

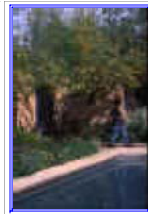
Flowering Trees for the Desert



Have you ever experienced the agony of sitting in a car that has been baking in an asphalt parking lot? If so, you understand the main value of trees in the desert; they provide much-needed SHADE! Trees benefit our environment in so many ways. They moderate our climate, provide wildlife habitat, improve air quality, and help conserve water by storing water and reducing storm run-off. Trees create microclimates that allow other plants, animals and humans to flourish in our harsh desert environment. Luckily, there are many trees that thrive here, tolerating full sun and reflected heat, and preferring infrequent, deep summer irrigation. Best of all, the trees listed here provide glorious flower displays! Read on to decide which of these beauties are best suited for your project.

YELLOW-FLOWERING TREES

Acacia smallii
Sweet Acacia (*Acacia minuta*, *Acacia farnesiana*)



In February and April, the Sweet Acacia lives up to its common name by perfuming the air with masses of fragrant yellow-orange puffball flowers. This tree is extremely tough, and will grow in almost any situation, from hot parking lots to turf areas. Its moderate size (to 25 feet tall and wide), fast growth rate, and attractive vase-shaped form make it a popular choice for desert landscapes. However, be aware that this tree is quite messy, and requires some maintenance. Sweet Acacia really wants to be a big bush, producing many thorny suckers at the base. Removal of these suckers, as well as selective pruning, is required to develop an upright tree form. Sweet Acacia should be kept away from swimming pools, as its plump, dark brown seed pods can create quite a bit of litter. Sweet Acacia is cold hardy to 10 degrees F, and sheds its foliage in

the winter. As you can see, Sweet Acacia has a bit of an identity crisis, and is sold in the nursery trade under three different botanical names.

Caesalpinia cacalaco



If you've been looking for a winter-blooming patio tree, consider planting a Cascalote. This small, vase-shaped tree will top out at 15 to 18 feet tall, with a matching spread. Its lush green foliage provides an effective backdrop for the abundant yellow flower spikes. Younger branches are usually a reddish-brown color, and are adorned with rose-like thorns. The thorns are not as prominent on older trunks and branches. Like the Sweet Acacia, this plant tends to grow as a big shrub, but can be trained into a lovely multiple-trunk tree. Cascalote is hardy to about 25 degrees F, and is mostly evergreen in the low deserts. This tree is sometimes a challenge to locate, but will be well worth the search!

Palo Verdes

Beginning in March, Palo Verde trees provide us with a spectacular show of color. In Mexico, this experience is called "lluvia de oro", or "shower of gold".

Parkinsonia floridum
Blue Palo Verde

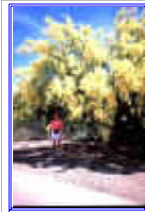


The **Blue Palo Verde (*Parkinsonia floridum*)** blooms first, producing incredible masses of bright yellow flowers. In two or three weeks, it is followed by the Foothill Palo Verde (*Parkinsonia microphyllum*) and Palo Brea (*Parkinsonia praecox*). A newer selection, the 'Desert Museum' Palo Verde (*Parkinsonia hybrid 'Desert Museum'*), has the longest bloom period, flowering from March through early summer. The name "Palo Verde" literally translates to "Green Stick", describing the unusual green branches and trunks of these desert trees. All four of these Palo Verdes should be planted in full sun exposures and well-drained soil. They all produce nice broken shade, which is ideal for the understory growth of many desert-adapted shrubs and perennials. Severe pruning should be avoided in the summer, as exposed trunks are susceptible to sunburn. Aside from the abundant flower production, litter from these

trees is not a huge problem. The seed pods fall within a three week period in June or July, and are easily cleaned up. They all have thorns, except for the 'Desert Museum' clone. The Palo Verdes also provide a haven for desert birds. Any of the following Palo Verdes are great choices for desert gardens. Just avoid the Mexican Palo Verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), as it is very messy, brittle, and will reseed all over the place!

This is the largest Palo Verde, to 35 feet tall and wide. It has blue-green stems and foliage, with the bark of older trunks turning a grey-brown color with age. Blue Palo Verde has a naturally spreading and weeping form, and will require some shaping and pruning to develop a walk-under canopy. This native species is hardy to 15 degrees F.

