

L A N D A P A R K



William & Dolores Schumann
Arboretum Guide





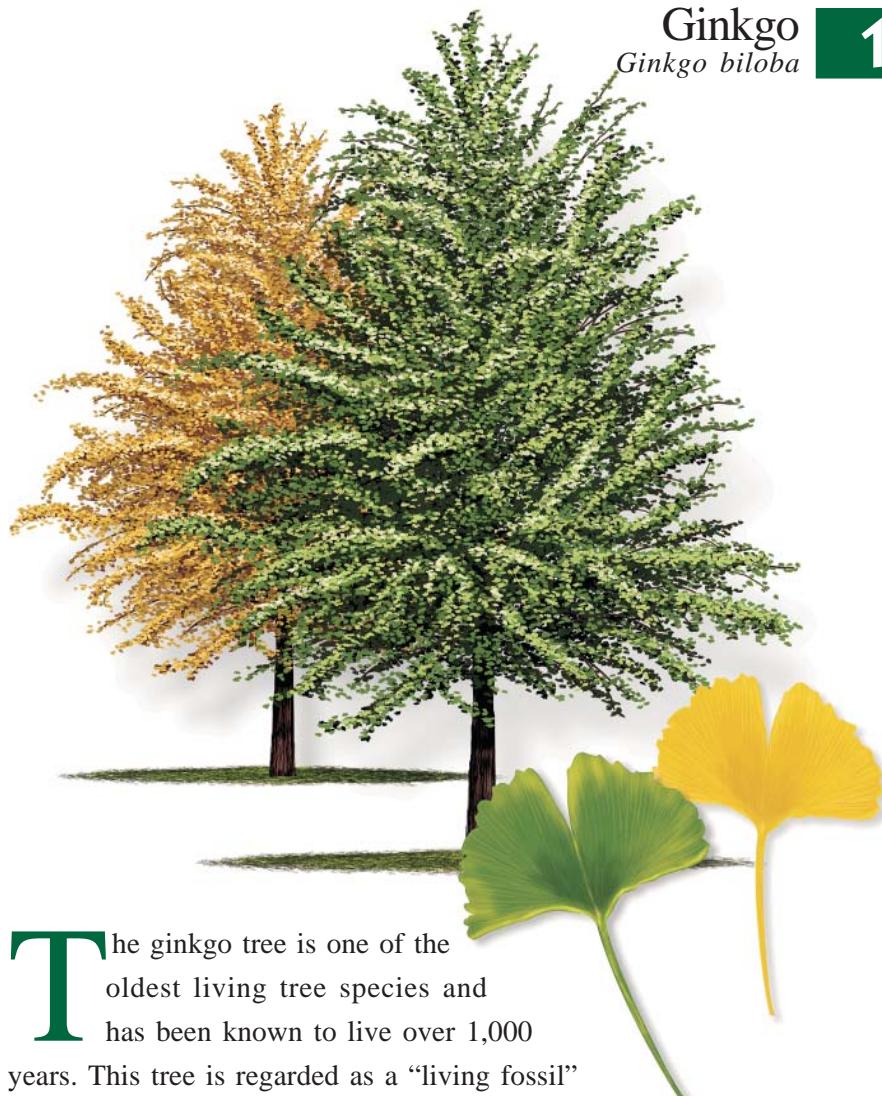
Acknowledgments

An arboretum is a place for the study, display and preservation of trees. Thanks to the foresight and devotion of members of the Guada Coma Garden Club, Landa Park was designated as an arboretum in 1982. Nestled on 51 acres of river front park land, this arboretum acts as a living library of trees. Developed by Harry Landa in 1898 as a private park, Landa Park was opened to the public in 1936. Since that time, residents have worked to preserve the natural beauty that exists here. The arboretum was named after two such individuals, William and Delores Schumann, in 2007 in honor of their endless devotion to this botanical jewel.

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Ginkgo 1 *Ginkgo biloba*



The ginkgo tree is one of the oldest living tree species and has been known to live over 1,000 years. This tree is regarded as a “living fossil” due to fossilized imprints of the leaves found worldwide dating back to 270 million years ago. Ginkgos in Texas can grow to a height of 35 to 45 feet and have a 30 foot spread in canopy. The unique fan shaped leaves and yellow foliage in the fall make it a good specimen tree. The tree requires full sun and a moist well drained loamy soil. The ginkgo tree is extremely slow growing and only the male trees are planted in the United States as a landscape ornamental. The females produce extremely foul smelling and messy fruit used in many Asian herbal remedies. Ginkgo is used in traditional medicine to treat circulatory disorders and to enhance memory.

2 Golden Rain Tree

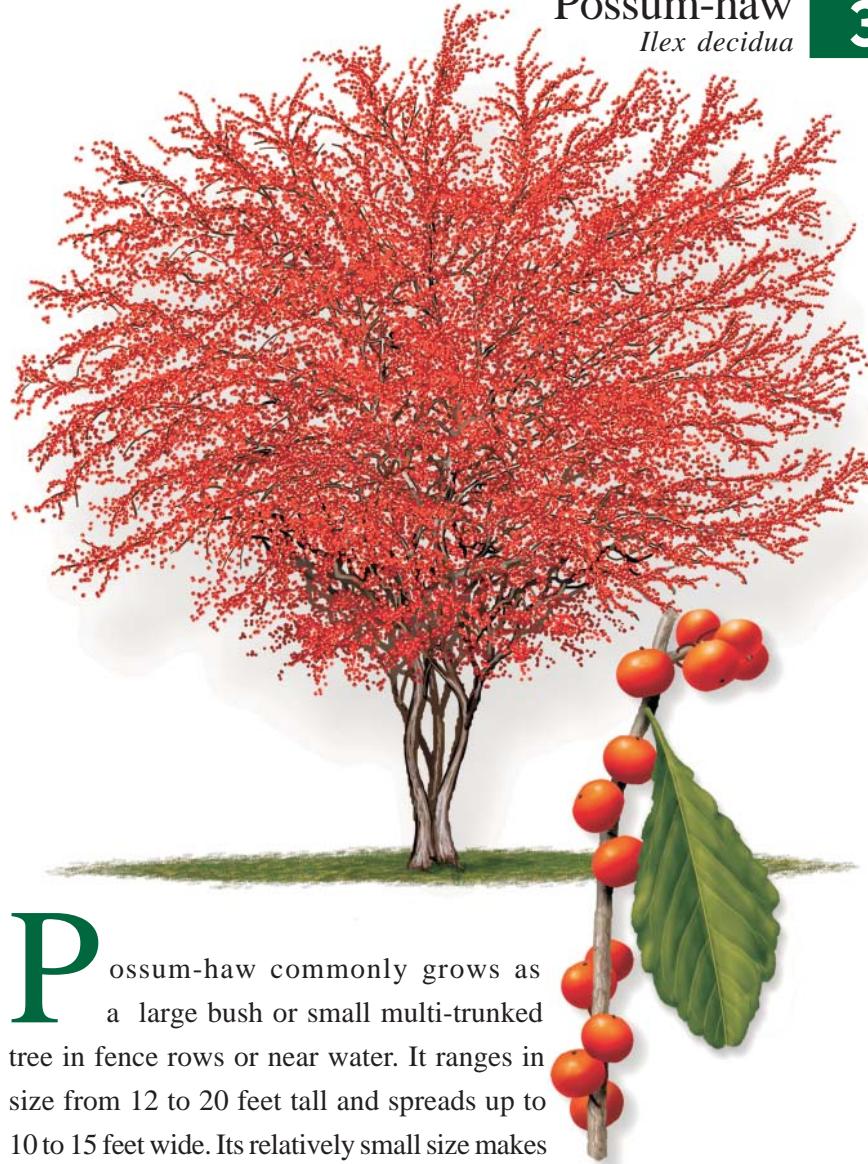
Koelreuteria paniculata



Golden rain tree is a fast growing, deciduous tree reaching about 30 feet in height. At maturity, it has a rounded crown,

with a spread equal to or greater than the height. It has compound leaves that give it an overall lacy appearance. The leaves turn yellow before falling. It is perhaps most striking in the fall with its large clusters of showy yellow flowers. These are followed by two inch red-purple seed pods (consisting of three papery compartments) that look like small paper lanterns. The tree can be invasive in warm climates and is best grown in cooler zones where the shorter growing season prevents germination of seeds. It enjoys full sun and is adapted to most soil conditions. It tolerates drought, alkaline soil, heat and air pollution.

Possum-haw **3**
Ilex decidua



Possum-haw commonly grows as a large bush or small multi-trunked tree in fence rows or near water. It ranges in size from 12 to 20 feet tall and spreads up to 10 to 15 feet wide. Its relatively small size makes this a good tree for planting under utility lines.

Possum-haw is in the holly family and this species loses its leaves in the winter. The female holly produces white flowers in the spring and clusters of bright red-orange berries in the fall that often persist all winter providing a stark contrast of color. The berries are eaten by birds and small mammals. The male trees produce no berries. Possum-haw tolerates a wide variety of soil types, has a moderate growth rate, and prefers part shade to full sun.

4 Canary Island date palm

Phoenix canariensis



The Canary Island date palm is planted around the world as an ornamental tree, often along avenues and in gardens. It is typically grown in warmer climates but can tolerate to 18 degrees Fahrenheit and recovers well from freezes as low as degrees 14 Fahrenheit. The palm prefers full sun and good soil drainage. It is typically slow to moderate in growth and reaches an average height of 40 feet and spread of 30 feet. In the spring you will see large pendant clusters of tiny yellow-brown blooms and in the fall oblong yellow-reddish colored, edible dates. The large, evergreen, feathery fronds provide good nesting sites for birds.

Texas red oak
Quercus buckleyi 5

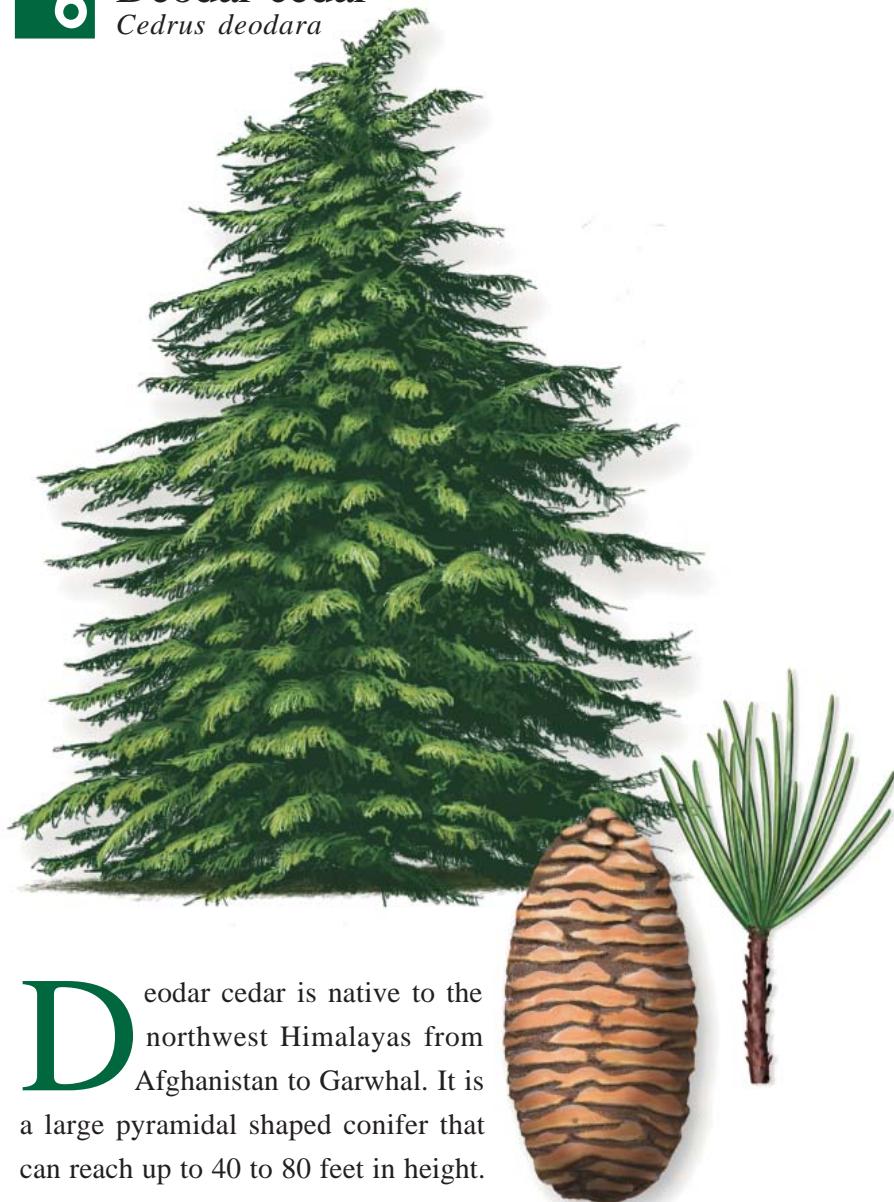


The Texas red oak is a medium to fast growing tree, reaching 60 feet in height and two to three feet in diameter with an open crown. This oak species is adapted to shallow rocky soils and often is multi-stemmed. It produces acorns, a good food source for many species of wildlife. Red oaks are attractive trees with brilliant reddish-orange fall foliage. They prefer full sun and have low moisture requirements once established. Red oaks are highly susceptible to a deadly disease called oak wilt in Texas and prevention is key! Try to avoid pruning or wounding your oaks from February to June, unless you need to repair storm damaged limbs. Paint any wounds immediately to prevent the spread of oak wilt. Visit www.TexasOakWilt.org for more information.



