

TREE WORKSHOP

- *Recommended Tree species for Aransas County
- *Proper Planting and Care for Trees



TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE



A Texas A&M
Forest
Service
Managed
Fund to provide
Free Trees and
Technical Support
to Texas Communities affected
by Natural disasters.



CITY OF
ROCKPORT



treecoverystar.org



TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE

tfsweb.tamu.edu

RECOMMENDED TREE SPECIES FOR ARANSAS COUNTY

texastreeplanting.tamu.edu

Texas Tree Planting Guide

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TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE



Express Tree Selector

The quickest way to find the best trees for your yard



Custom Tree Selector

Gives you more choices for trees to plant in your yard



Tree Planting & Care

More info to help you buy, plant and care for your new tree



Express Tree Selector



Please select your county:

****Please Select**** ▾



What size tree would you like:

- Small
- Medium
- Large

Show Trees

Custom Tree Selector

 I will plant my tree in this county: ▾

Option 1: The space available for my tree is...

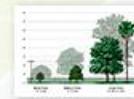
- A small area, less than 120 sq.ft. or with growing space restrictions (overhead wires, on the sides)
- Somewhat restricted, less than 180 sq.ft.
- A large space, more than 180 sq.ft.
- Not sure



Click to view
Available Space
graphic

Option 2: I want a tree that is...

- Small, 20 ft. tall or less at maturity
- Medium, 20-40 ft. tall at maturity
- Large, more than 40 ft. tall at maturity
- No preference



Click to view
Tree Heights
graphic

Option 3 : I want a tree with leaves that are...

- Deciduous, leaves drop in fall
- Evergreen, leaves stay green all year
- No preference

Option 4 : I want a tree that... (check all that apply)

- Is a Texas native
- Has reliable fall color
- Has showy or fragrant flowers

- Has attractive fruits or seeds
- Has fruits or seeds eaten by wildlife
- Is Firewise

Option 5 : The place I will plant my tree... (check all that apply)

- Is extremely dry or droughty
- Is poorly drained or stays wet
- Is shady all or most of the day

- Has salty soil or sea-spray
- Has highly alkaline soil (> 7.5 pH)

[Read more about soil conditions](#)

Texas Tree Planting Guide

Site Conditions

Like Goldilocks in the familiar tale, all trees would prefer growing in a place that's "just right." For trees, that means the right soil texture (the mixture of sand, silt, and clay particles), moderate drainage, sufficient water, good soil chemistry (pH and nutrients), and just the right amount of sunlight. But the place you want to plant a tree may not be perfect, so choose a species that is adapted to the conditions it will be growing in for the rest of its life.

Soil Drainage Test

Soil drainage describes how quickly water moves through the soil and away from tree roots. Drainage that is too rapid or too slow can be bad for many species. Sites with poor drainage can suffocate many tree species by cutting off oxygen to the roots. Sandy soil is often associated with good drainage (sometimes even excessive or droughty soils) and heavy clay soils with poorly drained sites. Determine your planting site's drainage by digging a hole 16-inches deep and filling it with water. If the hole drains within one hour, drainage is 'rapid'; if the hole drains in a few hours, the drainage is 'good'; if water stands for a day or more, drainage is 'slow'.

Extremely Dry or Droughty Sites

Check this box if your site has rapid drainage (conduct drainage test above) and any of the following conditions:

- no regular watering capability
- restricted rooting space or is an elevated planting bed
- a very sunny spot or at the top of a hill or slope
- in an area of the state with regular dry spells longer than 60 days

Poorly Drained or Wet Sites

Check this box if your planting site has slow drainage (conduct drainage test above) or any of the following conditions:

- a low area that holds water after a rain
- soil is very hard to dig (compacted) or is mostly heavy clay
- an area that is over watered by an irrigation system

Shady All or Most of the Day

Green leaves need adequate sunlight to manufacture food to keep the tree alive and growing. Check this box if your planting site:

- receives three hours or less of direct sunlight during the summer months—including shade from nearby buildings

Salty Soil or Wind-Blown Salt Water

Check this box if your site is:

- within one-eighth of a mile of the coast
- in an area of the state receiving 30 inches of rain or less each year
- in an area with irrigation or well water that is high in sodium

Highly Alkaline Soils

Soil pH governs the availability of nutrients and minerals to tree roots. Values above 7.0 are considered "alkaline" and most trees prefer to grow in soil with a pH range between 4.8 and 7.2. Have your soil pH tested by contacting your county Extension office and check this box if:

- the results show a reading of 7.5 or higher

Recommended small trees for Aransas County

texastreeplanting.tamu.edu

Texas Tree Planting Guide



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Recommended small trees for Aransas County that have Texas origin



Anacacho Orchid-tree

Bauhinia constricta
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Delicate-looking native tree with showy flowers.

