QUERCUS



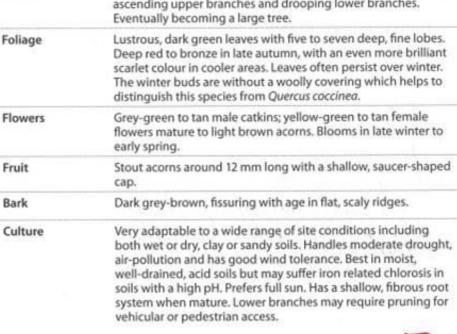






Quercus palustris

Common name	Marsh Oak.
Landscape value	This popular, majestic tree with good autumn colour is most suitable for larger park and garden plantings. Often used for difficult sites as a stately street or avenue tree.
Size	Grows to about 15 x 8 metres at 20 years.
Growth rate	Moderate.
Habit	Ovate, with a strong central leader. Conical when young, with ascending upper branches and drooping lower branches. Eventually becoming a large tree.
Foliage	Lustrous, dark green leaves with five to seven deep, fine lobes. Deep red to bronze in late autumn, with an even more brilliant scarlet colour in cooler areas. Leaves often persist over winter. The winter buds are without a woolly covering which helps to distinguish this species from Quercus coccinea.



ACER











Acer rubrum

'Bowhall'

DOWITAII	
Landscape value	This is a compact narrow growing cultivar and is an excellent choice for use as a street tree or in gardens where lateral space is limited. This selection can exhibit excellent autumn colour, particularly in cooler regions.
Size	Grows to about 10 x 5 metres at 20 years.
Growth rate	Moderate.
Habit	Narrowly pyramidal, symmetrical.
Foliage	Mid- to dark green, three to five lobed leaves with lighter grey-green on the underside. Light red petioles with green underneath. Yellowish-red to orange in autumn.
Flowers	Female. Insignificant and borne before leaves emerge in spring.
Fruit	Samaras can sometimes be produced in late spring or early summer.
Bark	Thin, light to dark grey colour.
Culture	Avoid pruning in late winter and early spring. Adapts to a wide range of climatic and soil conditions including moderately wet sites. Will not tolerate excessively dry soils or coastal winds.

BECHTEL CRAB APPLE

MALUS





Malus ioensis

'Plena'	
Landscape value	Probably the most commonly planted of all crab apples, predominantly for its excellent spring floral display, this small growing tree also features very good autumn colour. The Bechtel Crab Apple is a good choice for small to medium landscapes or where space is limited.
Size	Grows to about 6 x 4.5 metres at 20 years.
Growth rate	Slow to moderate.
Habit	Broad spreading with a rounded crown. Slow growing in the early years.
Foliage	Green leaves with distinct, coarsely serrated margins. Rich dark red and orange in autumn.
Flowers	Masses of mildly fragrant, double flowers in groups of three to five in late spring. The outer petals of the buds are a soft, delicate pink and open to large, rose-like flowers with prominent yellow stamens. At full bloom the tree is a floral mass.
Fruit	A sparse quantity of small green crab apples.
Bark	Greyish-brown. Shiny, becoming scaly.
Culture	Prefers slightly acidic, well-drained soil in full sun to partial shade. Does not tolerate soils of high pH. Spray for apple scab if required.





CHINESE PISTACHE

PISTACIA





Pistacia chinensis



Other name	Pistachio.
Landscape value	A lovely small to medium-sized tree, grown predominantly for its graceful pinnate leaves that can produce stunning orange- red tones in autumn. Tough enough for use in difficult areas in streets and perhaps underutilised for parks, gardens and urban plantings.
Size	Grows to about 8 x 6 metres at 20 years.
Growth rate	Slow to moderate.
Habit	Rounded. Young trees tend to be narrow and spindly. Can eventually become quite a large tree.
Foliage	Dark green and glossy, pinnate leaves, usually with 10 or 12 leaflets. The autumn colour is a spectacular orange to reddishorange. The leaves generally hold well into winter.
Flowers	Insignificant yellowish-green flowers in panicles in spring. Male and female flowers are produced on separate plants (dioecious).
Fruit	Small blue to red drupes to 6 mm on female plants in autumn.
Bark	Greyish-brown and shallowly fissured, flaking to reveal pinkish- orange younger bark.
Culture	Prefers a moist, fertile, well-drained soil and will grow in full sun or part-shade. Good for warmer climates. Very tolerant of dry and sandy conditions, urban stresses and pruning. Generally pest and disease free. Seedling grown, so can be variable in form and autumn colour.





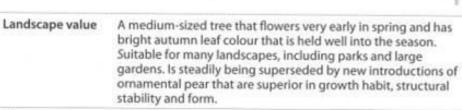
MANCHURIAN PEAR

PYRUS





Pyrus ussuriensis



	Suitable for many landscapes, including parks and large gardens. Is steadily being superseded by new introductions of ornamental pear that are superior in growth habit, structural stability and form.
Size	Grows to about 9 x 7 metres at 20 years.
Growth rate	Moderate.
Habit	Dense, rounded. Pyramidal when young.
Foliage	Glossy, dark green, rounded leaves turning to varying autumn tones of plum-red, scarlet and gold. Foliage is held on the tree well into late autumn.
Flowers	White flowers to 3 cm across in early spring are pale pink in bud. One of the first ornamental pears to flower in spring.
Fruit	Inedible, greenish-yellow, globose pomes up to 3 cm in diameter.
Bark	The young branches are purplish-brown.
Culture	Adaptable to a variety of conditions including moderate drought, air-pollution and exposure. May struggle in very warm regions and in compacted soils. Best in full sun.



