa speciosa*

This is a large irregularly shaped shade tree with a height of up to 50 feet and a spread of up to 35 feet. White aromatic flowers cover the tree in early summer. Catalpas will produce long cigar-shaped pods hanging from the tree in late summer through the fall. The leaves are the largest of any tree in Colorado growing up to 7 inches wide. The tree is tolerant of dry sites.



#31 Birchbark Cherry, *Prunus serrula* 'Tibetica'

This tree was originally planted as a Kwanzan Cherry. Kwanzan Cherry is top grafted on to the Birchbark cherry under stock. Adventitious buds emerged from the understock below the Kwanzan cherry top-graft and assumed dominance. As a result tree reverted back to the Birchbark Cherry. This cherry is most noted for its outstanding bark that often peels like a birch tree. It is native to western China, round in shape and can reach a height and spread up to 40 feet. Small white flowers in the spring followed by small red cherries.



#32 Ornamental crabapple, *Malus*

In the nursery market there are hundreds of named crabapple cultivars with different growth habits, leaf color, fruit size and blossom color. In western Colorado some common cultivars are Spring Snow, Snowdrift, Indian Magic and Prairie fire. Crabapples are usually small trees less than 20 feet tall and selected for their ornamental value in the landscape. Newer cultivars have small fruit that tend to hang on the tree through the winter but can become a litter problem to homeowners.



#33 Littleleaf Linden, *Tilia cordata*

It comes to the United States from Europe. It has similar flower and leaf characteristics as the Native American linden, but is a smaller tree. Mature height can be up to 35 feet with a spread of up to 25 feet. Greenspire is the most famous of the numerous littleleaf linden cultivars. The growth habit is strongly pyramidal, which is how you can tell it is a greenspire linden in the landscape.



#34 American linden, *Tilia Americana*

Native to the eastern United States, this is a tall and reliable shade tree. Height can be up to 60 feet tall with a spread of up to 35 feet. Yellow aromatic flowers in the spring are followed by large dark green leaves. In Colorado there are no major pests to contend with. Lindens in western Colorado have a tendency for their leaves to scorch in late summer.



#35 Eastern Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*

Native to the United States this is an excellent small to medium-sized tree for the area, with a height up to 25 feet and a spread up to 30 feet. Fuchsia colored flowers cover the tree in spring making this an extremely attractive tree. Deep green heart-shaped leaves follow the flowers. This tree tolerates western Colorado soils and there are no major pests observed.



#36 Shumard Oak, *Quercus shumardii*

This tree is very tolerant to high pH soils and is considered a drought tolerant species. Shumard Oak is great shade tree with leathery, lustrous dark green leaves in the summer which turns into an outstanding deep crimson-red in the fall. The acorns are fairly large at 3/4" to 1" in length and are a good food source for various birds and mammals. This is a new oak variety that we have recently planted and are hopeful for its success. This specimen was donated by the City of Fort Collins.



#37 **Siberian Elm**, *Ulmus pumila*

This tree is considered the hardiest of all elms. It is a fast growing tree that is native to northern China and eastern Siberia. It is highly invasive and considered undesirable as it seeds prolifically, has a high germination rate and is susceptible to many insects and disease problems. However, it can adapt to very difficult sites and is tolerant of drought and poor soils. As a single specimen and maintained properly, it can be a nice tree. It can reach a height of 70 feet with a spread of 50 feet.



#38 **Ponderosa Pine**, *Pinus ponderosa*

This is a large evergreen tree which is native to Colorado and can be found throughout the state in the higher elevations but it is challenging to grow in our valley. They like open areas with full sun and do best on well drained soils. The tree can often be identified by its long needles that grow in bundles of 3, sometimes 2. Under cultivation, Ponderosa pines can reach a height of up to 100 feet. As with many pines, the older bark exudes the sweet smell of vanilla.



#39 **Buckthorn**, *Rhamnus cathartica*

The Buckthorn is a non-native woody shrub or tree that can reach a height up to 20 feet with similar spread. This tree has male and female plants with the females producing 1/4" fruit enjoyed by birds. This is a very tough plant that tolerates urban environments.



#40 **Eastern Cottonwood**, *Populus deltoids*

Picturesque in summer and winter, coarse ascending branches often form a narrow crown. Oval leaflets emerge late in spring, changing from pinkish-tinged to a dark, almost blue-green. Tolerates most conditions, drought and pollution. Pods can be messy. Needs full sun. Mature specimen can be found in Emerson Park.