6 Deodar cedar

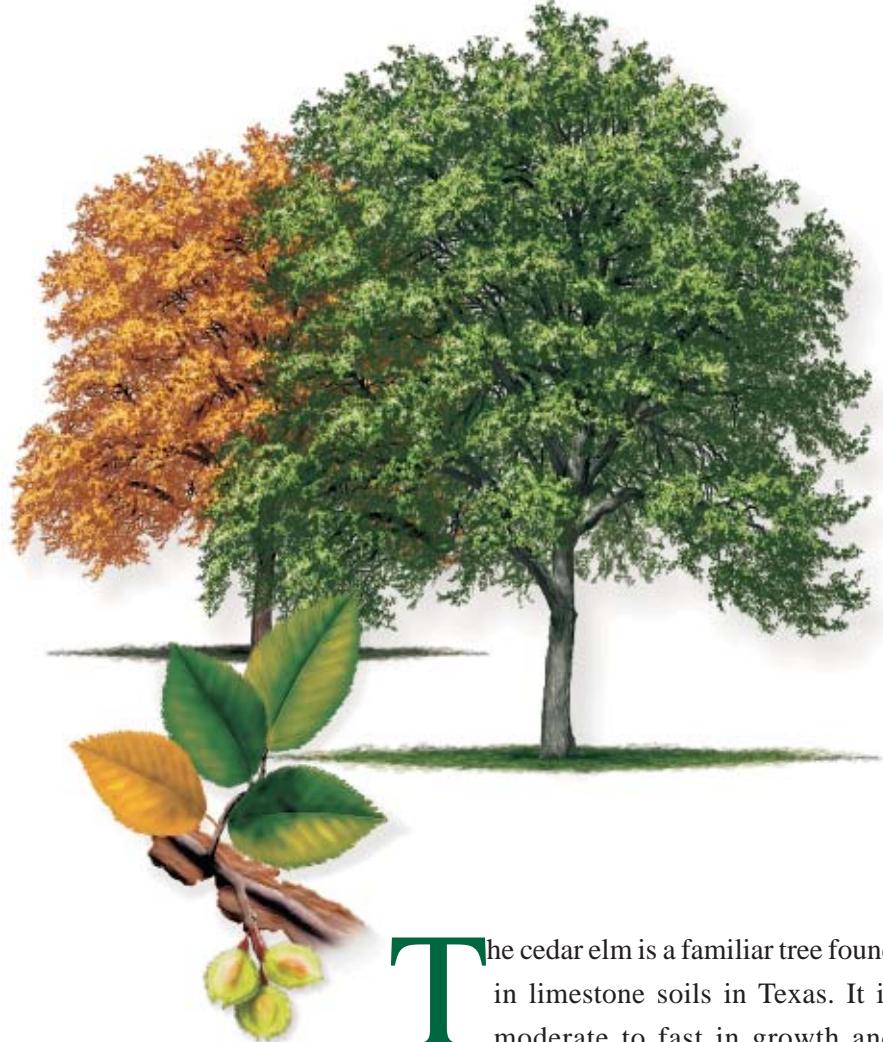
Cedrus deodara



Deodar cedar is native to the northwest Himalayas from Afghanistan to Garwhal. It is a large pyramidal shaped conifer that can reach up to 40 to 80 feet in height. Its canopy can spread from 20 to 40 feet with bluish-green, graceful, drooping limbs. This tree is suited to large gardens or may be used as a screen or planted in groves. It prefers partial shade to full sun and well drained loamy soil. Note the Spanish moss in this tree. It belongs to the pineapple family and grows nonparasitically upon plants, rocks, or dead limbs deriving nutrients from the air and moisture.

Cedar elm **7**

Ulmus crassifolia



The cedar elm is a familiar tree found in limestone soils in Texas. It is moderate to fast in growth and extremely drought hardy. Generally, it is a medium sized tree that reaches 25 to 50 feet in height with a 25 to 35 feet spread in canopy. It tolerates partial shade to full sun. The name refers to it being commonly found in the company of Ashe juniper trees (cedar trees). The leaves turn a gold color in the autumn and easily decompose back into the soil where they fall. The small seeds are a food source for small wildlife. Cedar elm is widely planted as a street and shade tree because of its hardiness and good growth in a variety of soils.

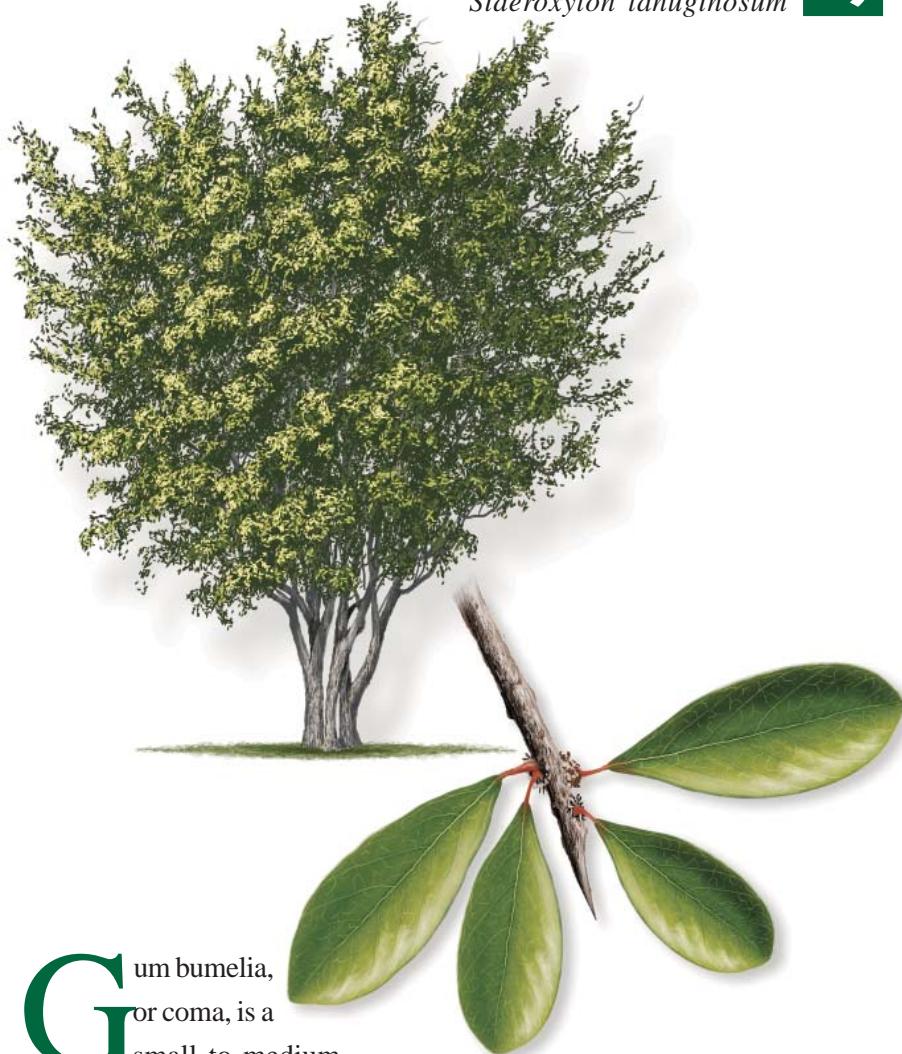
8 Sugar hackberry

Celtis laevigata



Sugar hackberry is a medium sized tree that reaches 30 to 80 feet in height. It is fast growing and often found in fencerows, vacant lots, and along streams. The tree is easily recognized by the prominent corky warts on its light gray bark and narrow light green leaves. Many types of wildlife and birds enjoy the small reddish berries the trees produce in the late summer-fall. Hackberries are a host plant for the American snout, emperor, and question mark butterflies. This tree will grow where little else can and is frequently filled with mistletoe. Sugar hackberry has a short life span but is an important food source for migratory birds.

Gum bumelia 9 *Sideroxylon lanuginosum*



Gum bumelia, or coma, is a small to medium

sized tree that may reach 40 to 60 feet in height. It is relatively shrubby in youth and often is mistaken for a live oak. A major distinction is that the leaves grow on spurs and lose their leaves in the winter. It is found mainly on dry uplands, along fence lines and along streams as dense thickets. This tree flowers from June-July, producing a small black berry that birds and small mammals enjoy, but it can upset a human's stomach. Gum bumelia got its name from the gummy sap that forms at wounds on the tree and children once chewed the gum.

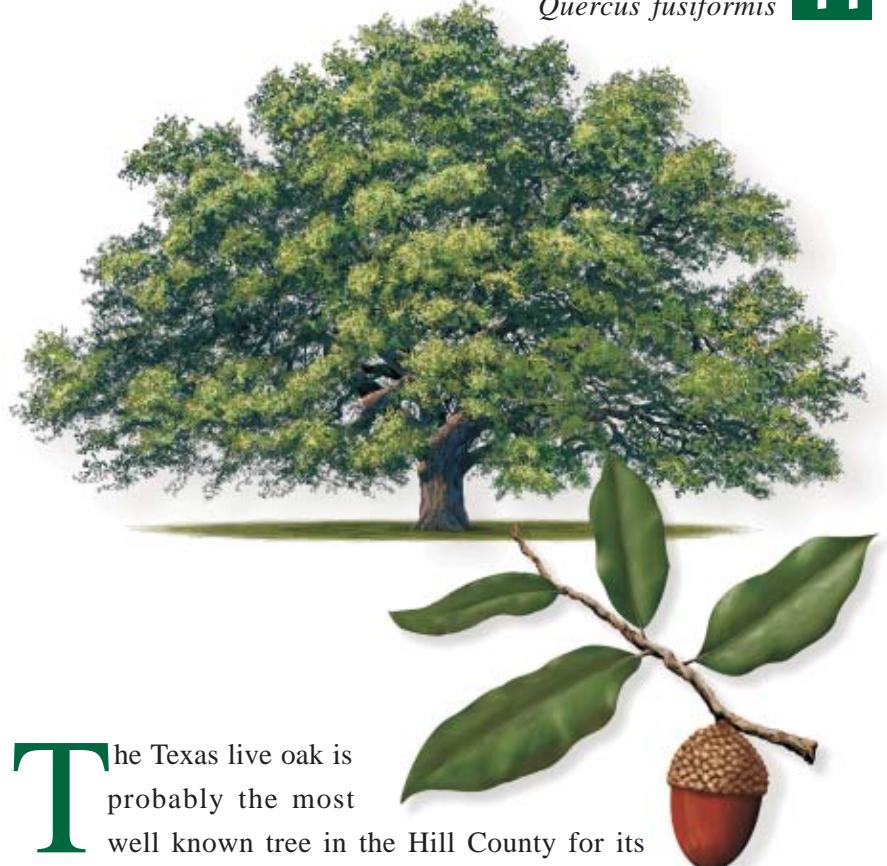
10 American elm

Ulmus americana



The American elm is a handsome, large tree that grows to 100 feet in height and can spread up to 70 feet wide. The tree canopy has a distinct vase shape that makes it a desirable shade tree along streets and in parks. It has a moderate to fast growth rate and grows best in moist soils. The dark green foliage turns a clear yellow in the fall. A large elm can have about one million leaves on it, equaling an acre of leaf surface. Unfortunately, Dutch elm disease, a fungus related to oak wilt, has destroyed over 40 million elms in the United States since its introduction from Europe. New resistant varieties of American elm are being grown and planted to replace those magnificent trees that have been lost.

