

2024 Sleepy Hollow Earth Day Trees

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)

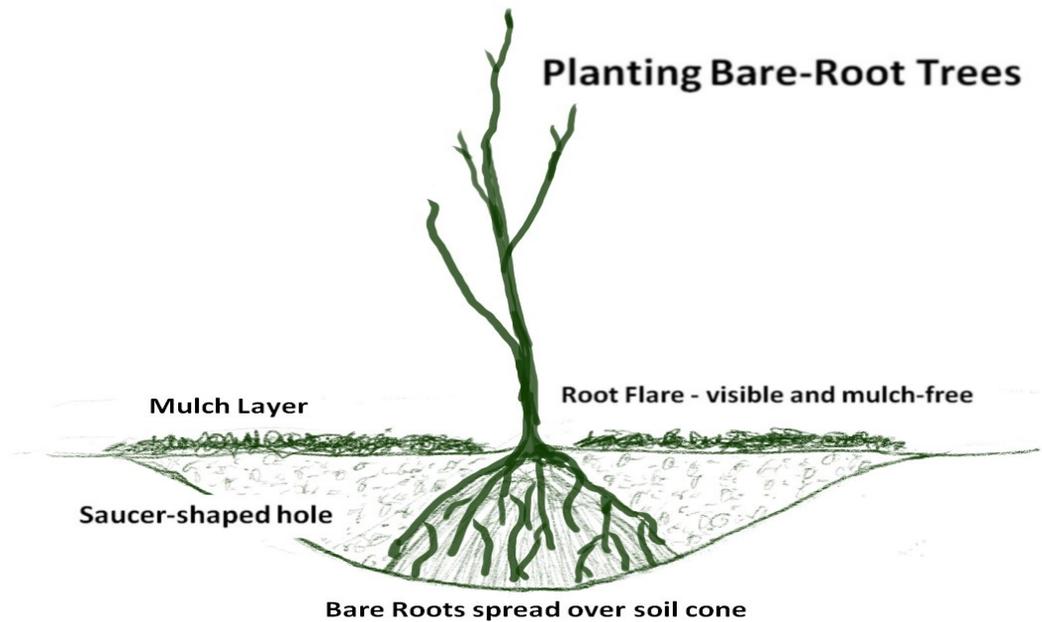
Size: 25-30' high and 20-25' wide (7-9 meters high and 6-7 meters wide)

Culture: Prefers full sun and well-drained moist soils.

One of the most adaptable and easy to grow hawthorne trees. Foliage is a glossy green. White flowers in late spring produce red berries that can last through the winter. The fruit is enjoyed by birds. The dense branching makes for a favorite place to gather for songbirds. The tree has thorns and isn't best for high traffic areas. Great for use as a hedgerow or as a specimen tree.



Tree Planting How To



Staking:

Trees should be loosely staked to allow the tree to move back and forth gently. This builds strength in the tree roots. Staking is more important with bare root trees. Staking should be removed 6-12 months after planting

Watering:

SIZE OF NURSERY STOCK	IRRIGATION SCHEDULE FOR	
	VIGOR	SURVIVAL
Less than 2 inch caliper	Daily: 2 weeks Every other day: 2 months Weekly: until established	Twice weekly for 2-3 months
2-4 inch caliper	Daily: 1 month Every other day: 3 months Weekly: until established	Twice weekly for 3-4 months
greater than 4 inch caliper	Daily: 6 weeks Every other day: 5 months Weekly: until established	Twice weekly for 4-5 months

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)