[More About this Tree](#)



Anacahuite (Wild Olive)

Cordia boissieri
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Bold leaves contrast large flowers.

[More About this Tree](#)



Bluewood

Condalia hookeri
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Good tree for wildlife.

[More About this Tree](#)



Desert-Willow

Chilopsis linearis
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Hybrid with Northern Catalpa produces 'Chitalpa.'

[More About this Tree](#)



Huisache

Acacia farnesiana
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Tough native tree with sweet-smelling spring flowers.

[More About this Tree](#)



Jerusalem-Thorn

Parkinsonia aculeata
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Provides sparse shade, but well-suited to hot, dry locations.

[More About this Tree](#)



La Coma

Bumelia celastrina
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Close relative of the more cold-tolerant Gum Bumelia

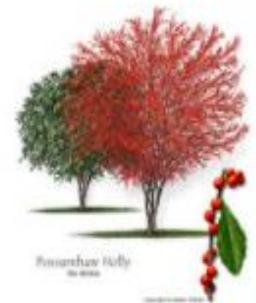
[More About this Tree](#)



Mexican Plum

Prunus mexicana
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Good fall color, yellow to red to purple; prefers well-drained soils.

[More About this Tree](#)



Possumhaw

Ilex decidua
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Striking native plant. Choose female plants in the nursery for the berries.

[More About this Tree](#)



Texas Mountain-Laurel

Sophora secundiflora
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Excellent drought-tolerant specimen. Outstanding spring blooms. Seeds are toxic.

[More About this Tree](#)



Texas Persimmon

Diospyros texana
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Drought-tolerant native with attractive exfoliating bark.

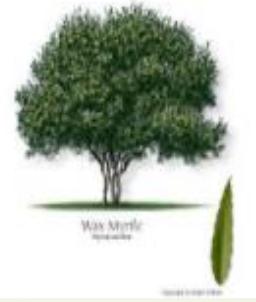
[More About this Tree](#)



Texas Redbud

Cercis canadensis var. texensis
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Good choice for Central and West Texas.

[More About this Tree](#)



Waxmyrtle

Myrica cerifera
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Easily adapted to confined spaces; good for coastal landscapes.

[More About this Tree](#)



Yaupon

Ilex vomitoria
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Tolerates a wide range of conditions.

[More About this Tree](#)



Option 5 : The place I will plant my tree... (check all that apply)

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- Is shady all or most of the day

- Has salty soil or sea-spray
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Recommended small trees for Aransas County that have Texas origin



Jerusalem-Thorn

Parkinsonia aculeata

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[More About this Tree](#)



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Ilex vomitoria

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[More About this Tree](#)

Texas Tree Planting Guide



American Holly

Ilex opaca
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: A striking landscape tree, can be used as a screen. Plant away from pedestrian areas.

[More About this Tree](#)



Anacua

Ehretia anacua
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Drought-tolerant native with gnarled trunk and sandpaper leaves.

[More About this Tree](#)



Berlandier Ash

Fraxinus berlandierana
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Overpruning can lead to decay problems. Good ash species for South Texas.

[More About this Tree](#)



Goldenraintree

Koelreuteria paniculata
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: All-around good selection for urban settings. *K. bipinnata* may flower better in South Texas.

[More About this Tree](#)



Honey Mesquite

Prosopis glandulosa
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Extremely drought-tolerant native. Prune to develop strong branch and trunk structure.

[More About this Tree](#)



Jacaranda

Jacaranda mimosifolia
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: A unique species for South Texas.

[More About this Tree](#)



Lacebark Elm

Ulmus parvifolia
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Do not confuse with the undesirable Siberian Elm! 'Drake' is a good nursery cultivar.

[More About this Tree](#)



Mexican White Oak

Quercus polymorpha
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Also known as 'Monterrey Oak,' this species is rapidly becoming used as an urban landscape tree.

[More About this Tree](#)



Texas Ebony

Pithecellobium flexicaule
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Very drought tolerant native.