#41 **Utah Juniper**, *Juniperus Osteosperma*

This is an upright juniper that grows in the Midwestern and Rocky Mountain regions of western North America and is tolerant of drought and alkaline soils. It has gray fibrous shreddy bark and marble sized berries that are bluish with a powdery coating. It is often confused with the Rocky Mountain Juniper because they are so similar. This tree is suited for rocky sites with no major pests observed.



#42 **Redspire Pear**, *Pyrus calleryana* 'Redspire'

This pear has glossy green leaves that turn crimson and purple in the fall. It produces pure white flowers that become small, pea-sized fruit. The tree can reach up to 35 feet tall and spread up to 20 feet wide, the shape becoming more narrow than spreading. This is a very adaptable tree that can handle urban growing conditions.



#43 Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens*

This is Colorado's state tree and is native to the Rocky Mountains, usually found along streamsides at higher elevations. It has sharp stiff needles that vary in many shades from bright green to silver blue. This tree does best in cooler climates and doesn't tolerate drought well as it needs regular watering. This is not the best conifer tree for our valley. It is an evergreen and has a conical, symmetrical shape and can grow up to 80 feet tall.



#44 Sensation Boxelder, *Acer negundo* 'Sensation'

This tree has a pyramidal habit as a young tree, becoming more elliptical with maturity. Sensation boxelder is a male selection and does not attract the boxelder bug. Boxelder trees are usually very tolerant of temperature extremes, drought and high pH soils. Fall foliage color is orange to red and very showy. This is a fast growing tree, up to 50 feet with a spread of up to 40 feet, that is new to our valley.



#45 Russian Hawthorn, *Crataegus ambigua*

This is a small ornamental tree that will grow up to 25 feet tall and up to 20 feet wide. It has pretty white flowers, dark red berries and small thorns and attractive golden yellow bark. It is resistant to cedar-apple rust, is drought tolerant and prefers full sun. It does very well in Colorado.



#46 Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*

This is a common landscape tree that is adaptable to a wide variety of soils. This pine is a moderate growing evergreen reaching up to 60 feet with a 30 foot spread. A very interesting feature of this tree is its orange flakey bark. This tree will tolerate somewhat dry soils but when stressed is susceptible to a variety of insects.



#47 Ornamental Pear, *Pyrus calleryana*

The flowering pear has many attributes and once established is heat and drought tolerant. It is a valuable landscape tree, does well in urban environments and is available in varieties including 'Aristocrat', 'Chanticleer', 'Cleveland Select', and 'Redspire'. The white flowers in the spring have a pungent aroma. Small fruit follows that may be taken by birds but has the potential to fall as well creating a litter problem. The Flowering Pear can grow up to 40 feet tall with brilliant fall color.



#48 White Spruce, *Picea glauca*

This is a new tree we have planted to observe its success and potential for the valley. This tree was donated by the City of Fort Collins. It has a broad range across North America because it is one of the most tolerant spruces to wind, heat, drought and cold. It can grow up to 60 feet tall and up to 20 feet wide and its needles are pale green to dull blue-green.



#49 **Kentucky Coffeetree**, *Gymnocladus dioica*

This is a beautiful specimen tree with a height of up to 50 feet and spread of up to 35 feet. Native to the mid-west United States, this tree adapts well to a variety of climates and soils and should be planted more in our valley. The only drawback is the large seed pods on the female tree. These seeds were roasted and used by early Kentucky settlers as a coffee substitute. It has been noted that raw seeds and leaves are poisonous to humans. The male variety of the coffeetree is seedless and more desirable.



#50 **Norway Maple**, *Acer platanoides*

It is a broad tree growing up to 40 feet with a spread of up to 25 feet. It is more tolerant of heat, drought and alkaline clay soil than most maples. There are many cultivars of Norway Maple and some have rust to red-purple new leaves that fade to green by summer. The flowers are small and greenish yellow in color. Issues can be shallow roots and dense shade which can limit lawn beneath the canopy.



#51 **Linden hybrid**, *Tilia x spp*

The Linden tree makes an elegant shade tree when adapted to the proper site. It does best when planted in more open sites and not in smaller planting pits. It can grow up to 80 feet tall and 40 feet wide. There are many cultured varieties of the Linden tree, this being one of them that we cannot specifically identify.



#52 **Autumn Purple Ash**, *Fraxinus americana 'Autumn Purple'*

This is a popular ash in the valley with a rapid growth rate and a large rounded crown, mature size can be up to 60 feet tall with a spread of up to 45 feet, and therefore it needs plenty of space to grow. One of its greatest attributes is its fall color, a reddish purple. This tree is susceptible to many different insect problems that must be considered before planting.