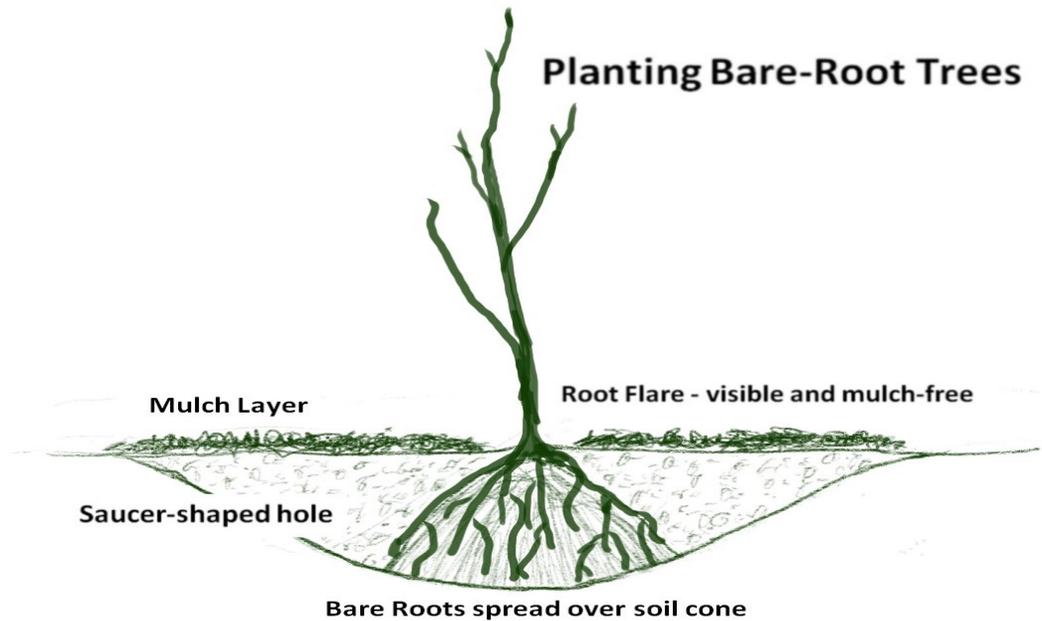
Size: 60-70' high and 25-40' wide (18-21 meters high and 7-12 meters wide)

Culture: Prefers full sun and moist well drained. Tolerant of wet soils.

Easy to transplant oak tree and perhaps the most widely planted species. Leaves are a glossy green in summer becoming russet or bronze in the fall. Great shade tree for most landscapes and tolerates urban conditions better than other oaks.



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Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Size: 20-30' high and 25-35' wide (6-8 meters high and 7-9 meters wide)

Culture: Prefers full sun to part shade and moist well-drained soils. Avoid permanently wet soils.

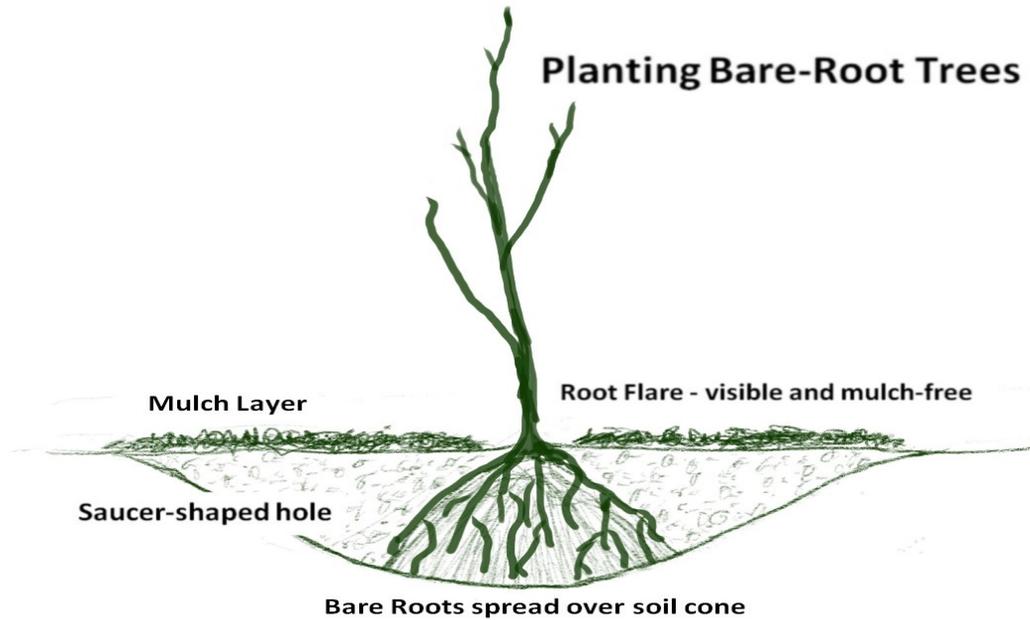
Great small tree as a specimen or in a group. Magenta pink flowers bloom along the branches in spring. Foliage is green in summer before turning yellow in the fall. Great for a woodland garden or naturalized areas.