[More About this Tree](#)



Texas Sabal Palm

Sabal texana
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Only palm tree native to Texas; cold-tolerant; can be difficult to find nursery stock.

[More About this Tree](#)



Western Soapberry

Sapindus drummondii
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Bright yellow fall color and large, amber berries in fall through winter.

[More About this Tree](#)



Wright acacia

Acacia wrightii
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Requires pruning to develop one or more main trunks.

[More About this Tree](#)

Recommended large trees for Aransas County

texastreeplanting.tamu.edu



Aleppo Pine
Pinus halapensis
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Native to the Mediterranean. Used as a specimen or as windbreak or screen.

[More About this Tree](#)



Bur Oak
Quercus macrocarpa
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Excellent, drought-tolerant native tree, with rough texture and large acorn

[More About this Tree](#)



California Washingtonia
Washingtonia filifera
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Commonly available palm from California or Florida nurseries.

[More About this Tree](#)



Cedar Elm
Ulmus crassifolia
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Tough, drought-tolerant shade tree, well-adapted to a variety of conditions.

[More About this Tree](#)



Italian Stone Pine
Pinus pinea
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: Edible pine 'nuts.'

[More About this Tree](#)



Live Oak
Quercus virginiana
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: The Escarpment Live Oak is a closely related native species more suited to Central and West Texas.

[More About this Tree](#)



Mexican Sycamore
Platanus mexicana
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Resistant to bacterial leaf scorch and drought conditions.

[More About this Tree](#)



Montezuma Baldcypress
Taxodium mucronatum
Leaf Type: Evergreen
Comments: South Texas relative of Baldcypress. Leaves become deciduous when planted north of San Antonio.

[More About this Tree](#)



Shumard Oak
Quercus shumardii
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Widely available; prefers well-drained soils. Seed source of trees may determine success.

[More About this Tree](#)



Sycamore
Platanus occidentalis
Leaf Type: Deciduous
Comments: Provide plenty of room and a moist site. Mexican Sycamore (*P. mexicana*) is more drought-tolerant.

[More About this Tree](#)

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[More About this Tree](#)



Benefits of Trees



PROPER PLANTING AND CARE FOR TREES



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Gives you more choices for trees to plant in your yard



Tree Planting & Care

More info to help you buy, plant and care for your new tree

Tree Planting Tools

Click on images below to view full illustrated guidelines.

Planning Before You Plant



Landscaping Around Your House



Planning For Your Available Space



Planting for Energy Efficiency

Knowing What to Avoid



Avoiding Problems With Your Tree

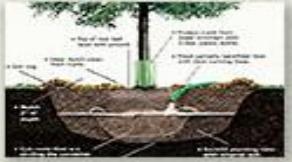


Planting Near Utility Lines

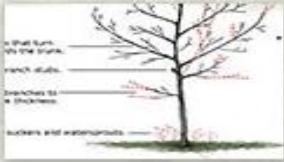


How to Select a Tree At the Nursery

Tree Planting and Maintenance



The Best Way to Plant Your Tree



Pruning Your Young Tree



How Big Your Tree Will Grow

Type into Google: **texas tree planting**
for the Texas A&M Forest Service website
texastreeplanting.tamu.edu

How to Select a Tree at the Nursery

A High Quality Tree Has:

- Enough sound roots to support healthy growth.
- A single, central trunk or leader
- A trunk free of mechanical wounds and wounds from incorrect pruning.
- A strong form with well-spaced, firmly attached branches.
- Leaves with good color and no obvious insect or disease damage
- Healthy form

What to look for:



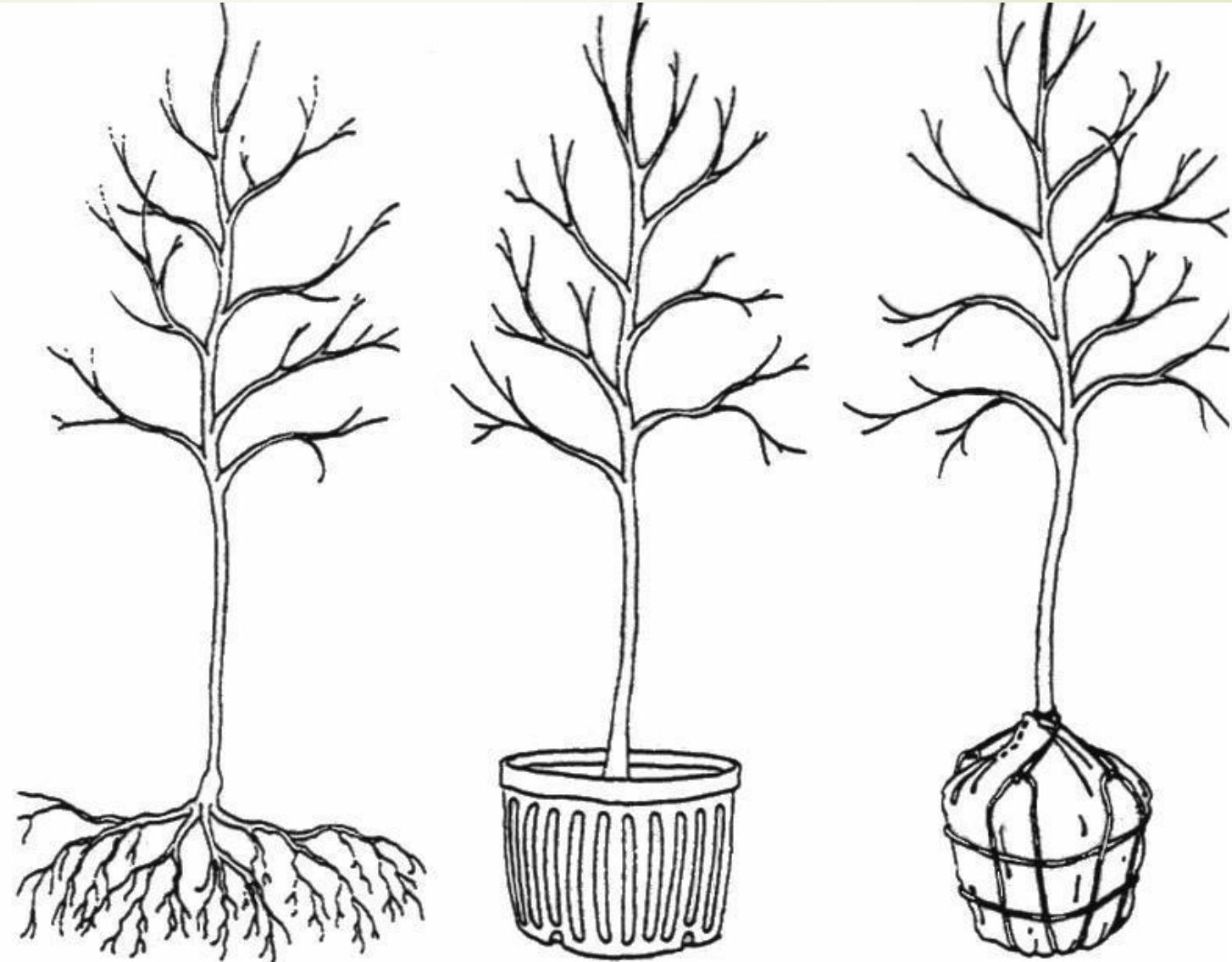
A Low Quality Tree Has:

- Crushed or circling roots in a small root ball or small container.
- A trunk with wounds from mechanical impacts or incorrect pruning.
- A weak form in which multiple stems squeeze against each other or branches squeeze against the trunk.

What to avoid:



Planting Material



Tree Containers





Nursery Tree Size

- Smaller trees take less time & water to establish, they are easier to carry & plant, they are **LESS EXPENSIVE**.
- Survival and long term health of smaller nursery stock is usually greater.
- **Growth rate of small trees is significantly greater when the same species is planted at a larger size.**
- Smaller trees are less likely to have a root system in the container that is **circling and girdling** the tree.