Texas live oak *Quercus fusiformis* 11

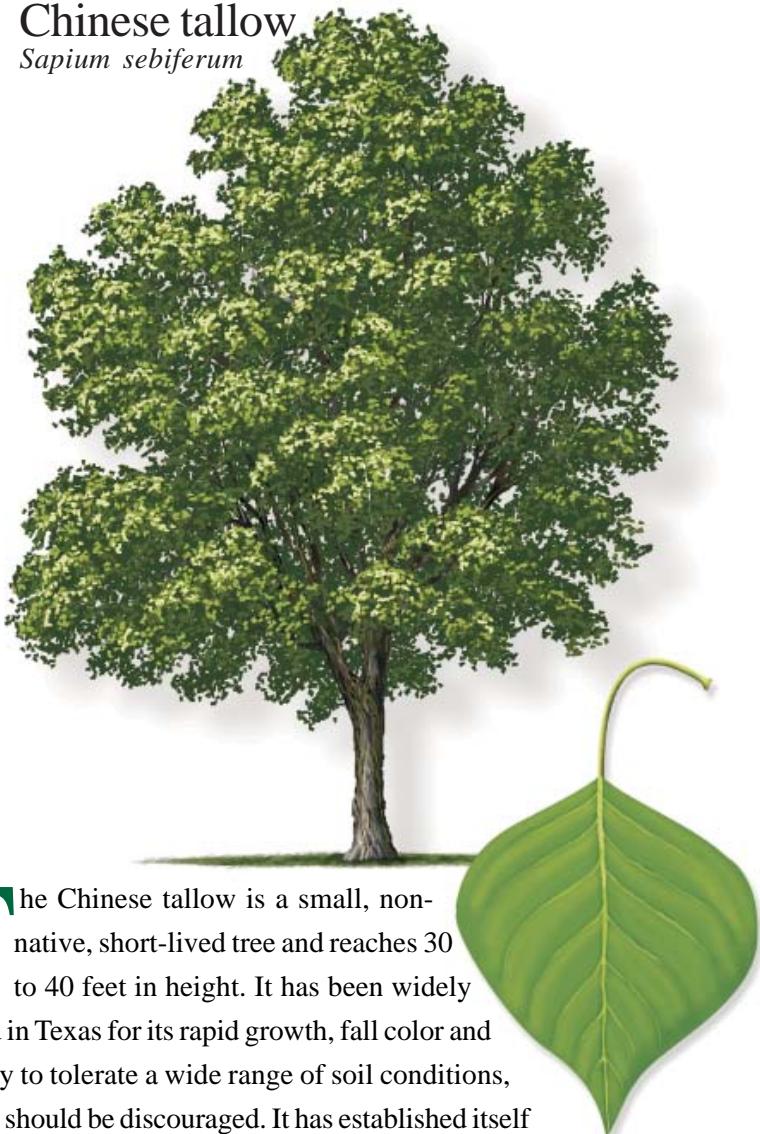


The Texas live oak is probably the most well known tree in the Hill County for its massive spreading limbs and unique structure. It has incredibly strong wood still used today for many wood products. Historically, its uses included food, tannin, ink, and lumber for building ships. Live oaks were the first nationally protected tree as they were threatened during the late 1700's by the wooden ship building industry. Live oaks can grow 30 to 50 feet in height and spread 50 feet or more. Live oaks can be a drought tolerant tree and prefer partial shade to full sun. It is a good species for wildlife. A long lived tree, this specimen (known as Founder's Oak) was core tested in 1986 and is estimated to be approximately 308 years old. Another species of live oak, *Quercus virginiana* does well on deep, well drained soils. The live oak tree is susceptible to oak wilt, prune only in the hottest and coldest months avoiding February through June and paint all wounds immediately. Visit www.Texasoakwilt.org for more information.

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Chinese tallow

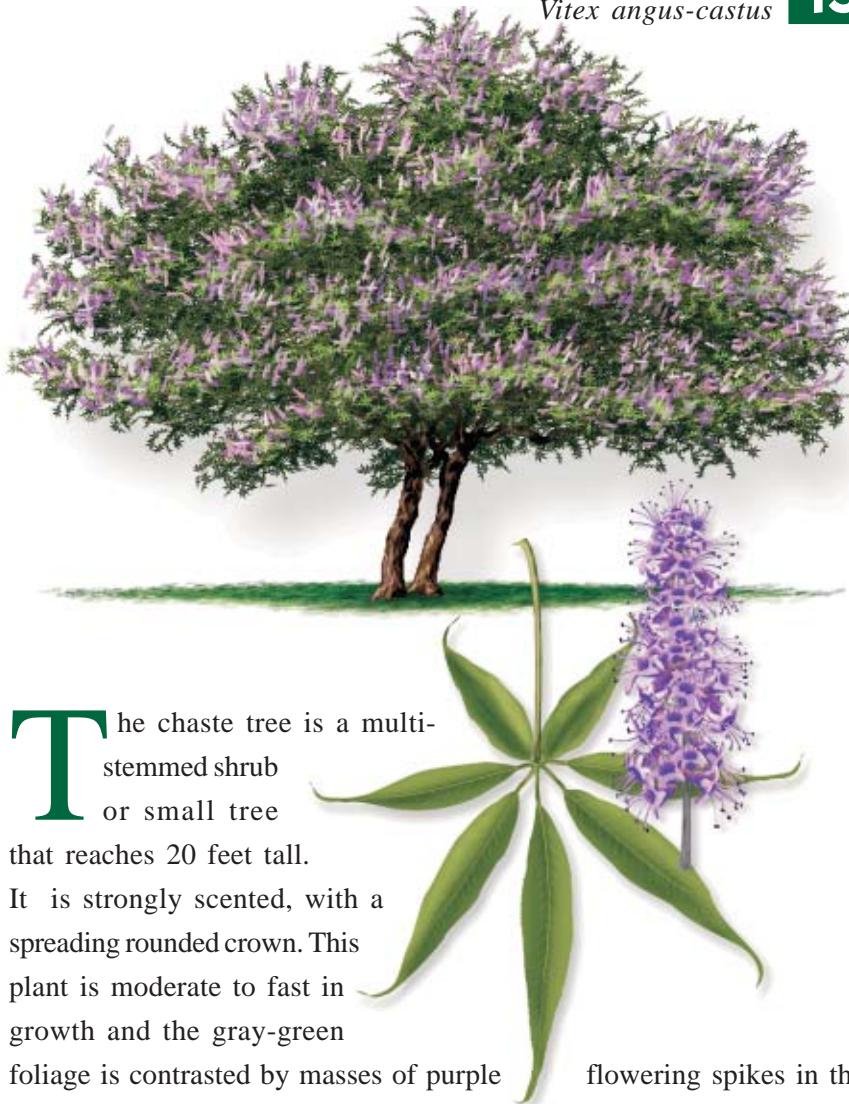
Sapium sebiferum



The Chinese tallow is a small, non-native, short-lived tree and reaches 30 to 40 feet in height. It has been widely planted in Texas for its rapid growth, fall color and its ability to tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, but this should be discouraged. It has established itself in Texas and in some areas has become a serious pest, choking out other vegetation. In fact, tallow is so invasive that a Texas Forest Service study of the eight-county Houston area forest found that 23% of the estimated 663 million trees were Chinese tallows. Chinese tallow has been cultivated as a seed-oil crop in China for at least 14 centuries. Candles, soap, cloth, dressing, and fuel are made from this species. It's possible it may be used as a biodiesel in the future. To learn more about invading plants that threaten native Texas plants and plant communities visit: www.texasinvasives.org.

Chaste tree **13**

Vitex angus-castus



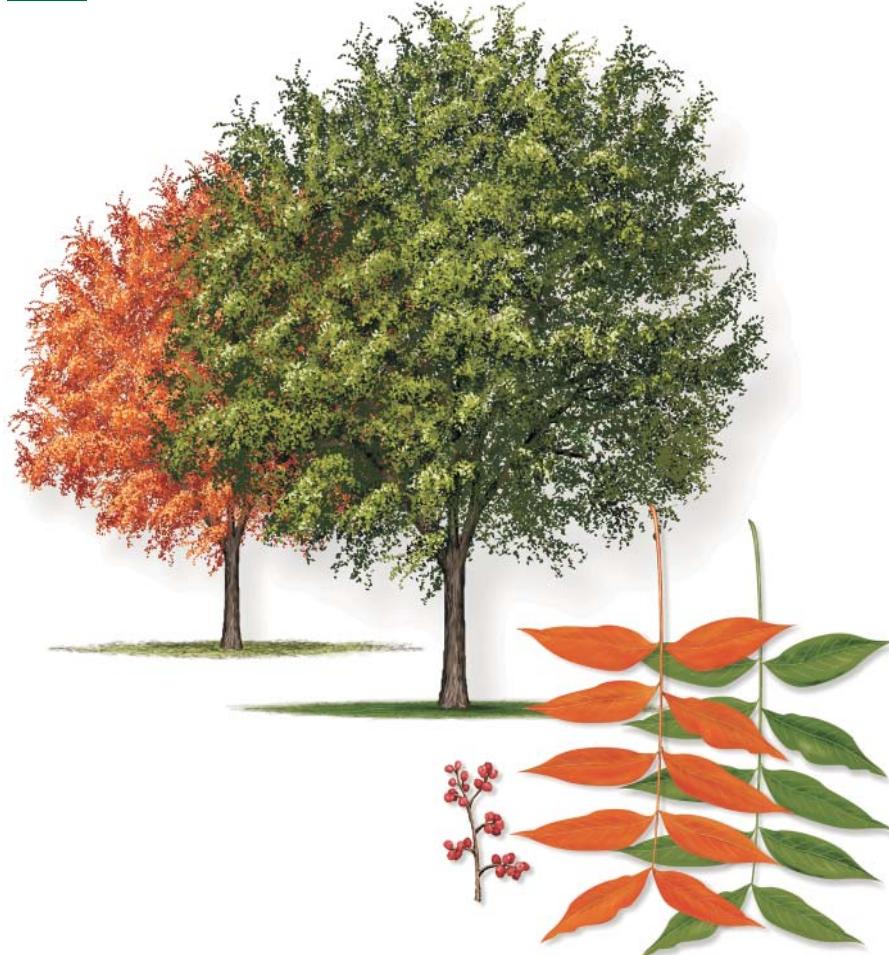
The chaste tree is a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree that reaches 20 feet tall.

It is strongly scented, with a spreading rounded crown. This plant is moderate to fast in growth and the gray-green

foliage is contrasted by masses of purple flowering spikes in the summer. It prefers full sun, low to moderate moisture, and well drained soils. It is a good specimen tree in dry landscapes or planted in groups. Chaste trees are native to southern Europe and western Asia, but it has become naturalized in Central Texas, often found along rivers and creeks. The name chaste tree comes from reportedly a past use of the tree. A tea made from the leaves is said to be an anti-aphrodisiac and was used by monks to help them remain chaste. The leaves have been used to spice foods and a perfume can be made from the flowers.

14 Chinese pistache

Pistacia chinensis



The Chinese pistache is a medium sized tree about 30 to 40 feet tall with a 20 to 30 foot broad rounded, umbrella-like crown. This tree was introduced from China as an ornamental for dry areas and now is used as a root stock for the commercial variety of pistachio nut production. Chinese pistache is a popular landscape tree and has become naturalized in Central Texas. Birds often eat the berries, therefore trees are frequently found along fences or beneath power lines. It has rapid growth, is relatively free of insects and disease, drought resistant, and has brilliant fall color. Avoid planting this tree near sidewalks as the fruit can be messy.

Anaqua **15**
Ehretia anacua



The anaqua is a small to medium sized tree with a dense crown, often with several trunks corded together. This tree primarily grows in South Texas and Mexico due to its cold intolerance. Anaqua is slow growing and appears shrubby in youth and on dry hillsides, although it may grow in height of 50 feet along streams. This tree is an excellent shade or street tree, provides wildlife shelter, and it tolerates many soil types. It is extremely drought hardy and has fragrant white flowers in the spring. The leaves are rough in texture giving the common tree name “sandpaper tree.” German settlers to the New Braunfels area gave the tree the name “vogelbeerenbaum,” meaning birdberry tree since many birds enjoy feasting on the orange-yellow berries.

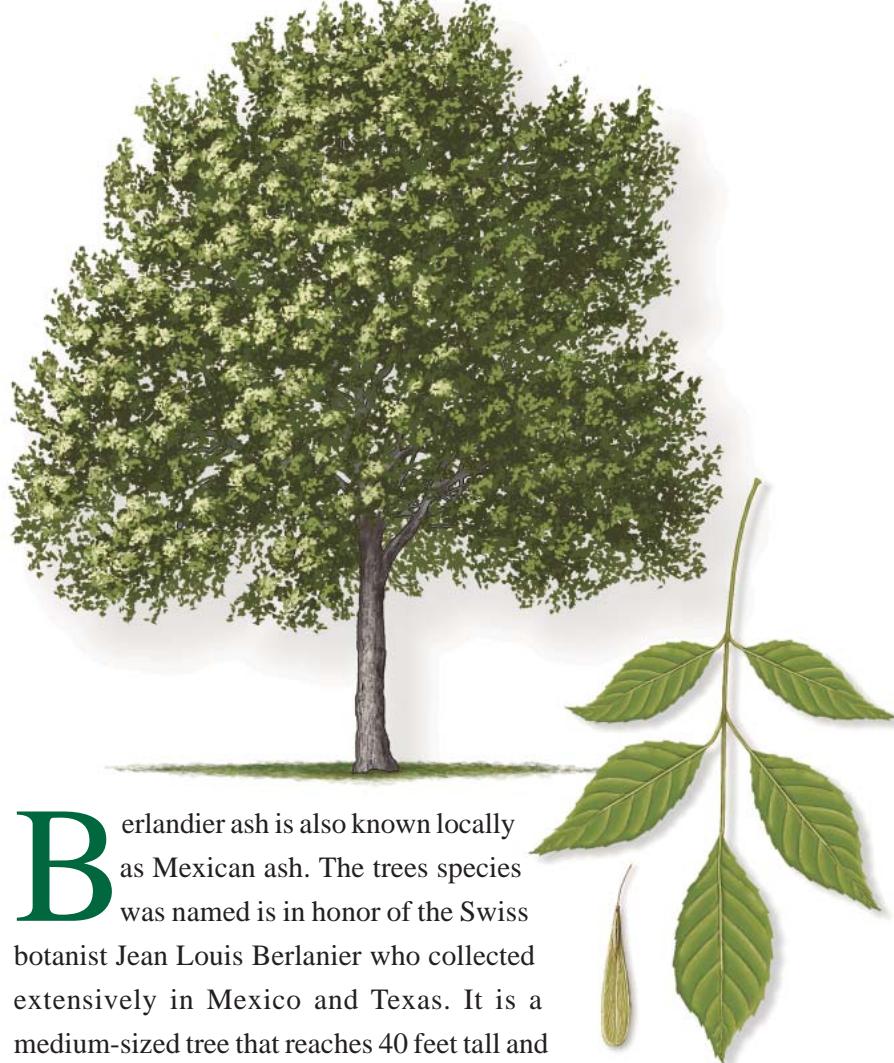
16

Ashe juniper
Juniperus ashei



Ashe juniper is a small to medium sized evergreen tree that is native to Texas. It is often seen as a dominate tree in the hill country, forming dense thickets on limestone soil. Ashe juniper is commonly called “cedar” and the tree provides good cover and nesting habitat for wildlife. It is a good species to plant for a natural windbreak or sound barrier, and as screening for privacy. The wood is extremely decay resistant and strong, yielding good building materials and fence posts. It is a host plant for the olive hairstreak butterfly, its berries are eaten by wildlife and its bark is used for nest material by the endangered golden-cheeked warbler. The tree has a long history of use as medicine. It is presently used to treat a wide variety of conditions such as arthritis, rheumatism, and gout.