Parkinsonia microphyllum



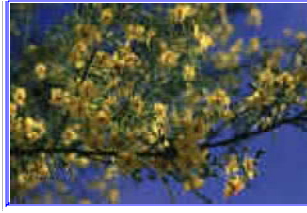
This small native Palo Verde has a leisurely growth rate, eventually reaching a size of 20 feet tall and wide. Unless you're quite patient, I would recommend planting as large a specimen as your budget will allow. Large trees salvaged from the desert have especially craggy, unusual forms. Foothill Palo Verde has lime green stems and leaves, and blooms in late April to May with pale yellow flowers. It is hardy to 10 degrees F. Palo Brea,

Parkinsonia praecox



This extremely popular Palo Verde has become the signature tree of downtown Phoenix, where it lines many of the roadways. Its strong sculptural form and smooth light green bark are quite unique and highly valued by landscape architects. Careful pruning can easily develop a walk-under canopy to 25 feet tall and wide. This tree is native to warmer regions of Mexico, and is only hardy to 22 degrees F.

Parkinsonia x 'Desert Museum'
Hybrid Palo Verde



Although it is relatively new to the nursery trade, the 'Desert Museum' was first introduced in 1987 by the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson. This hybrid Palo Verde is thornless, has a longer bloom period and larger flowers than the other species, and grows quite rapidly to 25 feet tall and wide. The 'Desert Museum' clone is hardy to 17 degrees F.

**PINK TO PURPLE-
FLOWERING TREES**

Chilopsis linearis
Desert Willow



Lucretia Hamilton™



Native along dry washes in the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, this delicate-looking tree can grow to 25 feet tall and wide. During the spring, summer and fall it has long, narrow green leaves reminiscent of a willow. Because the leaves fall off in the winter, this thornless tree is a great choice for south and east exposures. In the summer the leaves shade the house, but in the winter the open canopy allows the sun to shine through. From late spring to early fall, the Desert Willow is covered with clusters of fragrant orchid-like blossoms, ranging in color from white to deep pink. Mountain States has two named clones; Lucretia Hamilton™ and Warren Jones™. Lucretia Hamilton™ was selected for its dark pink-purple blossoms, and minimal seed production. Warren Jones™ produces masses of lighter pink flowers, and stays evergreen longer in the fall months. The flowers attract bees and hummingbirds. After blooming, long narrow seed pods tend to hang on the tree through the winter. The Desert Willow suckers at the base, and will require some pruning and shaping to develop a walk-under canopy. *Chilopsis linearis* is hardy to at least 0° F.

Sophora secundiflora
Texas Mountain Laurel



If you catch a whiff of grape bubble gum on the air in February and early March, look around to see if there is a blooming Texas Mountain Laurel nearby. The large purple clusters of wisteria-like flowers look as good as they smell! Most Texas Mountain Laurels have glossy green foliage, providing a perfect foil for these showy blossoms. 'Silver Peso', a clone with silver-grey foliage, is available in limited quantities. Texas Mountain Laurel is evergreen, thornless, and is one of the cleanest small trees around. It is a good choice for patio areas, growing slowly to 15 feet tall and wide. This popular tree is often difficult to find in large sizes, so you might have to plant a five gallon and wait patiently for it to develop a canopy. Deep, infrequent summer irrigation will encourage faster growth. One word of caution: this plant produces thick, hard seed pods which contain poisonous orange-red seeds. However, the seed pods are very difficult to break open. (I finally broke one open by jumping up and down on it repeatedly.) Jim Wheat, a Phoenix landscape architect, recalls that when he was growing up, kids called them "sting beans". If you rub the seeds on rough concrete, and touch your skin, you'll find out why. Ouch! If you're concerned about the seeds, simply clip off the seed pods before they mature. Texas Mountain Laurel is very cold-hardy, to at least 10 degrees F.

Vitex agnus-castus
Chaste Tree, Monk's Pepper Tree



Long, narrow spikes of purple flowers cover this plant in the summer months. Although the flower color can range from white to dark purple, most trees have been selected for the darker flower color. To be sure, try to select this plant when it is blooming. These fragrant flowers attract bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. After blooming, narrow spikes of round, dark brown seeds are produced. Monks in southern Europe and Asia, where this tree is native, reportedly used the seeds of this plant as a substitute for pepper. Unfortunately, this tree is fairly messy, shedding all of its leaves in the fall, and dropping old flowers and seeds throughout the year. However, its aromatic green leaves and long, profuse bloom period go a long way toward making up for the litter! Chaste Tree is very shrub-like, but can be shaped into a tree form. Mature trees in older Phoenix neighborhoods are about 25 feet tall and wide. Chaste tree handles our hot summer heat like a champ, as well as tolerating temperatures below 0 degrees F.

A final thought from the Arizona Community Tree Council: The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago; the second-best time is now.

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