Tree Planting – important point #1

A good root system – prune the roots if necessary

Root-bound



Girdling



Circling



Root Pruning

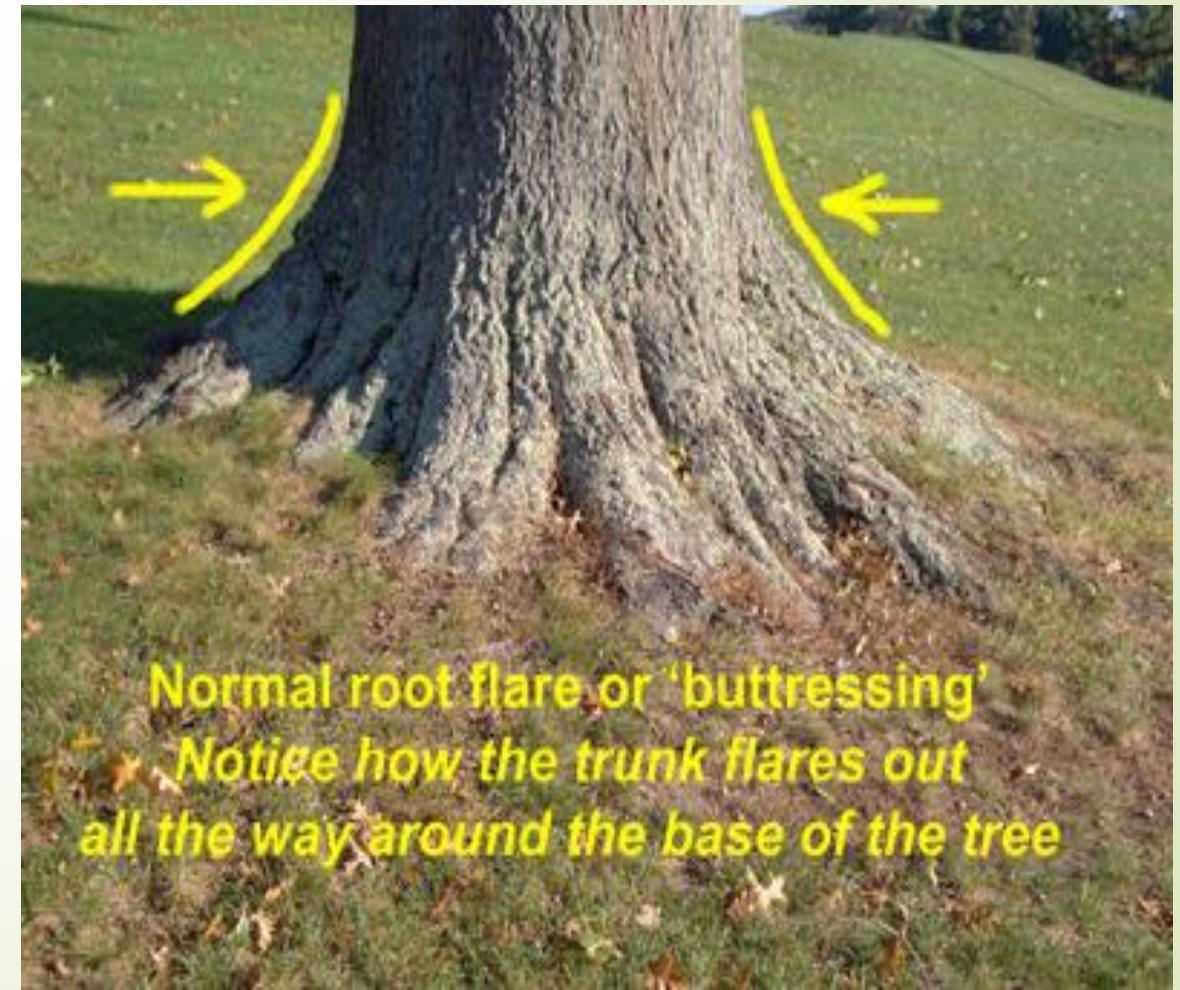


Circling / Girdling roots kill the tree



Tree Planting – important point #2

Root collar location – plant at the correct depth



Normal root flare or 'buttressing'
Notice how the trunk flares out
all the way around the base of the tree

Root collar location



Digging the Hole



Depth of hole
is critical !!!

*Not deeper than
the rootball*

**How wide? At
least 1.5-2x width
of rootball**

Root collar location – plant at the correct depth

***Position the tree and if too deep –
add soil to the bottom of the hole***



Root collar location – plant at the correct depth

Tree Planting – important points . . .

Add the backfill

Use existing soil, do not amend unless absolutely necessary. No air pockets.



Adding a Berm

3 to 4 inch berm at the edge of the root ball..

forming a berm around the tree prevents water from running off



Water the backfill to settle the soil



Pull these OFF!