Berlandier ash **17**
Fraxinus berlandieriana



Berlandier ash is also known locally as Mexican ash. The tree species was named in honor of the Swiss botanist Jean Louis Berlandier who collected extensively in Mexico and Texas. It is a medium-sized tree that reaches 40 feet tall and can have a trunk to two feet in diameter, with a broad, densely-branched, rounded crown and limbs that tend to droop towards the ground. Prune to improve the branch strength and tree structure. The tree is sold commercially in the nursery trade as a landscape tree for South and Southwest Texas, sometimes under the name "Arizona Ash." This tree provides fast shade though it is a short lived tree, living an average of 40 years. Folk wisdom holds that the leaves repel rattlesnakes, so hunters often put them in their boots for protection.

18**Pecan***Carya illinoensis*

The pecan is our state tree. This fast growing shade tree is long lived and can reach heights of 100 feet with a trunk diameter of four feet. Pecan is the best known and most valuable of native nut trees. It grows well on deep, rich, organic soils along streams and it is one of the few Texas native plants viewed as a commercially valuable crop. Native Americans have utilized pecans for thousands of years for food, trade, and to preserve meat. Astronauts used the pecan nut as the first fresh snack food in outer space - an alternative to freeze dried foods. The pecan tree grows wild in 150 of our 254 counties and is still largely an untapped resource. The wood is used for paneling, furniture, tool handles and other farm implements.

Cottonwood *Populus deltoides* **19**



The cottonwood is a huge, fast growing tree that can reach 100 feet tall and several feet in diameter. The tree lives its life in 30 to 60 years. Alamo is the Spanish word for the cottonwood tree. Early pioneers used the trees to find water and also as landmarks across the west. The leaves quake and rattle in the breeze; sounding like rain. The seeds are attached to a tuft of "cotton" that allows them to be carried by the wind. Fall foliage is a clear yellow. The trees are easy to propagate, short lived and very useful in the paper pulp industry. It is a host plant for several butterfly species: eastern tiger swallowtail, viceroy, mourning cloak and red spotted admiral. Native Americans often use a hollow cottonwood tree to make drums.

20 Japanese & wax leaf ligustrum

Ligustrum lucidum and *Ligustrum japonicum*



Japanese ligustrum and wax leaf ligustrum are native to China, Korea and Japan. They are a small evergreen tree or large shrub and usually multi-stemmed, reaching 30 feet in height and eight to ten feet in spread. The tree is extremely fast growing, blooms in the summer and produces heavy clusters of bluish berries. It prefers partial shade to full sun and well drained soils. The foliage is deer resistant. The tree is considered an invasive species in Texas, destroying native habitats since its introduction as an ornamental. Birds enjoy eating the berries and help spread the tree. Good alternatives to this plant is evergreen sumac or wax myrtle.

Windmill palm **21**

Trachycarpus fortunei

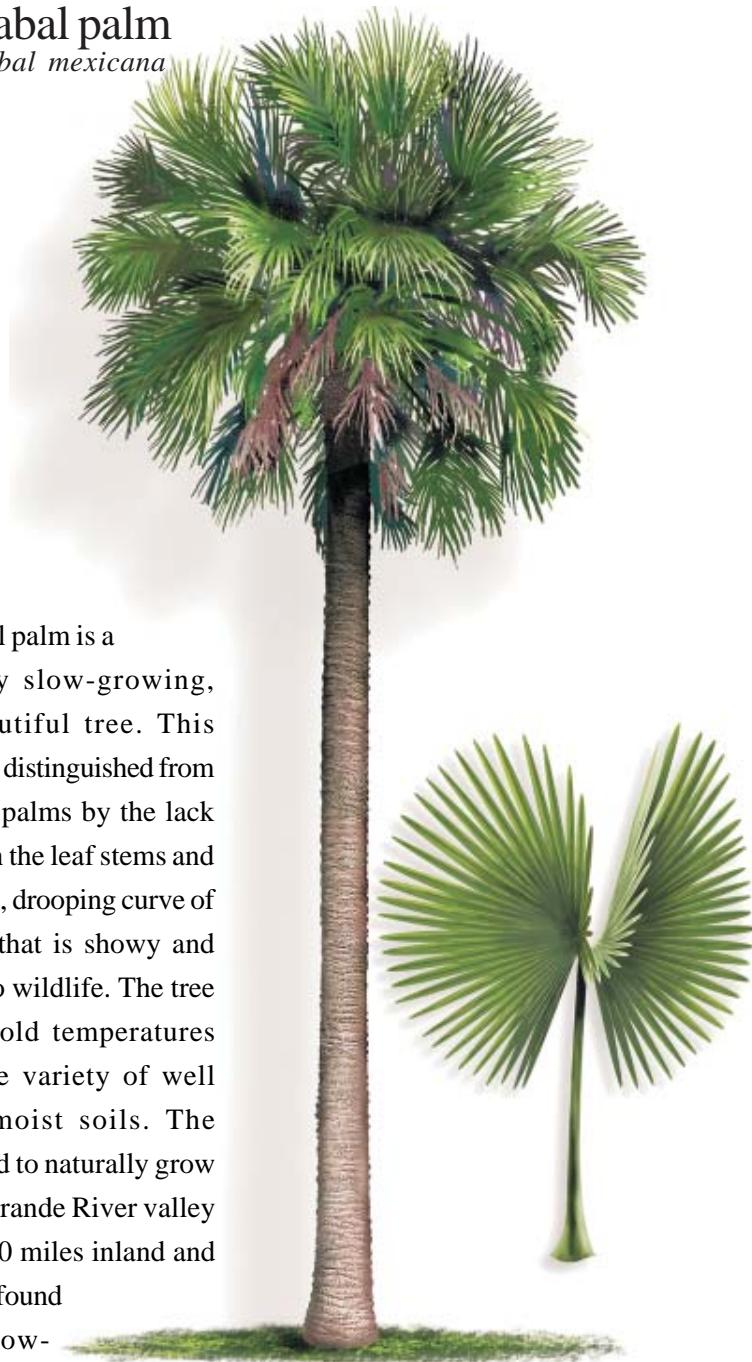


Windmill palm is a straight, slow growing palm. The trunk is covered with dense, brown, hairlike fibers like it is wrapped in burlap. It can reach 20 to 40 feet in height and eight to ten feet wide, but the palm is smaller on average. Windmill palm leaves have a dark green surface and are silvery on the under-side. It works well as an accent to a landscape border, as a specimen plant or near a patio. The palm grows well in confined areas and is hardy to ten degrees Fahrenheit or lower. The windmill palm likes full shade to partial shade areas and moist, well drained soils. It is susceptible to some insect and disease problems.

22

Sabal palm

Sabal mexicana



Sabal palm is a very slow-growing, beautiful tree. This palm can be distinguished from most other palms by the lack of spines on the leaf stems and the rounded, drooping curve of the leaves that is showy and attractive to wildlife. The tree tolerates cold temperatures and a wide variety of well drained, moist soils. The species used to naturally grow along the Grande River valley and up to 80 miles inland and is typically found today in low-land, tropical

Mexico. In the past the sabal palm was highly useful in construction of homes, weaving, and as a food. This native palm adds a tropical look to landscapes.

Southern magnolia **23**

Magnolia grandifolia



The southern magnolia is a medium-sized, beautiful evergreen tree. It grows up to 80 feet tall with a dense, pyramidal crown and thick, straight trunk. Magnolias grow naturally along streams and rivers in rich, moist, well drained soils. It has a moderate to fast growth rate and is widely planted for the beauty of its glossy leaves, flowers, and fruit. The thick leathery leaves stay on the tree for about two years. The wide, fragrant flowers have pure white petals with a splash of purple in the center. The flower ripens into a brown cone and the bright red seeds hang on threads of silk. The tree prefers full to partial shade, it is relatively free of serious pest or disease problems, and tolerates some air pollution.

24 Mexican buckeye

Ungnadia speciosa



Mexican buckeye is a great Texas native. It grows as a shrub or small tree, usually on well drained, limestone soils in canyons and creek beds all over Central Texas. In the springtime the tree has bright pink flowers and large, distinctive woody seedpods that are chambered with three sections containing large, dark brown seeds. The seeds are easy to germinate and often considered good luck to carry, but they are poisonous to consume. The Mexican buckeye is moderately deer resistant and prefers full sun to partial shade. It is a host plant for the Henry's elfin butterfly and attracts many other butterflies and bees.

Texas and/or Mexican redbud **25** *Cercis canadensis var. texensis*

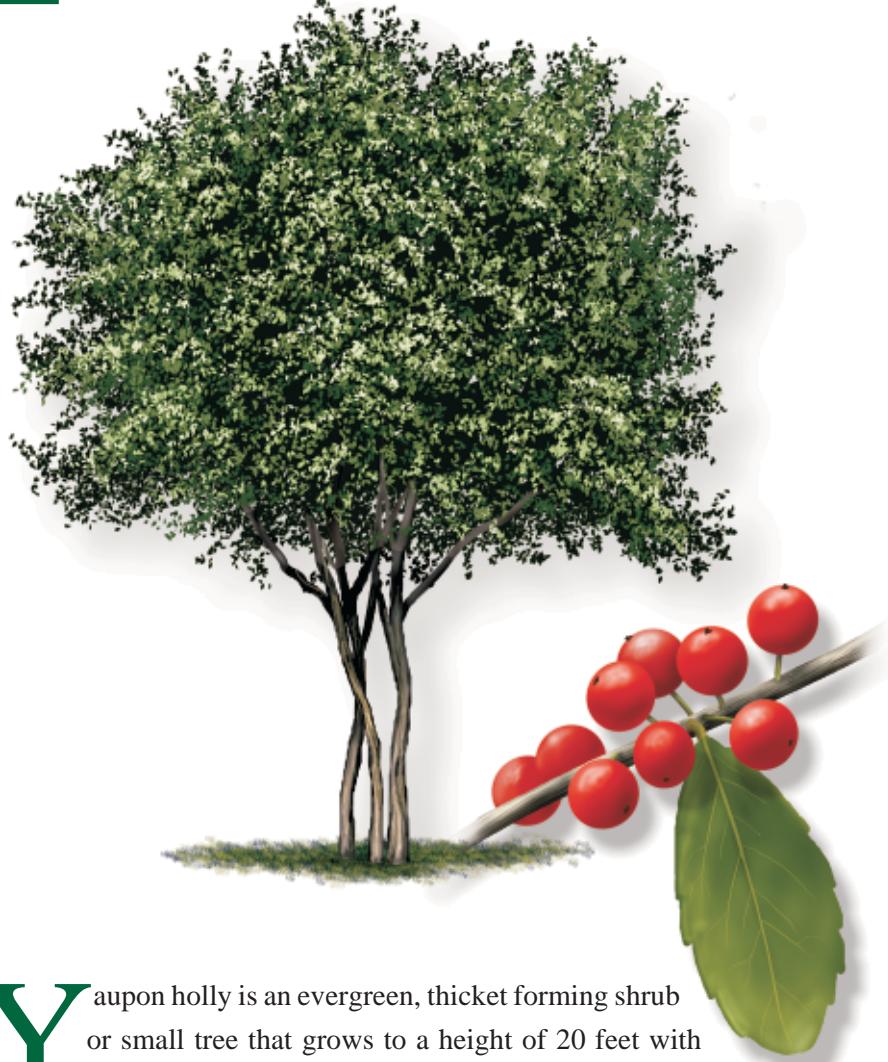


Texas redbud is a small tree, about 12 to 35 feet tall, with distinctive heart shaped leaves.