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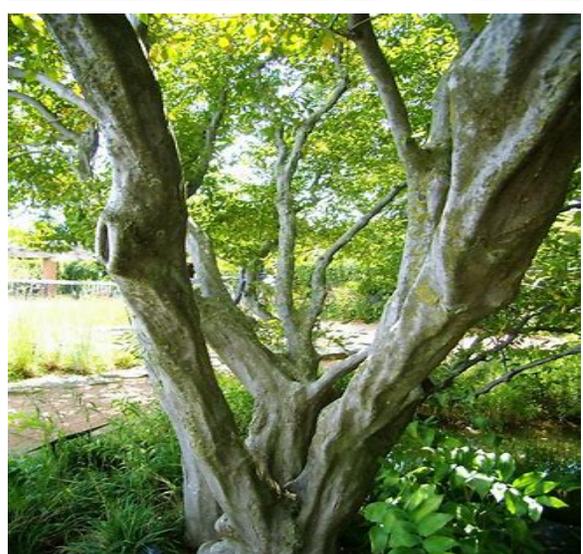
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American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)

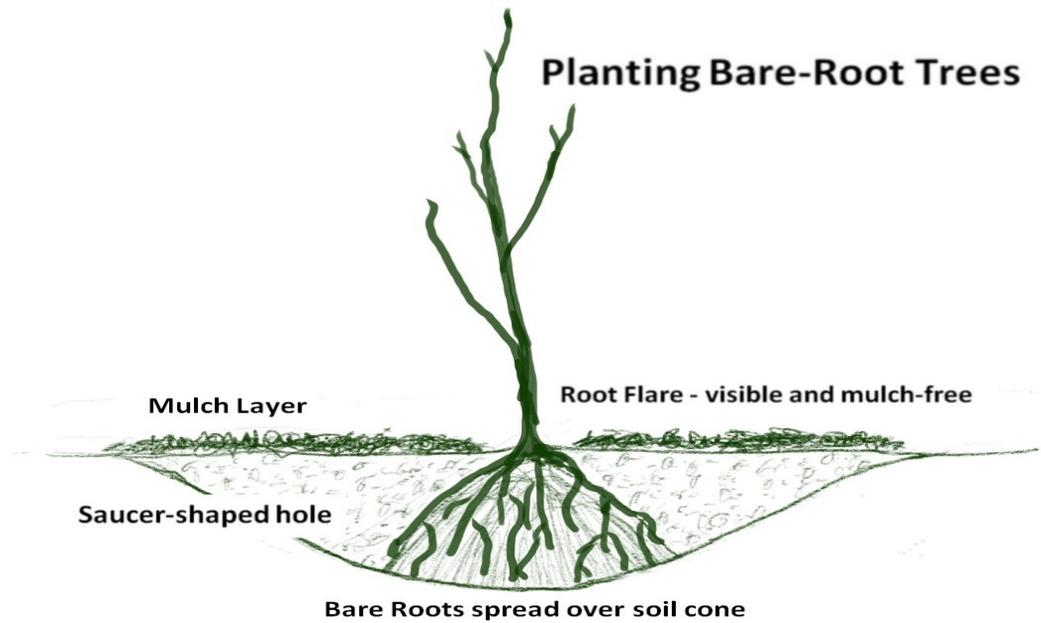
Size: 20-30' high and 20-30' wide (6-8 meters high and 6-8 meters wide)

Culture: Prefers part shade to shade and rich, moist soils. Can tolerate periodic flooding.

