

Brazos County

Trees for Brazos County (*native)

Large Trees (dimensions are height X width and typical for the species in USDA Zone 8B for Central Texas)

*Ash, Texas – *Fraxinus texensis* - height 40' x 50'; deciduous, moderately fast growing ; (EAB)
note the Arizona Ash –*Fraxinus velutina* 'Arizona' - is **not** suggested due to prevalent pest problem.

*Baldcypress – *Taxodium distichum* – 70' x 40'; deciduous; moderately fast growing; full sun; grows above ground root-like structures known as 'knees'

*Cedar, Eastern Red – *Juniperus virginiana*- height 40 x 50'; evergreen juniper; upright growth, dense foliage; dioecious

Chinese Pistache- *Pistacia chinensis* – 45' x 45'; deciduous; moderately fast growing; dioecious with male specimens preferred for vigor and form; full sun; some concern for possibly naturalizing

*Elm, Cedar – *Ulmus crassifolia* – height 50' x 90'; deciduous; upright growth form; fall color; (DED)

*Elm, Lacebark or Chinese Elm – *Ulmus parvifolia* – 40' x 40'; deciduous; moderately fast growing; attractive bark; (DED)

*Montezuma Baldcypress - *Taxodium mucronatum* – 70' x 40'; semi-evergreen; moderately fast growing; full sun

*Oak, Bur - *Quercus macrocarpa* – 60' x 60'; deciduous; large tree; moderate growing; deep soil; sun

*Oak, Chinkapin – *Quercus muehlenbergii* – 50' x 40'; deciduous; stately form; moderate growing; sun

*Oak, Live – *Quercus virginiana* – 60' x 60'; evergreen; moderate growing; requires large space

*Oak, Mexican White – *Quercus polymorpha* – 45' x 35'; semi-evergreen; moderate growing; sun

*Pecan – *Carya illinoensis* – 70' x 50'; deciduous; moderate growing; deep soils; nut producing

*Sycamore, Mexican – *Platanus mexicana* – 50' x 30'; deciduous, upright form; moderately fast growing; attractive bark

Medium to Small Trees

*Cherry Laurel – *Prunus caroliniana*- 30' x 25'; evergreen, relatively fast growth, spring flowering

Crapemyrtle – *Lagerstroemia* X species – select variety heights up to 30' x width to 35'; deciduous; fast growing; attractive bark; summer flowering

*Desert Willow - *Chilopsis linearis* – 30' x 25'; deciduous; moderately fast growing; loose, open branching; summer flowering

Fringetree, Chinese – *Chionanthus retusus* – 15' x 20'; deciduous; fast growing; spring flowering; requires selective pruning to achieve tree form

*Hop Tree – *Ptelea trifoliata* - 15' x 10'; deciduous; moderate growth rate; fragrant, summer flowering; requires selective pruning to achieve tree form

*Kidneywood, Texas – *Eysenhardtia texana* – 15' x 10'; deciduous, delicate foliage; requires selective pruning to achieve tree form; fragrant, spring through summer flowering; full sun

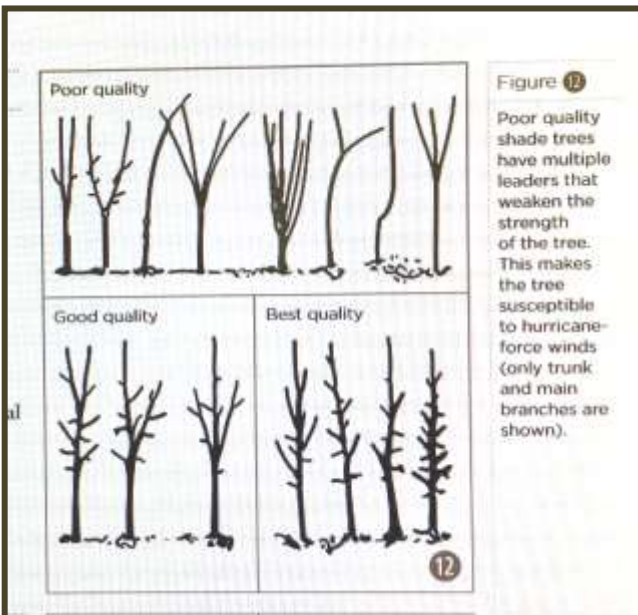
*Mexican Plum - *Prunus Mexicana* – 20' x 15'; deciduous; fast growing; spring flowering; small, tart edible fruit; partial to full shade

*Mountain-Laurel, Texas – *Sophora secundiflora* – 20' x 15'; evergreen; slow growing, spring flowering

*Possumhaw Holly - *Ilex decidua* – 15' x 10'; deciduous; often multitrunked; winter berry on females

*Redbud – *Cercis canadensis* 'Oklahoma' and 'Texas' – 25' x 25'; deciduous, moderately fast growing; understory tree; part to full shade; spring flowering

*Yaupon Holly – *Ilex vomitoria* – 15' x 15'; evergreen; fast growing; requires selective pruning to achieve tree form; dioecious with females producing red berries.



Container grown tree – size recommendation for planting: 5 to 15 gallon

Best Planting time for Brazos County: October to January

Visit the Arboretum at the Demonstration Idea Garden, to see living specimens of many of these trees. Open to the public daily.

**Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
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 Brazos County www.brazosmg.com**

(illustrations: University of Florida Extension and Texas Forest Service)

More native Texas trees that grow in Central Texas - Brazos County:

Acacia, Huisache - *Acacia farnesiana* Multi-trunked, shrublike tree; round yellow spring flowers, thorns

Bois d’Arc Osage Orange- *Maclura pomifera* Deciduous; grows up to 40 feet tall; male and female trees; Softball sized green fruit; hard, durable wood

Catalpa, Southern – *Catalpa bignonioides* Deciduous; rapid growth up to 50 feet; spring flowers and beanlike seed capsules

Cottonwood - *Populus deltoides ssp. deltoids* Deciduous, fast growing up to 90 feet tall, soft wood

Elm - Winged Elm – *Ulmus alata* Deciduous; grows up to 50 feet; prominent corky wings on the twigs; (DED)

Hackberry; Sugarberry - *Celtis laevigata var. laevigata* Deciduous; fast growing up to 80 feet tall, soft wood

Honey Mesquite – *Prosopis glandulosa* Deciduous; multi-trunk shrub-like; grows up to 40 feet tall; thorns

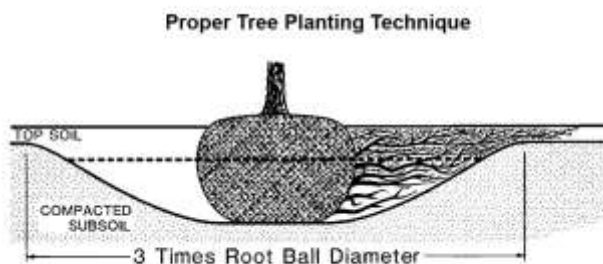
Oak - Water Oak – *Quercus nigra* Deciduous; grows up to 80 feet tall.

Oak - Willow Oak – *Quercus phellos* Deciduous; grows up to 80 feet tall

Retama, Jerusalem-thorn - *Parkinsonia aculeata* Deciduous; grows up to 30 feet tall; yellow spring flowers; short, sharp spines

Resource: Texas Forest Service - texastreeplanting.tamu.edu

Commercial resource: Certified Arborist – International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)



(EAB) Emerald Ash Borer – identified in Texas as of 2016

(DED) Dutch Elm Disease – plant resistant varieties