It is a popular native ornamental that grows in full sun to partial shade. In the spring, the tree blooms pink clusters of small flowers on its branches, twigs and trunk before the leaves bud out. Native redbuds grow throughout Oklahoma and Texas, but the Texas redbud (or Mexican redbud) does best in the Hill County. They have thick leaves that reduce moisture loss, grow fast, have few pests and tolerates drought. Redbud flower buds, flowers, and new seed pods are edible, especially when sautéed in butter. The flowers are good in salads as well. Texas redbud is a host species for the Henry's elfin butterfly. Redbud trees are short-lived, often for only 20 to 25 years.

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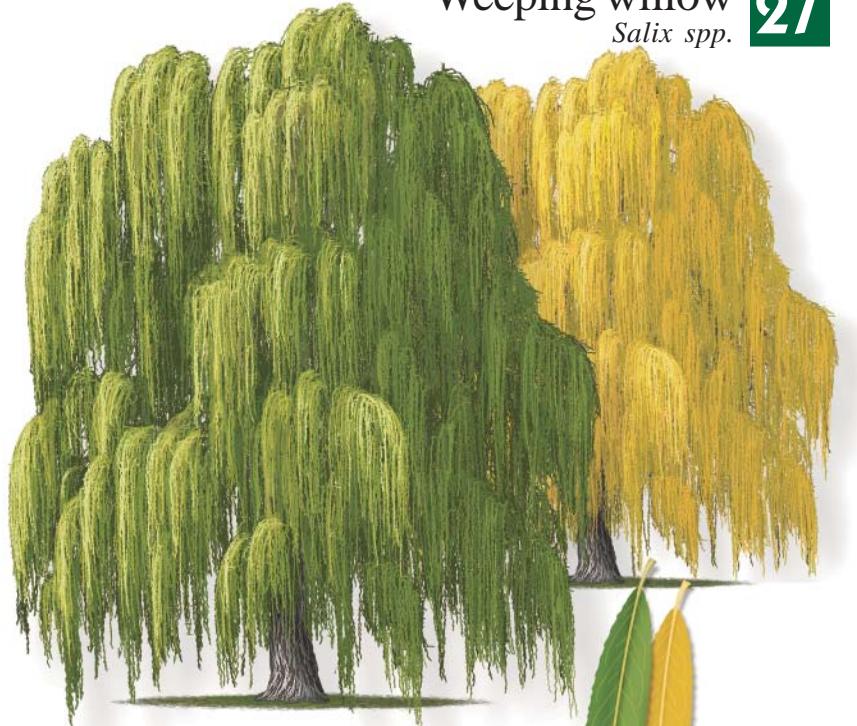
Yaupon holly
Ilex vomitoria



Yaupon holly is an evergreen, thicket forming shrub or small tree that grows to a height of 20 feet with a low, dense crown. It reaches its largest size on moist, fertile sites in East Texas. Yaupon contains a small amount of caffeine and the fruits have been used since ancient times for their purgative effects. It is a popular ornamental due to its shiny green leaves, light colored bark and red berries that persist throughout the winter. Yaupon is often used as a holiday decoration and is a food source for birds. The species is available in several forms; regular, dwarf sized and weeping. Only female plants produce berries. This plant is a good alternative for an invasive shrub called pyracantha.

Weeping willow **27**

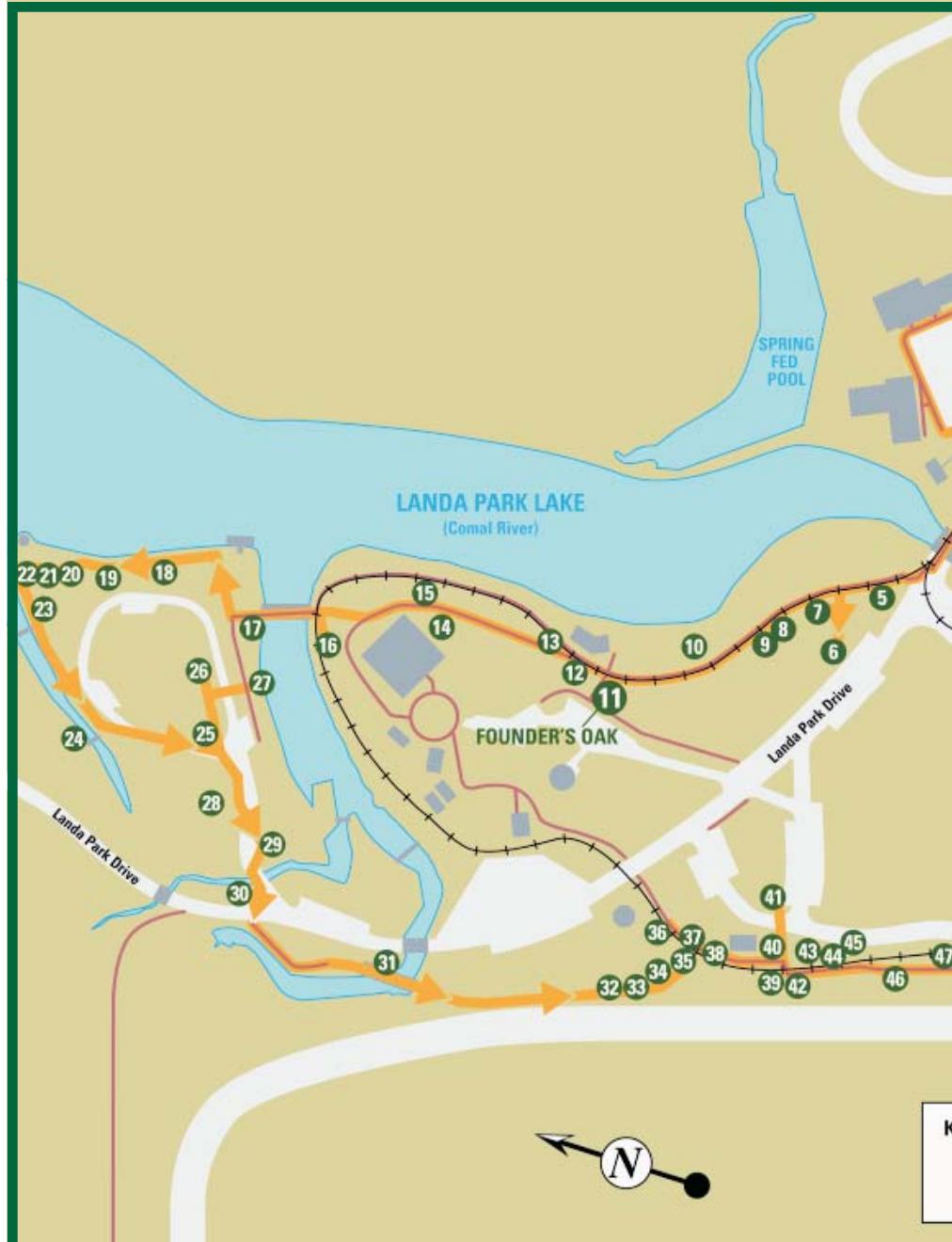
Salix spp.



Weeding willow is a large, graceful tree that reaches 45 to 70 feet in height and can spread 45 to 70 wide in its rounded canopy. It is fast growing on moist sites and can tolerate drier soils if it is irrigated. This tree prefers full sun to partial shade and requires routine pruning to develop a strong structure. It is a good landscape ornamental to place near a stream or pond for a dramatic effect due to the drooping limbs that sway in the breeze. The long leaves turn a golden yellow in the autumn. Weeping willows tolerate flooding and many soil types, but is susceptible to some pests and diseases.

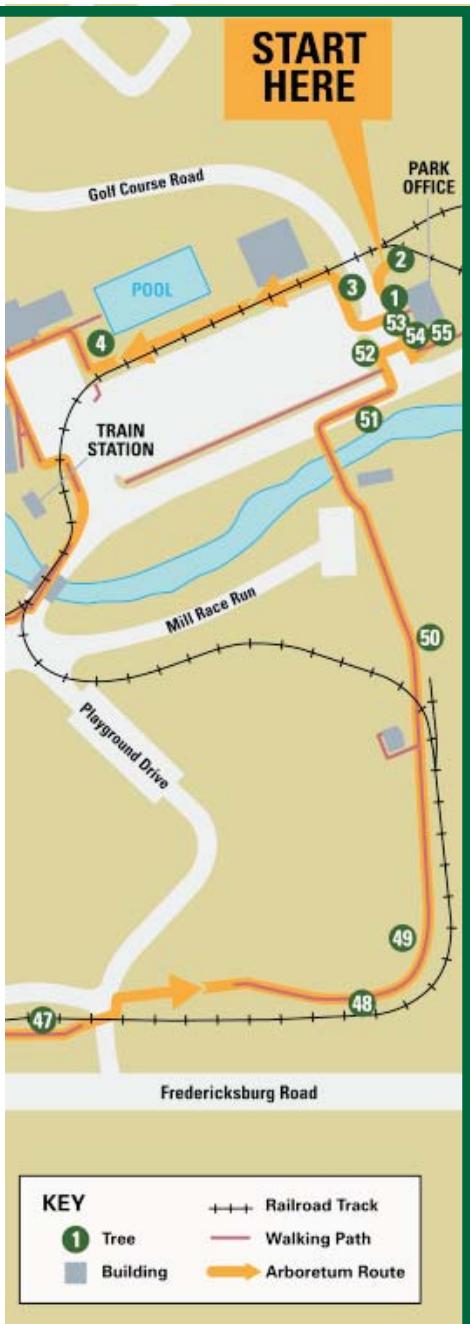
William and Dolores Schumann Arboretum

Landa Park • New Braunfels • Texas



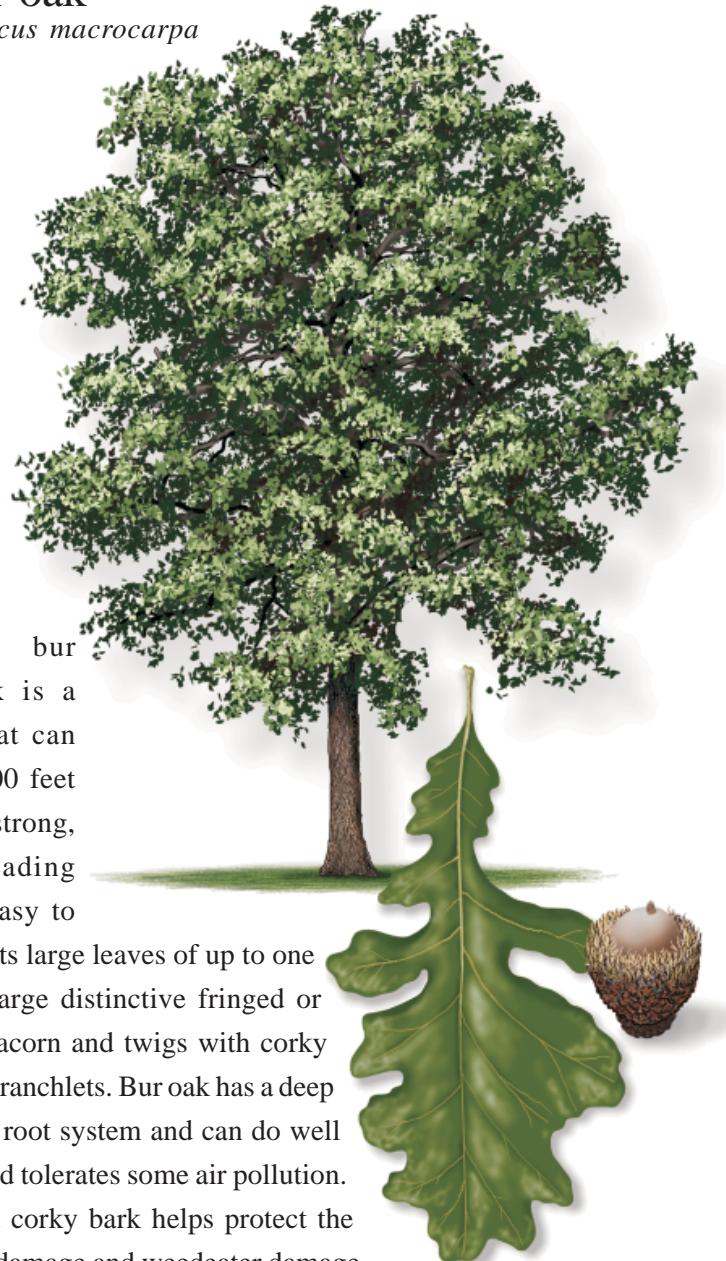
Schumann Arboretum

W Braunfels • Texas



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28**Bur oak***Quercus macrocarpa*

The bur oak is a large tree that can reach over 100 feet tall and has strong, burly, spreading limbs. It is easy to identify with its large leaves of up to one foot long, a large distinctive fringed or "mossy cup" acorn and twigs with corky ridges on the branchlets. Bur oak has a deep and extensive root system and can do well on dry sites and tolerates some air pollution. The thick and corky bark helps protect the tree from fire damage and weedeater damage more than most oaks. Bur oak is an excellent shade tree with few insect or disease problems. It prefers full sun and is drought tolerant. Native Americans used bur oaks medicinally for heart problems and other ailments. This species provides lumber for construction, flooring and wine-barrel making.