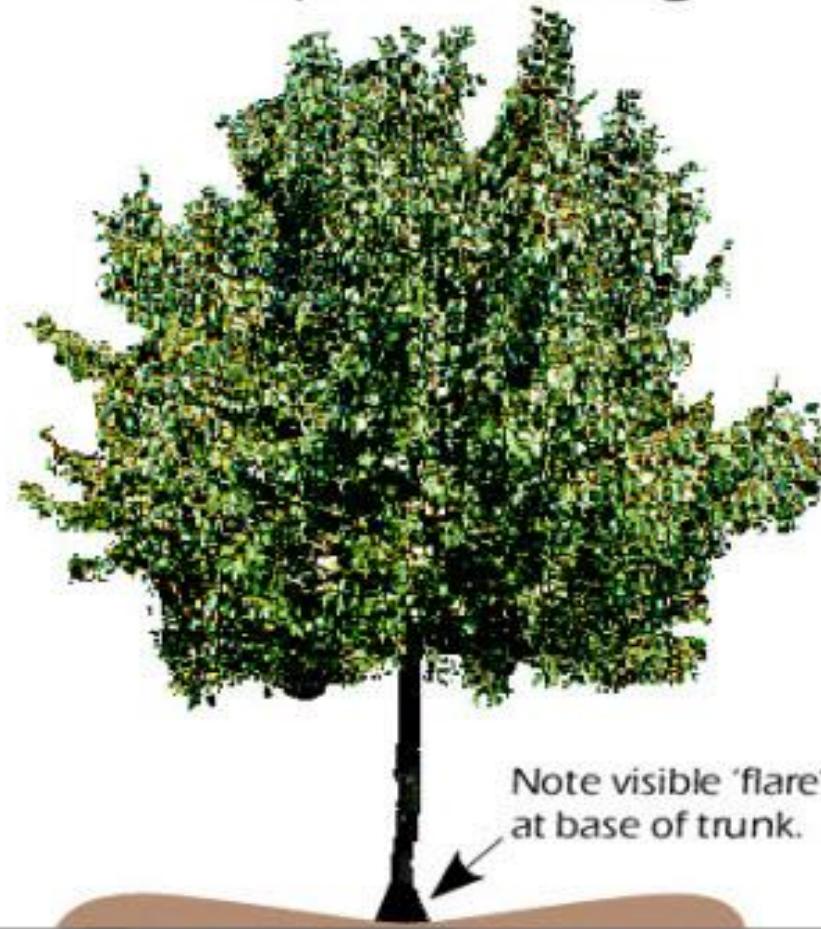
*Then a few
hours later,
water again.*

Apply a 2-3 inch layer of **MULCH** to at least as wide as planting hole... ***Clear away from the trunk!***