Great small tree for natural areas that can have wet soils. Foliage is dark green with yellow and orange fall color. Flowers are not ornamental though seed heads can add some interest. Noted for its deep gray bark that looks like flexed forearm muscles. Great for use in rain gardens or shade gardens.



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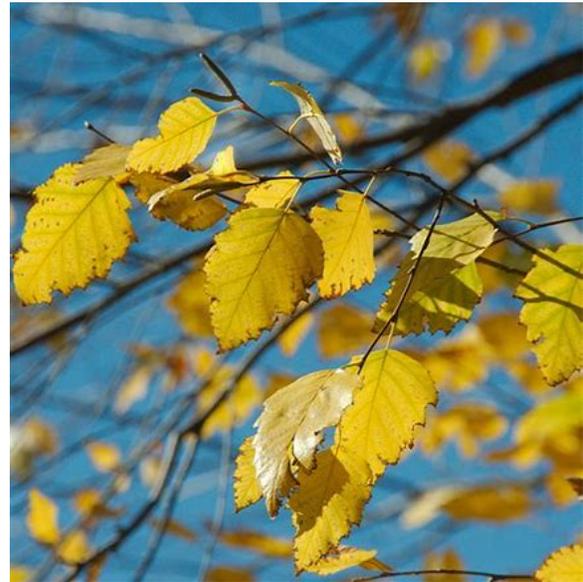
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River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

Size: 40-70' high and 40-60' wide (12-21 meters high and 12-18 meters wide)

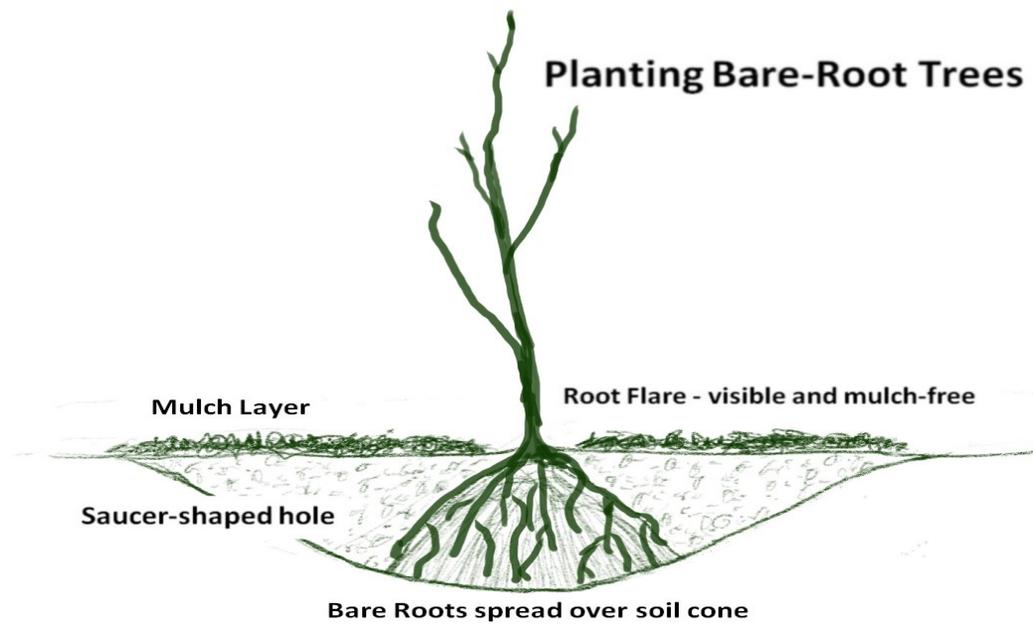
Culture: Prefers full sun and moist fertile soils. Can tolerate periodic flooding

One of the most easy to grow birch trees. Transplants easily and is adaptable to most soils though not those that are very dry. Trees are fast growers. Trunk develops attractive, cinnamon colored bark that peels off in strips. Great shade tree for most locations.





