

# TREES OF THE AVIARY

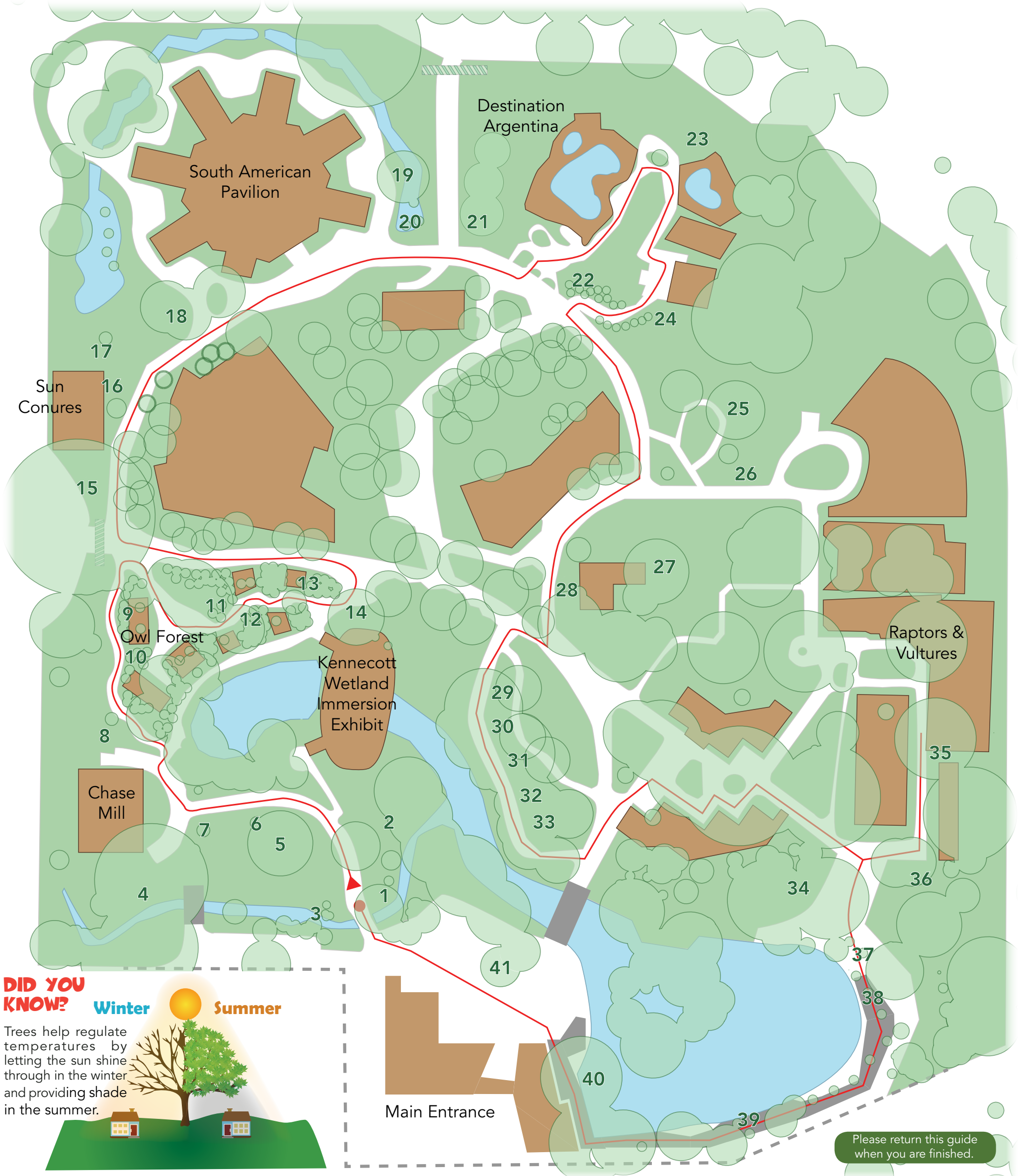
## WALKABOUT AN URBAN FOREST


How to  
**Use this Guide**  
from start to finish

Start your self-guided tree tour at the  
**1. Narrowleaf Cottonwood**  
and continue around the Aviary clockwise until  
you end your tour at the  
**41. Eastern Red Bud**