Mulch Volcano - BAD

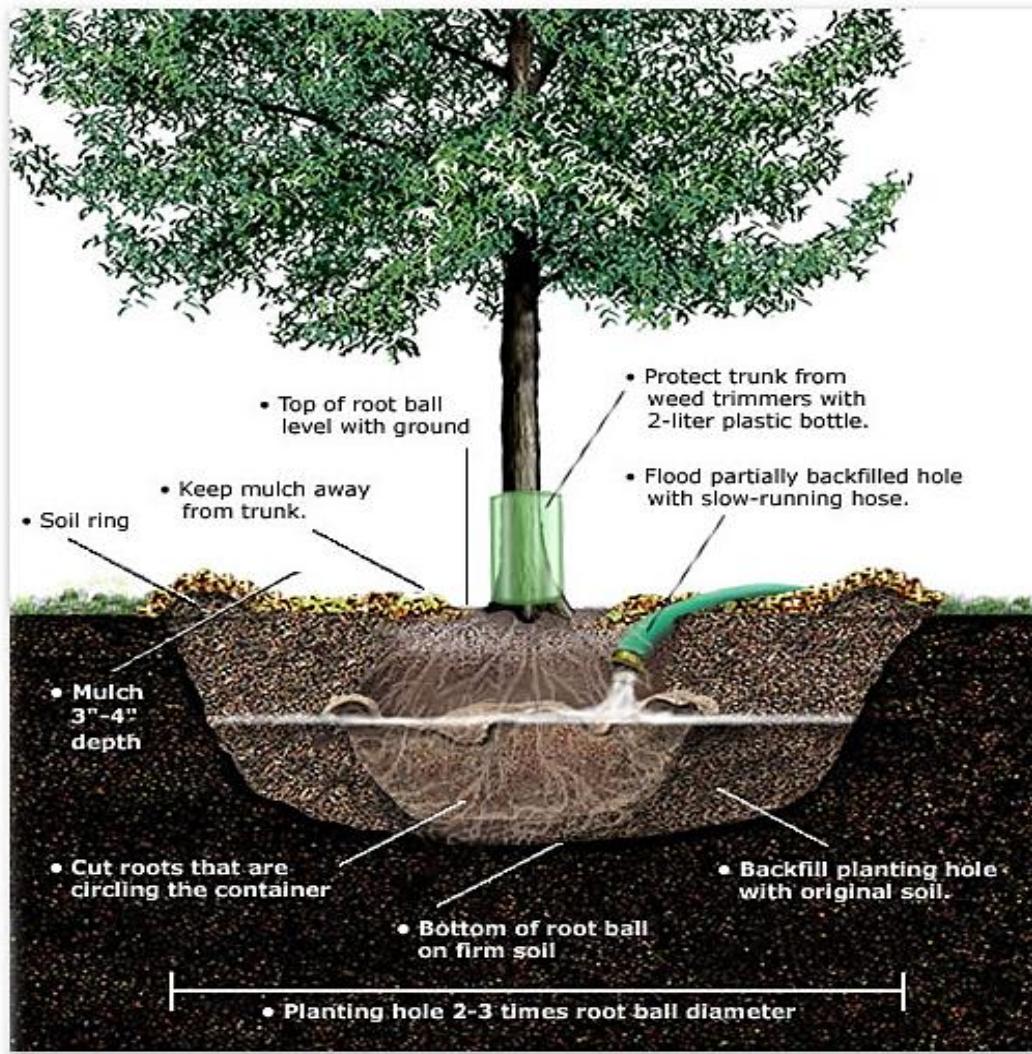


Proper Mulching





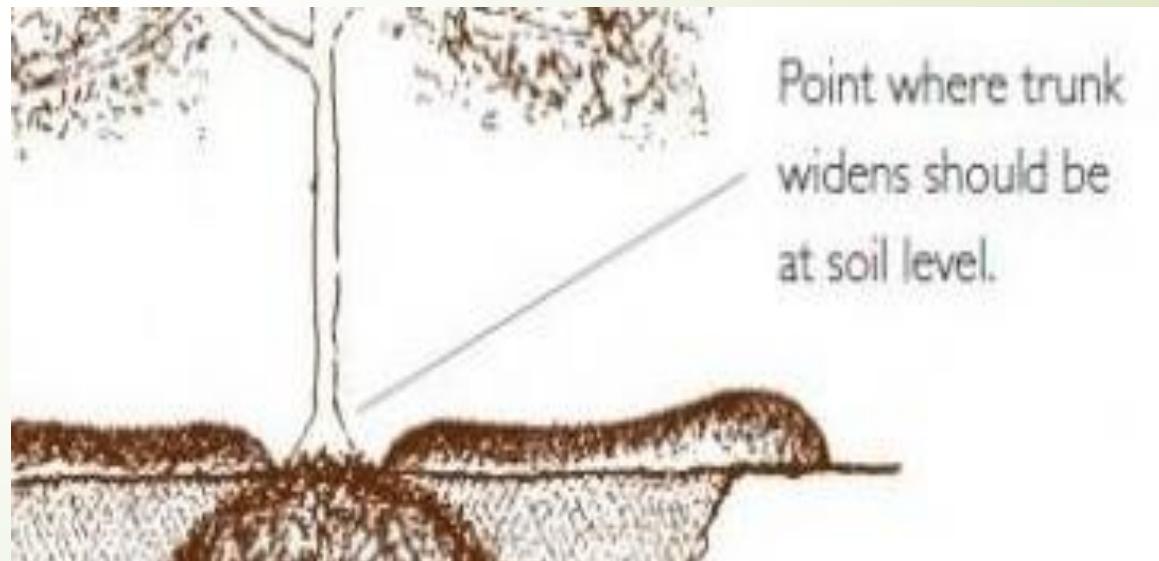
Plant Your Tree Properly



Planting Season **October - March**

Don't plant too deep,

keep trunk flare height



HOW TO WATER OUTPLANTED TREES



Along with proper **planting**, proper **watering** leads to strong establishment & fast growth.

Frequent & correct amounts of water is key.