American sycamore **29**

Platanus occidentalis

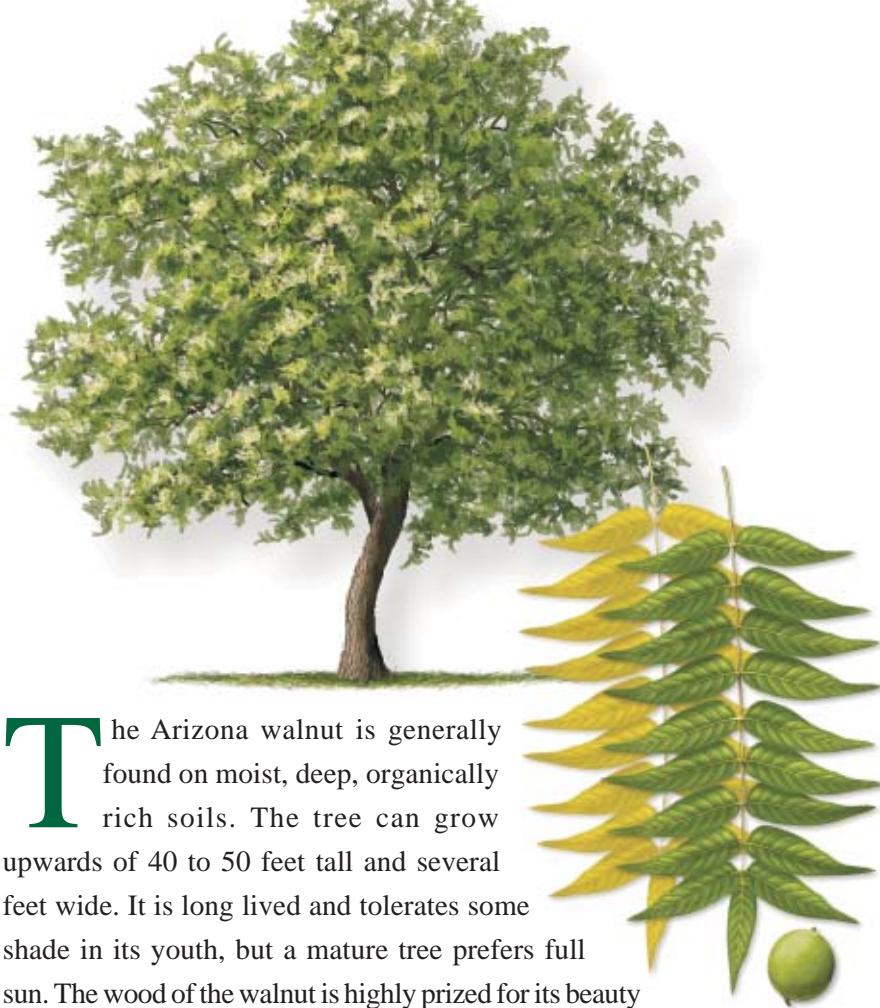


American sycamore is a large tree 80 to 100 feet tall with a heavy trunk and broad spreading branches that form an irregular shaped crown. It is extremely fast growing but is not valuable for lumber as the wood tends to warp easily. The sycamore is commonly found along streams and rivers and does not tolerate shade well. The white bark of the tree is one of its most striking features. It is a popular street and shade tree, but tends to do poorly in dry locations. The Mexican sycamore is a good alternative, being smaller in stature, pest and disease resistant, and more drought tolerant.

A detailed botanical illustration of a single American sycamore leaf and a fruit. The leaf is large, palmately lobed with serrated edges, and has prominent veins. The fruit is a round, green, spiky seed capsule. The illustration is set against a plain white background.

30 Arizona walnut

Juglans major



The Arizona walnut is generally found on moist, deep, organically rich soils. The tree can grow upwards of 40 to 50 feet tall and several feet wide. It is long lived and tolerates some shade in its youth, but a mature tree prefers full sun. The wood of the walnut is highly prized for its beauty and strength. It is a popular as a commercial hardwood for furniture, veneer, gunstocks, and cabinetry. Arizona walnut can also be a good ornamental as it is pest and disease resistant, moderately fast in growth, drought hardy and has a graceful appearance. The tree is difficult to plant due to its long taproot and it can be messy with nuts and leaves to clean-up. Walnuts secrete a chemical called "juglone" that can prevent the growth of some plant species such as tomatoes plants and fruit trees. The husks of the nut provide a rich brown dye, and the nuts themselves are often eaten by squirrels and people. Once a common tree in New Braunfels, it is now much rarer.

Bald cypress **31**

Taxodium distichum



Bald cypress is a magnificent, long lived specimen tree. It belongs to the conifer family which are generally evergreen trees. Bald cypress earned its name because it is a conifer that loses its leaves. The soft feathery green foliage turns a rust color in the fall. The cones provide an excellent food source for many types of wildlife. The trees roots sometimes develop "knees" above the soil or water. This is an excellent tree for planning at waters edge or in areas that receive adequate moisture. It requires deep, moist soil conditions and is relatively fast growing. These trees can be giants, reaching 60 to 100 feet tall with a 25 to 50 foot spread and they can live to be over 1,000 years old.

32 **Huisache**
Acacia farnesiana



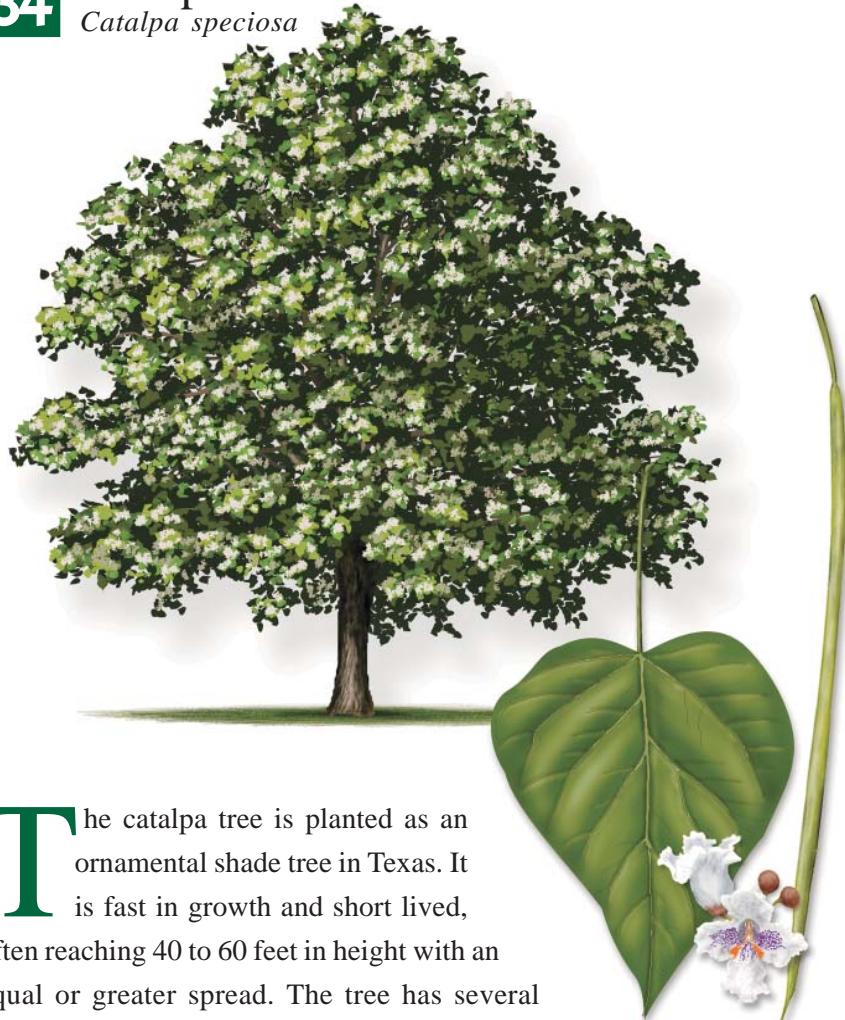
Huisache (pronounced wee-satch) is derived from Nahuatl and means “many thorns.” It is a small tree, or multi-stemmed shrub, that may grow 15 to 30 feet tall with a spreading flat-rounded crown. The light green, feathery foliage, yellow fragrant flowers, and fast growth make it an attractive ornamental. It is extremely drought tolerant, preferring sites of low moisture. Huisache grows quickly on disturbed sites and acts as a “nurse tree” providing protection for new plants to grow. The pods were once made into ink and the sap was used as a glue to mend broken pottery. Various tree parts have many medicinal uses as well. In France this tree is often cultivated for its flowers to use in the perfume industry.

Jerusalem thorn **33**

Parkinsonia aculeata



Jerusalem thorn, retama, and palo verde are all common names for this fast growing, thorny, green barked tree or multi-stemmed shrub. This is an attractive native to South Texas and it grows up to 35 feet in height with drooping foliage and a prolific number of fragrant yellow flowers. About mid-summer the leaflets drop leaving the leaf blades blowing in the wind like a willow. This plant is an attractive ornamental but can become a pest in disturbed areas and fields. It grows well in poor soils and likes a moderate to low amount of water. Livestock and deer will occasionally browse the foliage. The seed pods are eaten by other animals and were once made into flour by Native Americans. A tea was also brewed from the leaves and branches as a remedy for fever.

34**Catalpa***Catalpa speciosa*

The catalpa tree is planted as an ornamental shade tree in Texas. It is fast in growth and short lived, often reaching 40 to 60 feet in height with an equal or greater spread. The tree has several unique features: short crooked branches, large heart shaped leaves, bunches of fragrant white flowers with purple stripes in the spring, and bean-looking seed pods shaped like long cigars. The tree is not very drought tolerant and has a low tolerance to limestone soils, preferring deep, moist, organically rich soils. The wood is extremely brittle and the seed pods can create a lot of debris. Catalpa is the Native American name, while the scientific name refers to a related vine with flowers of similar shape. The seed pods can be split in two, soaked in water and woven into small baskets. It is a host plant for the catalpa sphinx moth caterpillar that occasionally defoliates the tree, however they make excellent fish bait.

Texas persimmon **35**
Diospyros texanum



The Texas persimmon is a native Texas tree. It is a small single or multi-stemmed shrub with an attractive, white trunk and grows to be 25 to 30 feet tall. In the spring, the tree radiates with greenish-white flowers that have sweetly fragrant blooms.

From summer to fall, the Texas persimmon has fruit on it that, once ripened, is a very sweet and edible treat. The fruits of the tree are often eaten by turkeys, coyotes, raccoons, deer, javelinas and goats. The high sugar content in Texas persimmon fruit allows consumers to enjoy the fruit raw, make it into jelly, or be fermented to make a varietal wine.

36 Chitalpa
X chitalpa taskentensis



The chitalpa tree is a cross between a desert willow and a catalpa tree. This is a fast growing tree that tolerates heat, is drought hardy, can withstand colder temperatures and doesn't produce any messy catkins. The chitalpa tree blooms from the late spring into the summer with pale-pink, trumpet shaped flowers. It is a great specimen for small yards or near a patio. This medium-sized, flowering tree may have one or several trunks and grows to be between 20 and 30 feet tall. Hummingbirds, butterflies and bees visit the abundant number of flowers for nectar.

Monterey oak **37**
Quercus polymorpha



Monterey oak, or Mexican white oak, is a medium-sized tree native to Texas and Mexico. It reaches 40 to 60 feet in height and 30 to 40 feet wide. The species is a handsome shade tree for a yard, moderately fast in growth, pyramidal in youth and has a spreading, rounded form at maturity. In Central Texas it is a deciduous to semi-evergreen due to mild winters and sheds some leaves in the spring. New growth is a reddish-bronze color. The thick, leathery leaves protect against water loss. It prefers full sun, medium-deep, well drained soils, and has low water needs. This oak is rapidly becoming a popular urban tree, as it is resistant to oak wilt, drought tolerant and has few pest or disease problems.