#53 **'Crimson King' Norway Maple**, *Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'*

The main attribute of this tree is its maroon-yellow flowers in the spring and its purple-red leaves. It has a dense canopy that grows in an oval to rounded shape, with a mature height of up to 35 feet and a crown spread of up to 30 feet. This tree is excellent as an accent tree to a landscape but may be a challenge to grow in the Grand valley. It can adapt to a wide variety of soils and can tolerate drought conditions.



#54 **Mountain Ash**, *Sorbus aucuparia*

This tree is not drought or heat tolerant and prefers moist, well-drained soils. It is a sensitive tree to grow in the valley and not many specimens exist. This is a medium-sized tree that can grow up to 35 feet and is used as an ornamental. Fruit grows in clusters and is usually red or orange and is attractive to birds. Fall color may be yellow to rust-orange. 'Cardinal Royal' is a variety of mountain ash and may do well in the valley.



#55 **Tri Color Beech**, *Fagus sylvatica 'Tricolor'*

This tree has unusual foliage; early spring leaves are purple becoming green with marbled silvery-white and cream color edges as they mature. This is a slow grower and can reach up to 35 feet tall and 25 feet wide, so give it plenty of room to grow. It needs regular watering and does better in cooler areas, prefers well-drained, acidic soil. We are growing this tree to see how it does in the valley.



#56 **Tuliptree**, *Liriodendron tulipifera*

The tuliptree is site sensitive, favoring full sun, moist, well drained, and slightly acidic soils. It needs plenty of room to grow since it has a wide spreading root system. The leaf is very distinct with four lobes and the flower resembles magnolia flowers, hence the common name tulip magnolia. It is a fast grower and can grow up to 120 feet in its native range on the east coast of the United States. This tree can grow well in the valley but not many specimens are currently planted.



#57 **Limber pine**, *Pinus flexilis 'Vandewolf's Pyramid'*

The limber pine is a Colorado native that grows in harsh environments, usually at higher elevations. Vanderwolf is a popular variety of limber pine that is not often seen in the landscape but is being planted more. It has a moderate growth rate and can grow up to 35 feet and up to 20 feet wide. It is sensitive to compacted soils, likes the sun and is drought, heat and salt tolerant. Twigs are so flexible they can be tied in a knot.



#58 **Turkish Filbert**, *Corylus colurna*

These trees can deal well with temperature extremes, snowstorms and windstorms once established in the landscape. It is broadly pyramidal at maturity and it can grow up to 50 feet tall and up to 30 feet wide. This tree seems to be insect and disease resistant. Turkish Filbert doesn't like heavy clay soils but once established it is drought resistant. The dark green leaves turn yellow in the fall. This tree should be planted more in the valley.



#59 **Golden Rain**, *Koelreuteria paniculata*

This is a beautiful ornamental tree that is interesting to look at all summer long. It has unusual double compound leaves and clusters of yellow flowers that turn into capsules resembling Japanese lanterns that persist into the fall. The Golden Rain adapts to many soil types and tolerates air pollution, drought and alkalinity. This tree likes full sun and can grow up to 30 feet tall with a 35 foot spread.



#60 **English Oak**, *Quercus robur*

This oak tree has the potential to become a large shade tree at maturity, reaching a height up to 50 feet with a spread of up to 40 feet. English Oak leaves are thick, glossy and dark green and will stay on into winter. Adapts well to most soil types and is relatively pest free. Plant in full sun, allow plenty of space for growth and prune for structure often when young. English Oaks provide dense summer shade. These should be planted more in our valley.



#61 **Sugar Maple**, *Acer saccharum*

The Sugar Maple is a landscape standout but a sensitive tree to grow in our valley. Medium to dark-green leaves turn brilliant orange or red in the fall. This tree tolerates shade, likes a well-drained, moderately moist, fertile soil. Do not plant in confined areas or where salt is a problem. This maple can grow up to 45 feet tall with a spread of up to 40 feet.



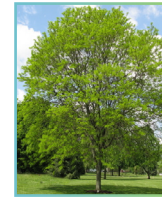
#62 **Winter King Hawthorn**, *Crataegus viridis* 'Winter King'

Winter King Hawthorn is a North American native tree which grows up to 30 feet in height and spread. The thorns are small and inconspicuous. The silver-grey bark peels off in sections to reveal the inner orange bark, making this tree a striking specimen in the winter landscape. The white blooms are followed by large, orange/red fruits which persist on the naked tree throughout the winter, adding to its landscape interest.