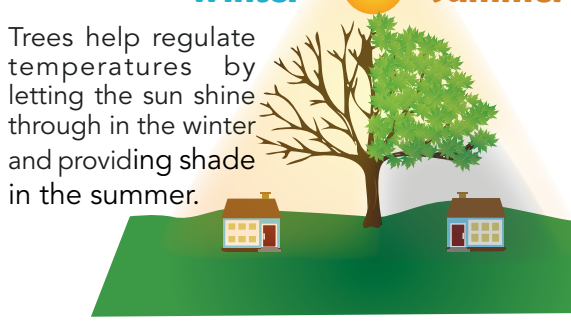
Use the trees' numbers and signs  
to identify plants. Which tree  
would fit best in your garden?

**Turn over for more detailed  
plant information** →



**DID YOU KNOW?** **Winter**  **Summer**

Trees help regulate temperatures by letting the sun shine through in the winter and providing shade in the summer.



Please return this guide when you are finished.

## 1. Narrowleaf Cottonwood

*Populus angustifolia*

This tree provides habitat, cover, and food for a wide range of wildlife. It is a fast-growing ornamental tree in many of our Western cities and performs well in high elevation landscapes. Native to Utah.

## 2. Peachleaf Willow

*Salix amygdaloides*

This shrubby tree is important to riparian habitats. Fish, rabbits, deer, beaver, and birds rely on it for survival. Humans benefit from its medicinal remedies. Native to the northern U.S. and Utah.

## 3. Western River Birch

*Betula occidentalis*

It is considered both a shrub and a small tree with multiple cinnamon colored trunks. Its fibrous mat-forming roots are good for stream bank stabilization. Birds feed on its seeds, and it provides protective cover for many animals. Native to North America.

## 4. Western Catalpa

*Catalpa speciosa*

This deciduous tree is known for its large heart-shaped leaves and long seed pods. Usually planted as an ornamental tree, the catalpa also is grown for fence posts and railroad ties because of its fast growth rate. Native to the Mid-western United States.

## 5. Burr Oak

*Quercus macrocarpa*

This faster growing oak is tolerant of adverse conditions. A rugged-looking, large tree, which has deeply cut, rounded leaves that turn yellow in the fall. Native to eastern North America.

## 6. Box Elder

*Acer negundo*

This fast-growing tree thrives in challenging locations. It reseeds readily. Several varieties are available that improve the species. Native to the United States.

## 7. American Sweetgum

*Liquidamber styraciflua*

This deciduous hardwood has sharply pointed lobed foliage reminiscent of maples. Seedpods provide winter interest and food for songbirds and squirrels. Native to the eastern U.S.

## 8. Prairie Fire

*Crabapple Malus 'Prairie Fire'*

This tree is beautiful year-round. In the spring, the purple-colored leaves are followed by pinkish-red flowers. The flowers form a red fruit that hangs on the tree in fall and winter, providing food for birds.

## 9. Douglas Fir

*Pseudotsuga menziesii*

It is a coniferous evergreen in the *pine* rather than the *fir* family. The cones and evergreen fragrant foliage lend appeal. Birds and rodents eat the seeds from the cones. Native along western North America.

## 10. Blue Spruce

*Acer negundo*

A large evergreen tree with blueish colored needles. The blue spruce is Utah's State Tree. It is found near streams and other water sources where it provides cover for birds. You'll often find nests within its sharp branches. Native to the Rocky Mountains.

## 11. White Fir

*Abies concolor*

Their needles (which are actually leaves) are blue-green. This tree is used in ornamental landscaping as well as for Christmas trees. Its wood is used in small amounts for making paper. They may reach 300-400 years old. Native to the mountains of western North America.

