



Trees for Windsor, Colorado

By no means does this list include every tree that could grow in Windsor, Colorado. It is, however, an attempt to list the most commonly available trees and their characteristics. There is no perfect tree. Great care should be given to select the right tree for the right place. More detailed information on all trees can be obtained from your local nursery professional. If you are interested in planting a tree not on this list, please contact the Windsor Town Forester 970-674-2440.

Town of Windsor Recommended Tree List

Deciduous Shade Trees (Typically Over 40' in mature height)			
American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	30-40'/60on up'/moderate	Recommend the Redmond variety, very dense perfect canopy.
Western Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	20-40'/40-60'/moderate	Great spring white blooms, very large heart shaped leaf.
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	40-70'/50-75'/moderate	Large spiny fruit capsule. Best for large open areas.
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	30-40'/50-70'/slow	This tree has a very unique leaf shape. Female fruit has a rank smell, always pick male trees.
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	40-60'/40-60'/moderate	Avery drought hardy plant, excellent for streetscape. Leaf tends to get nipple gall, not damaging to the plant.
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	50-75'/50-75'/slow	Characteristic persisting pod type fruit, excellent specimen tree.
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	40-50'/60-75'/moderately slow	Tolerates dry urban conditions, only females produce fruit.
Large Leaf Elm varieties	<i>Ulmus species</i>	30-40'/60-70'/moderately fast	Pick a variety resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. This tree has one of the best shapes for street ways.

Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	30-40'/60-70'/moderate	Very conical in shape, usually requires less pruning than most other deciduous varieties.
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	50-70 open grown rounded	Large tree best of open spaces, showy flowers
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	30-40'/40-50'/moderately	Maples are known best for their excellent fall color.



		slow	
Oak- Bur, English, Texas Red, Shumard, Chinkapin, White	Quercus species	40-60'/40-60'/slow	This is a very hardy species in this area, tends to grow slower which helps to add strength, watch for chlorotic species, ie. Red Oak, Swamp White Oak.
Ohio Buckeye	Aesculus glabra	20-40'/20-40'/moderate	Best for large open areas due to fruit mess. Not a good Street tree.
Thornless Honeylocust	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	30-70'/30-70'/moderately fast	Tends to be over planted, many insect problems existing, this is drought tolerant however.

Ornamental Trees (Typically Under 40' in mature height)			
Common Name	Latin Name	Typical Mature Width/Height/Rate	Characteristics
Amur Corktree	Phellodendron amurense	30-45'/30-40'/moderate	Characteristic gray furrowed bark that has a cork feel to it. Generally free of pests.
Crabapple	Malus species	20-35'/ 20-25'/moderate	Most commonly known for their Spring blossoms that range from white-pink-red-purple, get a cultivar that has persisting fruit, or a fruitless variety. Always pick a fireblight resistant variety.
Eastern Red Bud	Cercis canadensis	20-30'/20-30'/moderate	Excellent spring flowers, prefers more of a protected site.
Flowering Pear	Pyrus species	20-30'/ 30-40'/moderate	Great for the spring flower color and often vibrant fall colors. Important to pick a fireblight resistant variety.
Goldenrain Tree	Koelreuteria paniculata	30-40'/ 30-35'/moderate	Characteristic lantern shaped fruit capsules, orange-yellow fall color. Great species tree.
Hawthorn	Crataegus species	20-30'/ 20-30'/moderate to slow	Generally great fall color, often unique characteristic bark, use a thorn less variety
Japanese Tree Lilac	Syringa reticulata	15-20'/20-30'/moderate	Creamy white flowers early to mid June.
Plum and Cherry	Prunus species	20-25'/ 20-30'/moderate	Often sucker but great wildlife habitat
Serviceberry	Amelanchier species	5-15'/5-15'/medium	Fragrant white flowers.



Evergreen Trees

All evergreen trees listed below should be planted a minimum of 15' from streets, sidewalks, and permanent structures.

Common Name	Latin Name	Typical Mature Spread/ Height/ Rate	Characteristics
Small Evergreen Trees (under 30 feet at maturity)			
Bristlecone Pine	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	10'/15-20'/slow	Long living, very drought hardy, pine tip moth, pine needle scale
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	20-25'/20-30'/moderately slow	Shorter tree/ edible nuts mature branch spread, tolerates drought hardy sites
Upright Juniper	<i>Juniperus species</i>	10-15'/10-20'/moderate	Dense growth form, good wildlife habitat.
Large Evergreen Trees (over 30 feet at maturity)			
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	20-30'/30-60'/moderate	Becomes drought tolerant, once established.
Blue Spruce or Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	20-30'/30-60'/moderate	Available in Green and Blue, also likes moist well drained soils.
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	20-30'/30-60'/moderate	This tree likes moist well-drained soils, similar to blue spruce.

Species Not Recommended

Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)

Has many insect and disease problems that are generally not present in Native Mountain areas.

Austree (*Salix alba X Matsudana*)

Extremely weak wooded, often sold through mail order as a miracle tree that it is not.

Birch (*Betula species*)

This tree does not do well in Colorado climate as it once did.

Boxelder (*Acer negundo*)

Female tree attracts Boxelder Bugs that invade houses and can become a nuisance.

Ash (*Fraxinus species*)

Susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer and potential for devastating loss similar to Dutch Elm Disease of Elm trees.



Cottonwood (Populus species)	Cotton is a high nuisance on cotton bearing trees, Cottonwoods also tend to be very weak wooded, good tree for large open spaces.
Hopa Crabapple (Malus species Hopa)	This tree has very high susceptibility to the bacterial disease fire blight. Pick a Crabapple species that has low susceptibility.
Mountain-Ash (Sorbus species)	Very susceptible to Fire Blight.
Russian Olive (Eleagnus angustifolia)	Invasive nuisance tree, on Colorado Department of Agriculture's list of noxious weeds.
Siberian Elm (Ulmus pumila)	Extremely weedy and invasive, seeds profusely. Very rapid growth creates extremely weak wood.
Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum)	Very weak wooded tree.
Tamarisk (Tamarix species)	State Department of Agriculture noxious weed list, extremely invasive.
Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)	Very rapid growth creates weak wooded tree, can be very invasive.
Willow (Salix species)	There are many kinds of willows, this is a weak wooded species which can be potentially hazardous placed in the wrong location. Typically after most rain or wind storms twigs or branches will be on the ground.