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University of Florida

Common Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

Size: 20-30’ high and 20-25’ wide (6-8 meters high and 6-7 meters wide)

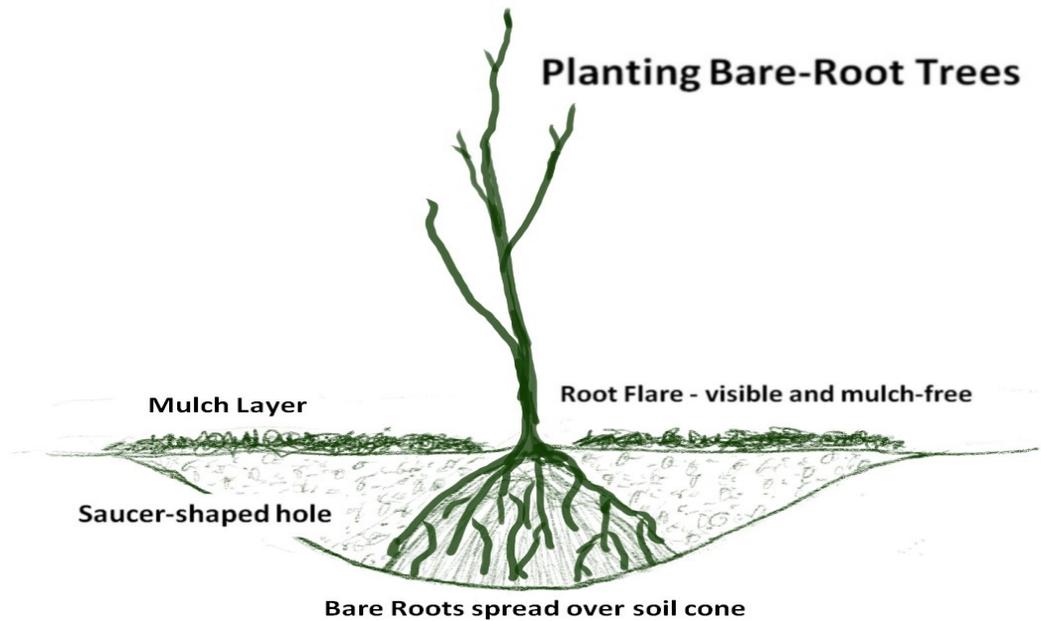
Culture: Prefers full sun to part shade and moist well drained soils. Avoid very dry sites.

A great small tree or large shrub. Medium green leaves in summer become yellow in the fall. Strap-like, fragrant yellow flowers bloom in the fall. Great for small spaces and naturalized plantings.





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What To Look For In A New Tree

Trees are sold as bareroot, container grown or balled & burlap.

Bareroot: Typically young trees the size of a small branch. Look for a straight stem free of scratches injuries to the bark. Check for dead or broken branches along the stem. Check the roots for broken or rotten roots. Trees can be stored in damp soil or mulch before planting.

Container Grown: Tree grown in containers can be very small to quite large. Look for a straight stem free of scratches and injuries to the bark. The tip of the tree should be obvious. Avoid a tree with multiple branches at the top of the tree. In a multi stem tree see that the stems are not growing against one another. Check for dead or broken branches. After lifting the root ball out of the container you can loosen the roots so that they are not growing around the root ball. If the root ball is very dense you can cut away some of the smallest roots. Identify the trunk flare where the stem meets the roots so that it can be planted at grade.

Balled & Burlap: Trees are typically large with a heavy root ball. Look for a straight stem free of scratches and injuries to the bark. The tip of the tree should be obvious. Avoid a tree with multiple branches at the top of the tree. In a multi stem tree see that the stems are not growing against one another. Check for dead or broken branches. Remove the top of 1/3-1/2 of wire basket at planting. Remove the burlap at the top of the root ball and cut away as much as possible. Remove enough soil from the top of the root ball so that you can see the trunk flare where the stem meets the roots so it can be planted at grade.