## 12. Subalpine Fir

*Abies lasiocarpa*

It grows just below the mountainous timberline. Its leaves are flat, flexible needles with a blunt tip. Small trees are used as Christmas trees. Native Americans used parts of this tree in hair tonic, to heal wounds, and as a tea for colds. Native to the Rocky Mountains.

## 13. Engelmann Spruce

*Picea engelmannii*

This is a coniferous evergreen. Birds and squirrels enjoy its seeds. Shelf like boughs are excellent for birds' nests. It is the most prevalent spruce in The Rockies. Native to western Canada and the U.S.

## 14. Green Ash

*Salvia greggii*

It is fast-growing and can tolerate varied soil conditions. Its pinnately compound leaves turn yellow in fall. Native to eastern U.S.

## 15. Eastern Cottonwood

*Populus deltoides*

This tree was planted extensively as windbreaks for cultivated fields and along roadways. It is a short-lived but extremely fast growing hardwood. It has yellow fall foliage. Native to the eastern and central United States.

## 16. Saucer Magnolia

*Magnolia soulangiana*

In the spring, this magnolia's fragrant, pink flowers burst into bloom before its leaves arrive. The blossoms attract nectar feeders. Unlike some magnolias, this species loses its leaves in the fall.

## 17. Fort McNair Pink Horse Chestnut

*Aesculus x carnea 'Fort McNair'*

The pink panicles of late spring are held above the dark green foliage. The blossoms attract hummingbirds, butterflies and bees. Native to eastern United States.

## 18. Norway Maple

*Acer platanoides*

This tree is a great shade and street tree. Its shallow root system can create difficulty for plants growing beneath it, root damage, and other stressors, which can lead to fungal disease. Native to Europe.

## 19. Hackberry

*Celtis occidentalis*

This beautiful tree is soil adaptable, wind-tolerant, urban tolerant, and prefers full sun. Used for erosion control, it provides shelter for wildlife and food and nest sites for birds. Native east of The Rockies.

## 20. Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry

*Amelanchier arborea 'Autumn Brilliance'*

A lovely understory tree providing, this tree has white blooms in the spring, berries, for the birds in summer, and brilliant fall color. Native to North America.

## 21. Incense-cedar

*Calocedrus decurrens*

You may recognize the smell of this tree since its wood is used to make pencils. It is also used for erosion control as well as construction and fencing. Mule deer browse its leaves, small mammals eat its seeds, and its bark is used medicinally. Native to the coasts of Oregon, California, and western Nevada.

## 22. Rocky Mt. Juniper

*Juniperus scopulorum*

Often called a "cedar," Native Americans used this tree to treat coughs, colds, and kidney problems. Its seeds can be used to make a fragrant wax for candles. Native to the Rocky Mountains.

## 23. Monkey Puzzle Tree

*Araucaria araucana*

This evergreen is Chile's national tree. With spiraling branches armored in dark green leaves and sharp needles, its name derives from an Englishman's observation, "It would puzzle a monkey to climb that." Seeds harvested from trees are a staple for Chile's native people. This tree often lives several hundred years.

## 24. Little Leaf Linden

*Tilia cordata*

This landscape tree is often planted as a street tree due to its rapid growth and tolerance of a range of conditions. Its fragrant, yellow flowers bloom in the summer and can be brewed into tea. Native to Europe and Asia.

## 25. London Plane

*Platanus x acerifolia*

This tree tolerates a range of conditions, including air pollution. Its bark continuously sheds, exposing an attractive, multicolored under-bark. Native to Utah.

## 26. Mimosa Silktree

*Albizia julibrissin*

This fast-growing, deciduous tree is a popular ornamental with showy, fragrant, pink-and-white tufted flowers attractive to nectar eaters. Native to Iran and Japan.