#63 **Thornless Honeylocust**, *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*

This is a fast-growing tree with fragrant spring flowers. Its delicate, open silhouette lets grass grow underneath. Tiny leaflets turn yellow or yellow-green in fall. The honeylocust is pollution, salt and drought tolerant and adapts to a wide range of soils. It prefers full sun and can grow up to 70 feet with a 50 foot spread. This tree has been overplanted in the valley and can suffer in the summer heat especially when infested with spider mites.



#64 **Ginkgo**, *Ginkgo biloba*

The Ginkgo is a very unique tree. It is a "living fossil", being one of the oldest trees species living. Once found throughout Europe and North America, most died out during the Ice Age and surviving trees were later found in China. The tree tolerates and survives almost all adverse conditions including drought, heat, air pollution and poor soils. It is virtually free of insects and diseases. This is a slow growing tree with not many specimens in our valley.



#65 **Pinyon Pine**, *Pinus edulis*

It is native throughout the southwest region and found growing in very dry conditions with Juniper. It is a valuable landscape tree where a small evergreen is needed for a dry site. Its shape is pyramidal with dense foliage and it can reach a height and spread up to 30 feet. In their native habitat individual trees can be up to 5000 years old.



#66 **Green Vase Zelkova**, *Zelkova serrate* 'Green Vase'

This is an interesting tree because of dark green foliage, vase shaped growth habit and attractive smooth, gray bark, that exfoliates as it matures. The Green Vase zelkova has upright arching branches and is very vigorous becoming tall, up to 45 feet with a 30 foot spread. It is well suited for the urban forest due to good winter hardiness and drought resistance in heavy soils. It is also a great street tree replacement for the American elm since it is resistant to Dutch Elm disease.



#67 Crimson Cloud Hawthorn, *Craetagus laevigata* 'Crimson Cloud'

This tree has an upright oval growth habit and when established it can grow more than a foot a year, which may require regular pruning maintenance. Mature height can be up to 20 feet with a spread of up to 15 feet. Branches are golden brown in color and grow in a wavy manner adding to the character of the tree. Small beautiful red flowers with a white center cover the tree just as leaves are emerging. The fruit turns bright red in the fall and is persistent on the tree through the winter.



#68 Newport Plum, *Prunus cerasifera* 'Newport'

This hardy plum is known for their dark purple leaf which makes it an attractive landscape plant. It has fragrant flowers of pale pink which develop into small, edible plums. It can grow to up to 20 feet tall and 20 feet wide. 'Newport' should be grown in full sun on well-drained soils but it will tolerate slightly alkaline soil. It is also tolerant of moderate heat and drought, it may succumb to borers on poor, compacted soil.



#69 Rocky Mountain Juniper, *Juniperus scopulorum*

Some Colorado locals call these trees Cedars. Native to western North America the tree has long been used by Native Americans for rituals, medications such as tea (using leaves, roots or berries) and the wood for tools. Well adapted for dry areas these evergreen trees can be a small tree, growing up to 30 feet tall and up to 12 feet wide. Common diseases in Colorado are cedar-apple rust and dwarf mistletoe.



Fun Facts about Lincoln Park

- * Purchase original Fair Grounds from C. W. Shores now known as Lincoln Park in 1918 for \$20,500
- * Rose Garden established in 1939 with 625 roses planted, 25 of each 25 rose varieties
- * Lincoln Park Golf Course Grand Opening October 1926
- * First tennis courts constructed - sand-clay surfacing in 1926
- * 1922 - Dedication of Moyer Pool, donated by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moyer
- * Spring Fest is moved from Main Street and named Southwest / Arbor Fest in 2003
- * Pork and Hops first fall festival in September 22, 2007

Thank you to all of our sponsors and volunteers who spent endless time on this project. This has been an incredible journey for us all, a journey that would not have been obtainable had it not been for the effort of so many people.



Ryan Gibb, a local Eagle Scout, came to Grand Junction Parks and Recreation with an offer to provide his volunteer services to our community by way of a service project. Little did anyone know, but his services brought to life a decades-old dream for Grand Junction to have an arboretum to showcase the amazing trees in our community and parks. The Arboretum is an educational element of a larger renovation to Lincoln Park. It serves outdoor tree museum providing educational opportunities for the local schools, child care facilities, and higher educational institutions. Ryan's work with the project consisted of placing 70 tree markers throughout the park. He rallied 35 volunteers to dig post holes, place the large posts, cement them in place, and finally stain all of them in preparation for plaques. Ryan's ability to plan, organize, and lead such a worthwhile project of immense community benefit will provide lasting impact to the users of Lincoln Park, the neighbors, the local schools, and visitors to the community for generations to come.



Our Mission

Grand Junction Parks and Recreation is dedicated to providing all people quality recreation and leisure opportunities managed with integrity and professionalism.