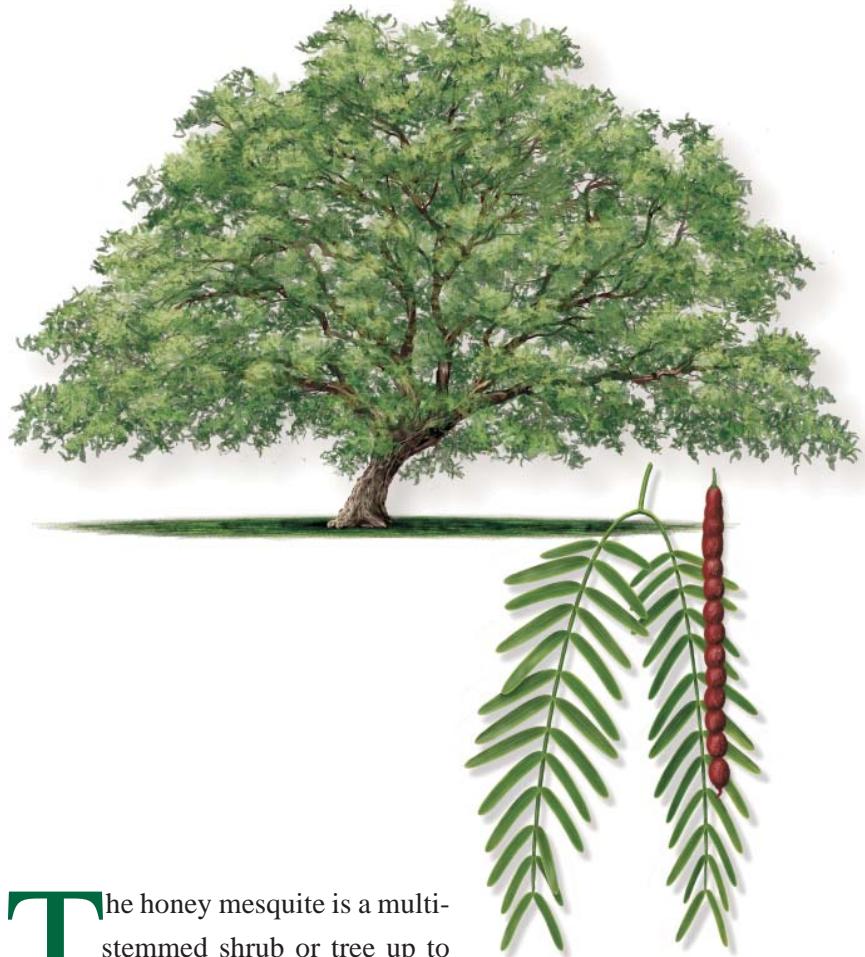
38 Arroyo sweetwood
Myrospermum sousanum



Arroyo sweetwood is a rare Texas native. It is a moderately fast growing tree that reaches 15 to 20 feet in height and has a rounded, spreading canopy as wide as it is tall. This attractive tree is an excellent ornamental featuring feathery, light green foliage, fragrant white pea-like flowers in the spring, and light brown seed pods that hang like ornaments in the summer and into the fall. The tree is also commonly called the cinnamon toast tree as both the flowers and wood are strongly vanilla-cinnamon scented. This tree is easy to grow, accepts many types of soil, is drought hardy and tolerates cold to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Prune to shape. The entire tree is pleasantly fragrant after a rain event.

Honey mesquite **39**

Prosopis glandulosa



The honey mesquite is a multi-stemmed shrub or tree up to 50 feet in height, with thorns and feathery, light green, compound leaves. This tree makes an excellent shade tree in harsh environments. It is tolerant of poor soils and low moisture. They cast a light shade that allows grass to grow beneath them. The mesquite is often regarded as a nuisance but is valued for its quality wood for furniture, flooring and fuel. The tree provides habitat for birds and wildlife. It is a host species and nectar source for many types of butterflies, blooming in late spring and early summer. The seed pods are edible, often saving cattle from starvation in times of severe drought. The trees also enrich the soil with organic leaf matter and nitrogen.

40 Eve's necklace

Sophora affinis



Eve's necklace got its name from the dark "beads-in-a-chain" seed pods that it produces during the fall and winter months. This spindly shrub can be recognized by looking at its smooth green twigs and oval leaflets. It is a small tree, growing to be between 15 and 30 feet tall with a spread of three to six feet. This tree is most attractive when given some space to develop an even, rounded crown. Fragrant flowers bloom on the eve's necklace between March and May with pale pink, pea-shaped blossoms that hang in large clusters. The beautiful spring blossoms and pleasing shape in the winter months make this plant an excellent ornamental. The seeds inside the black leathery pods are shiny brown and are extremely unpleasant in taste. This shrub is poisonous and is only eaten by deer and livestock.

Flame-leaf sumac **41**

Rhus lanceolata



Prairie flame-leaf sumac is a thicket-forming shrub or a small slender tree that will grow to 15 to 30 feet in height and six to 15 feet wide. Clusters of white blossoms in the summer are followed by pyramids of red fruit that persist into the winter. The shrub provides reliable fall color with dark green, pinnately-compound foliage that becomes a blazing orange-red. Sumacs thrive in the poorest of soils and tolerate extreme heat, cold, and drought. It is relatively fast growing and requires full sun and well drained soils. This is a popular Texas native, useful in landscaping as an accent or in a mass planting. The fruit is popular with birds and small mammals and the foliage is moderately deer resistant. The sumacs vigorous growth and multitude of stems provide a good rubbing surface for deer antlers, possibly distracting them from damaging other small trees in the yard.

42 Lacey oak
Quercus laceyi



Lacey oak is an attractive and tough tree. It is native to the Texas Hill Country and is easily identified by the color of the leaves. Foliage is peach-colored in spring and fall and smokey dark-blue or grayish-green in summer. The oak grows at a moderate rate reaching 20 to 30 feet tall on the rocky, limestone hills. Lacey oak is becoming a popular tree for landscaping, especially for smaller, residential sized yards. It is extremely drought hardy, resistant to the oak wilt fungus, well adapted to our shallow rocky limestone soils and may display some fall color. This tree species is named after Howard Lacey, who collected the first specimens on his property outside of Kerrville, Texas.

Bigtooth maple **43**

Acer grandidentatum



The bigtooth maple is a small to medium sized tree that may grow from 15 to 50 feet in height. It is commonly found in moist canyons and along dry stream beds - rarely on exposed, rocky hill sides. The tree is moderately drought-tolerant and disease resistant. In the fall the leaves turn brilliant colors in late October to early November when conditions are right. The tree is native to the Edwards Plateau and Trans-Pecos region. It tolerates highly alkaline soils. Wildlife favor the seeds and foliage of this tree. This native tree makes an excellent specimen, but is not frequently stocked by nurseries as it is difficult to propagate.

44

Mexican plum

Prunus mexicana

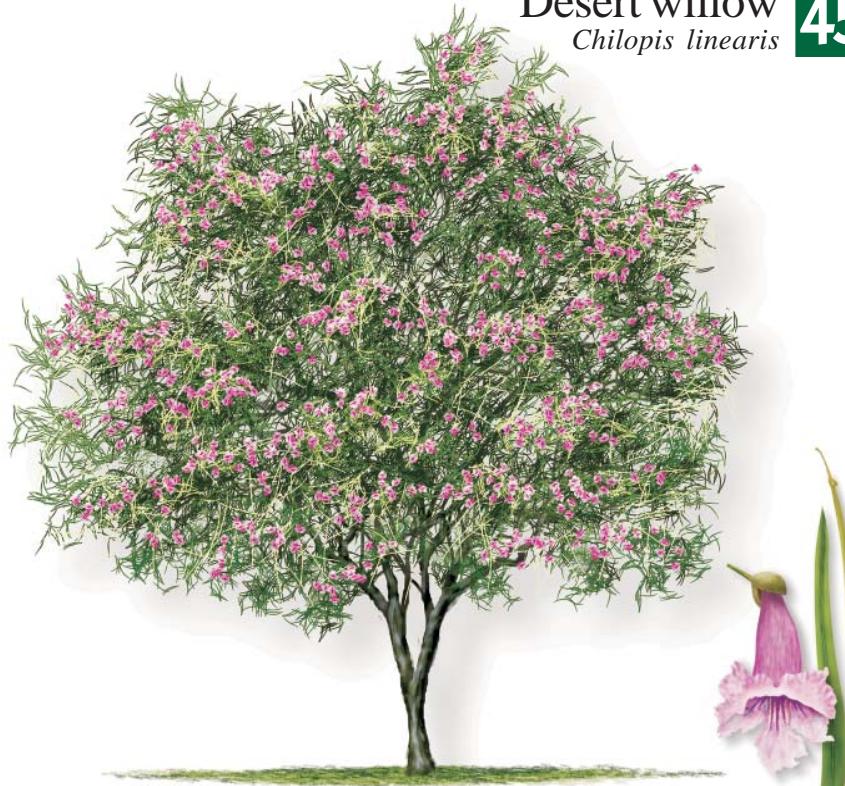


The Mexican plum is a deciduous tree that provides tart, edible fruit

in the fall. This tree needs a fair amount of soil and good drainage to grow strong and healthy, yet needs little water to survive when mature. Although the Mexican plum has an irregular open crown, it grows to be 15 to 20 feet tall. In the spring, this tree blooms with beautiful, white flowers, and will grow well in full sun or as an understory tree. Pruning is only necessary to shape it or to raise the canopy. Wildlife, such as butterflies and bees, visit the tree for nectar - while birds, opossums, and foxes eat the fruit.

Desert willow **45**

Chilopsis linearis



The desert willow is a very adaptable tree and grows in a variety of soil and moisture conditions. This deciduous tree, or small shrub, can grow up to 35 feet tall, has an open crown and often a crooked trunk. The desert willow is generally found along streams, dry washes, and arroyos throughout the Trans-Pecos region of Texas up to North Texas near Wichita Falls. The desert willow is a popular ornamental tree and is used throughout the central and southern portions of Texas. It is recommended for plantings under utility lines, in small areas and for erosion control. The showy, tubular, orchid-like flowers bloom between June and October. They are usually pinkish-lavender in color, but also bloom in white and burgundy. Hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees visit the flowers for their nectar. It requires full sun and well drained soils and is drought tolerant, making it suitable for the shallow limestone soils common in our region.

46

Crape myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica



Crape myrtle is a small, single or multi-trunked tree that is vase shaped with a rounded crown and smooth trunk. The tree produces showy clusters of flowers in the heat of the summer in a wide array of colors, dependent on the variety of tree. This tree grows 20 to 35 feet in height and has an average 15 to 20 foot canopy. The attractive, exfoliating trunk offers winter seasonal interest. Mildew resistant varieties - such as Dynamite or Red Rocket - are recommended. Pruning may be used to shape the tree, raise the canopy or to remove suckers. The top of the tree should not be chopped. Dwarf varieties are available. Crepe myrtles prefer full sun and have low to moderate water requirements.

Pomegranate **47** *Punica granatum*



The pomegranate is a long-lived, drought tolerant plant with a profusion of colorful orange-red to cream colored flowers in the spring and summer. This shrub, or small tree, has multiple stems in an upright shape and grows 15 to 25 feet tall. It is a native from Iran to the Himalayas in northern India. The tree produces a many-seeded fruit wrapped in a leathery covering, providing an unusually flavorful crop. Many commercial varieties are available, including fruitless and dwarf varieties. The tree is adaptable to many soil types but for a successful harvest it must be watered periodically. Steeped with history and romance, it has long been used as a food and for flavoring dishes. In many countries the juice is a popular beverage and it can also easily be made into jelly or wine. Spanish settlers first brought the tree to the Americas in the 18th century.

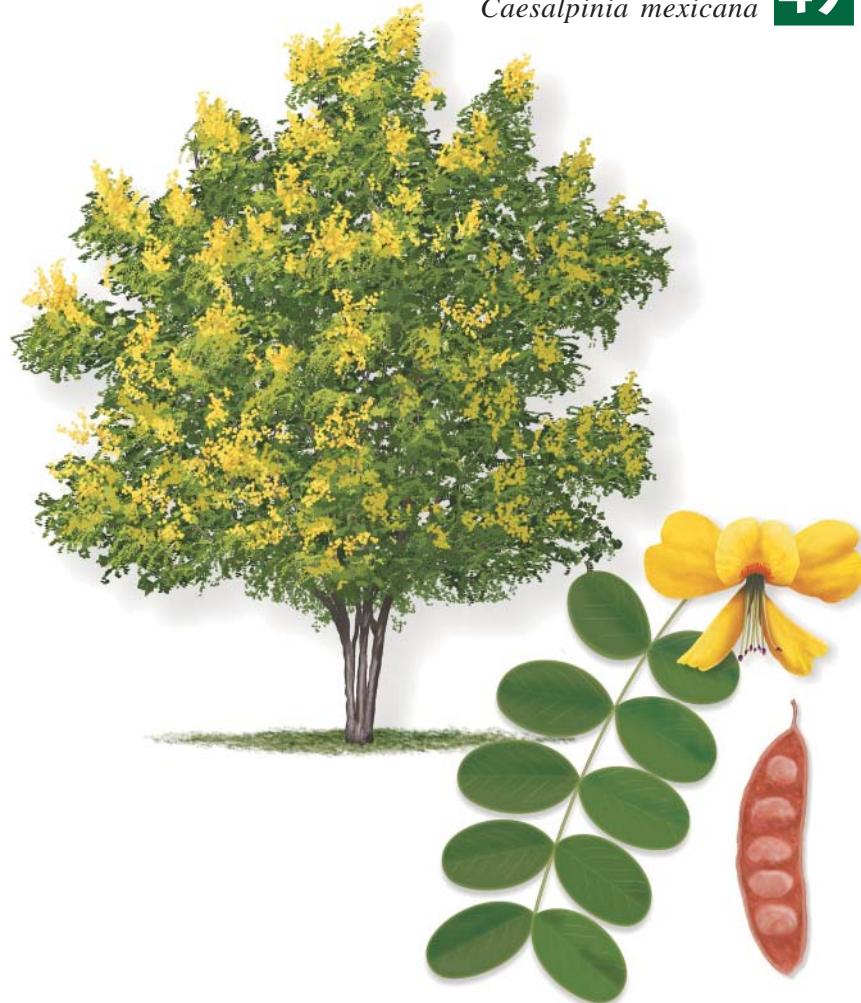
48 Mexican olive
Cordia boissieri



Mexican olive is a rare Texas native and a popular ornamental. It grows 15 to 25 feet tall with a wide spreading canopy. This small evergreen tree prefers well-drained soils and full sun. The tree produces masses of white tubular flowers almost year round, attracting hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. The thick green leaves make it drought hardy and deer resistant. The tree is not closely related to other types of olive trees but it is closely related to the anaqua tree. It produces an abundance of fruit that many wildlife, birds and cattle eat. Humans should only eat the fruit in moderation and it is not considered very tasty. In certain parts of Mexico, leaves are used as a medicinal tea to treat rheumatism and the common cold. Plant this tree on the south side of a building to help protect it from freezes, however it is hardy to 15 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mexican bird of paradise **49**