## 27. Weeping Mulberry

*Morus alba 'Pendula'*

The non-weeping form of this tree has naturalized across the U.S. The pendula is the female variety of the white mulberry and produces an edible fruit. The leaves of the white mulberry were cultivated to feed silkworms. The weeping is native to China.

## 28. Siberian Elm

*Ulmus pumila*

This deciduous tree is considered an invasive species and is not recommended for planting. It produces a flurry of seeds in the late spring. It was once widely planted in the U.S. because it is tough, grows quickly, and is resistant to Dutch elm disease. Native to central Asia, northern China, India, and Korea.

## 29. Kentucky Coffeetree

*Gymnocladus dioica*

The short life of its leaves make this tree look dead except in the summer. Its pods have poisonous seeds containing saponin, which has been used to kill fish. Note: This tree is not in the same family as the familiar coffee bean. Native to North America.

## 30. Tricolor Beech

*Fagus sylvatica 'Tricolor'*

The tricolor beech is unique because of its purple-bronze leaves with irregularly colored edges of rose, pink, and cream. The tricolor is a form of the European beech.

## 31. Austrian Pine

*Pinus nigra*

This tree is tolerant of urban environments. It needs regular water when grown in the West. Used for wind breaks and provides excellent cover for birds. Native to Europe and western Asia.

## 32. Hazelnut/Filbert

*Corylus avellana*

Its name comes from Saint Philbert's Day (August 22<sup>nd</sup>) when the nuts on this tree are ready to harvest. Test the ripeness of the nut by pushing on the husk; if they separate, harvest the nut before the birds get it. Native to Europe, western Asia and northern Africa.

## 33. Southern Magnolia

*Magnolia grandiflora*

This tree is best known for its evergreen foliage, attractive flowers, and fruit. Its red fruits are enjoyed by squirrels and birds. Native to the southeastern U.S.

## 34. Deodar Cedar

*Cedrus deodara*

With its drooping needles and soft texture, this tree makes an excellent specimen tree in the landscape. Since insects avoid this highly aromatic tree, its essential oil is used as insect repellent. Native to the western Himalayas in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

## 35. English Hawthorn

*Crataegus laevigata*

Clusters of white flowers in spring, yellow-and-orange foliage in autumn, and small red fruits make this tree a favorite. A tree full of migrating robins or cedar waxwings feeding on the fruits will brighten a late winter day. Native to Europe.

## 36. Dawn Redwood

*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

Although this tree is the shortest of the redwoods, it is not a small tree. Its soft green needles turn a light bronze in the autumn, then drop to reveal a bare, winter silhouette. Native to China.

## 37. Purple Beech

*Fagus sylvatica*

Beeches are large, slow-growing trees. This variety has striking purple leaves. These trees prefer sun to part shade, and they prefer deep, well-drained, slightly acidic soil. Beeches are drought tolerant once they are established. Their nuts provide food for wildlife.

## 38. Green Vase Zelkova

*Zelkova serrata 'green vase'*

A low-maintenance tree used commonly in place of American elm because of its resistance to Dutch elm disease and tolerance of air pollution. Native to Japan, China and Korea.

## 39. Japanese Pagoda Tree

*Sophora japonica 'princeton upright'*

Also known as the Chinese scholar tree, this rapid growing tree tolerates city conditions, heat, and drought. Turf can easily grow under its light shade. Its late summer flowers are long-lasting. Pest-free leaves turn yellow in the fall. Native to China and Korea.

## 40. Weeping Willow

*Salix babylonica*

This willow is a medium-sized tree with a rapid growth rate. It is dioecious, with the male and female flowers on separate trees. The weeping willow produces salicylic acid, which was the model for our modern aspirin. Native to China.

## 41. Eastern Red Bud

*Cercis Canadensis*

A quick growing small tree notable for its early spring pink pea-like floral display. Its flowers attract butterflies. Preferring a moist well-drained soil and sunlight, it will tolerate light shade. Native to the eastern U.S.

Tracy Aviary fosters caring for the natural world, enriching and transforming lives through our connection with birds and plants!