Caesalpinia mexicana



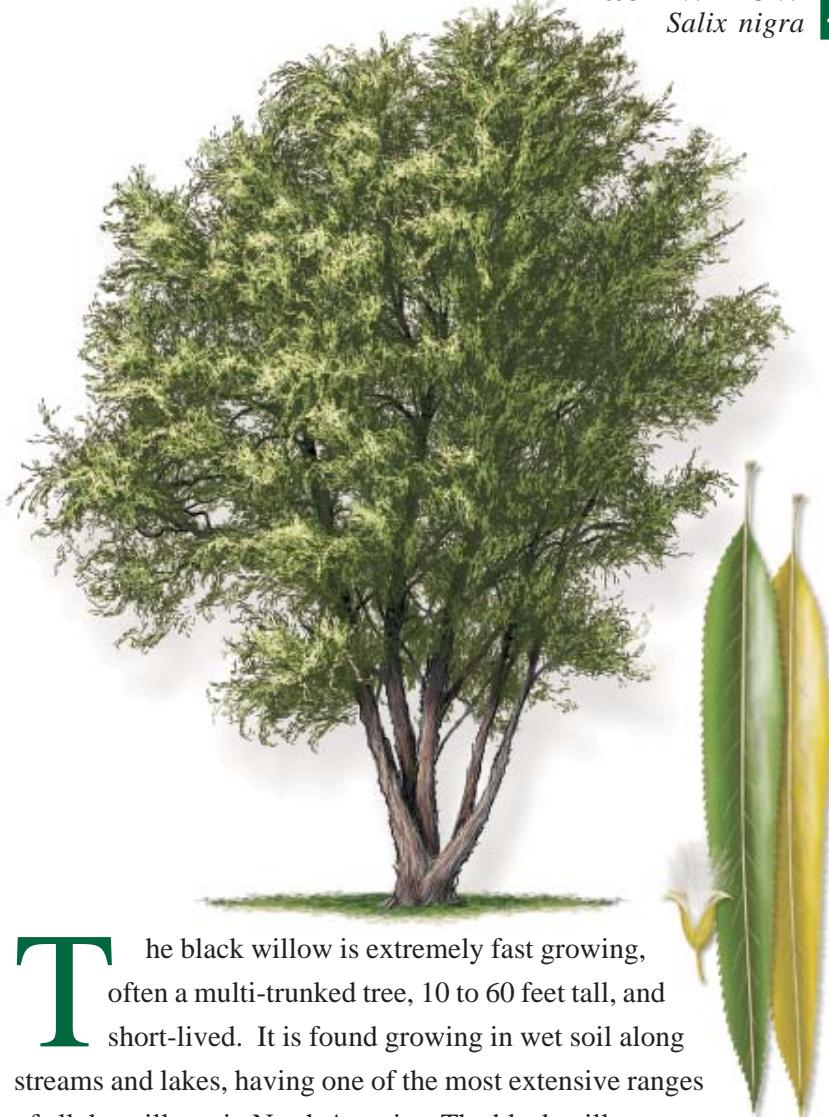
The Mexican bird of paradise is a thorn-less, rounded shrub or multi-stemmed tree that grows well in a warm, protected location. The tree may freeze back in a hard coldsnap but will re-sprout in warmer conditions. This plant makes a nice specimen tree near a patio. The bright yellow flower spikes attract hummingbirds and bloom between February and July. It grows best in full sun, tolerates many soil types, and has low water needs. The fruit that grows on this tree is in a brown pod and the seed pods are poisonous. This tree requires a low to moderate amount of maintenance for pod cleanup, pruning of cold damage and shaping.

50 Mustang grape
Vitis mustangensis

Mustang grape is very common in the Texas Hill Country, climbing over shrubs and into large trees. Its vines can reach as long as 40 feet and as thick around as a tree trunk. It has thick, dull green, broad leaves with two leaf shapes: one heart shaped with teeth on the edge and another with deep lobes. The underside of the leaf is very wooly. The vine produces large, sour, purple grapes that can be used to make jelly and wine. It is very vigorous, heat-drought tolerant and disease resistant. Two other species of wild grapes grow in Central Texas and are very similar. All grapes are good food for wildlife. Commercial grape varieties are often grafted onto our native grape rootstocks because they are more disease and drought tolerant than standard rootstock.

Black willow **51**

Salix nigra



The black willow is extremely fast growing, often a multi-trunked tree, 10 to 60 feet tall, and short-lived. It is found growing in wet soil along streams and lakes, having one of the most extensive ranges of all the willows in North America. The black willow grows an average of four feet a year. This tree is beneficial for a variety of reasons. It has shallow roots and is quick to establish making it good for erosion control. Native Americans once used willow sticks to find water and made a tea from the tree to reduce aches and pains. New European settlers used the end of twigs to clean their teeth. The bark of the willow contains a natural chemical called salicin that once was used in the production of aspirin. It is a host plant for many butterfly species.

52 Texas mountain laurel

Sophora secundiflora

The Texas mountain laurel is a shrub or small evergreen tree with multiple trunks. It grows best in full sun and well drained soils, reaching 20 to 25 feet in height.

The Texas native is moderate to slow in growth and in springtime is filled with showy violet-blue wisteria-like clusters that are sweet scented like grape soda. In late summer and fall the tree produces brown seed pods containing large red beans.

Native Americans used the beans of the Texas mountain laurel in barter. The flowers and seeds of the plant contain a poisonous alkaloid called cystine, which can be fatal if consumed.



Chinkapin oak **53**
Quercus muehlenbergii



Chinkapin oak is a medium to large tree with good form, standing 50 to 60 feet in height with a canopy spread of 30 to 40 feet in maturity. This oak grows in limestone and clay soils and has a moderate to fast growth rate. It prefers full sun and requires a low amount of water once established. The leaves are attractive year round. In the spring the new growth is pink colored and in the fall it has rust colored foliage. Oaks are popular with many types of wildlife as they produce sweet, edible acorns in the fall. This is long lived and a desirable shade tree. Native Americans once made flour from the acorns by boiling and grinding the nuts.

54

Torrey yucca

Yucca torreyi

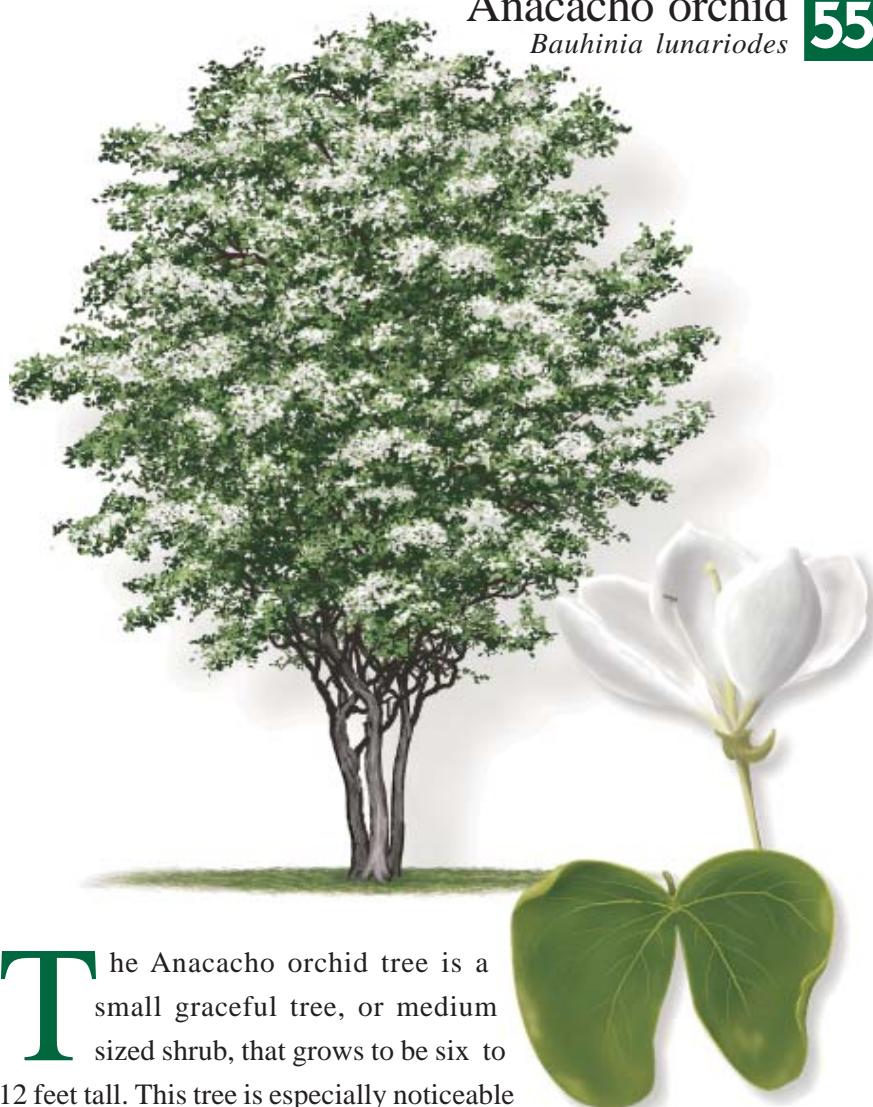


Torrey yucca is a slow growing native that sometimes reaches a height of 20 feet, but is more commonly three to ten feet.

The trunk

is often branched, but sometimes has a single stem. The flower head may extend to two feet above the upper portion of the stem. The flowers are bell-shaped, two to three inches long, creamy-white, or tinged with purple and waxy. It grows in full sun and well drained limestone soils. This plant was an important source of fiber for Native Americans, who used this plant to weave mats, rope, baskets and footwear. Tea from the dried flowers was used as a cough remedy and soap was made from the roots. Young flowers may be eaten raw, boiled or pickled.

Anacacho orchid **55**
Bauhinia lunarioides



The Anacacho orchid tree is a small graceful tree, or medium sized shrub, that grows to be six to 12 feet tall. This tree is especially noticeable in the spring and summer due to white or pale pink flowers. It is usually deer resistant but may need to be caged to prevent deer rubbings. The flowers attract insects such as butterflies and bees. The tree produces fruits are flat, brown, pea-like seed pods, one to three inches long. The anacacho orchid tree is native to Texas, and prefers well drained soils and little water. This tree can withstand temperatures down to ten degrees Fahrenheit, but does better on the south side of a building, protected from winter winds. The interesting foliage looks like cloved hooves.

Legacy Tree Donation Program

The Legacy Tree Program provides individuals and organizations with the opportunity to help beautify our city's parks. These trees serve to honor people and commemorate special events in the lives of family and friends, making our parks special for many future generations to come.

One way to continue the enhancement of our natural areas is by planting trees. Tree planting is necessary on an annual basis to replace trees that have been lost to insects, disease, storms, drought, and age related decline.

A Legacy Tree is a unique and wonderful way to cherish the memory of a loved one, celebrate a birth, honor personnel in uniform, commemorate a wedding or anniversary, and this is a gift that lasts for several lifetimes.

Available Contributions

The funds received in the Legacy Tree Program are used to purchase the trees, commemorate the person and/or event, provide care and protection for the tree and help reforest our parks. Each tree purchased will be hand selected in conjunction with the city's Urban Forester and strategically placed in one of the city's many parks. The tree species will be selected to best fit the location of the planting and to encourage a diverse and healthy urban forest. Trees will be planted in November through March only.

As an alternative (or in combination), you may wish to donate a park bench. These will provide a peaceful place of rest and reflection to park visitors and a plaque on the backrest will commemorate the honoree/event of your choice.

Should you wish to make a monetary donation in a smaller amount, it will go towards our annual tree planting initiatives throughout the park system.

A Wonderful Tribute Suited to Many Situations

Civic organizations may wish to dedicate trees as a living tribute to prominent members or simply to help the beautification of the parks system. Businesses may want to honor outstanding employees by donating a tree in their name, sending a powerful message of how valuable an asset they are to the company.

A permanent record of all Legacy Tree donations will be kept at the Parks and Recreation office. You will receive a certificate suitable for framing, including the honoree name, donor name, occasion, date, the location of the tree, tree species, and number of trees you have helped plant.

For additional information, please contact
the City of New Braunfels Urban Forester at 830-221-4350.

The City of New Braunfels is Proud to Be A Tree City USA

The Tree City USA® program, sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters, provides direction, technical assistance, public attention, and national recognition for urban and community forestry programs in thousands of towns and cities that more than 135 million Americans call home.

To qualify for Tree City USA, a town or city must meet standards established by The Arbor Day Foundation and the National Association of State Foresters. These standards were established to ensure that every qualifying community would have a viable tree management plan and program.





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