March through October is crucial.

Three growing seasons Water:

~ 5 gallons per inch trunk caliper

First year: 3 times per week

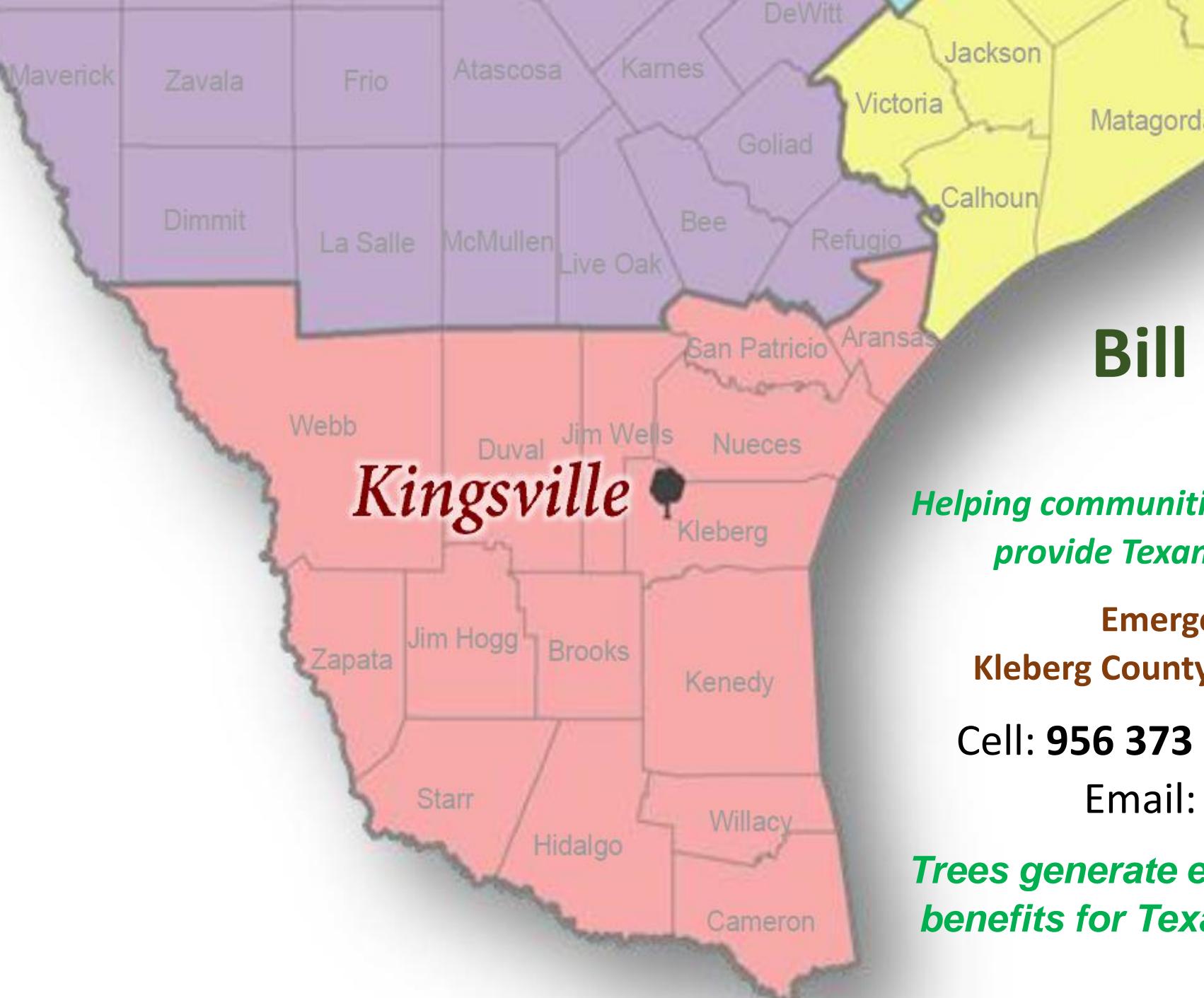
Second year: 2 times per week

+ Third year: 1 times per week

Frequency over volume!!!

Test questions:





Bill Green Community Forester
South Texas-RGV-Coastal Bend

Helping communities develop sustainable programs that provide Texans with healthy trees and forests.

Emergency Management Office,
Kleberg County Courthouse, Kingsville, TX 78363

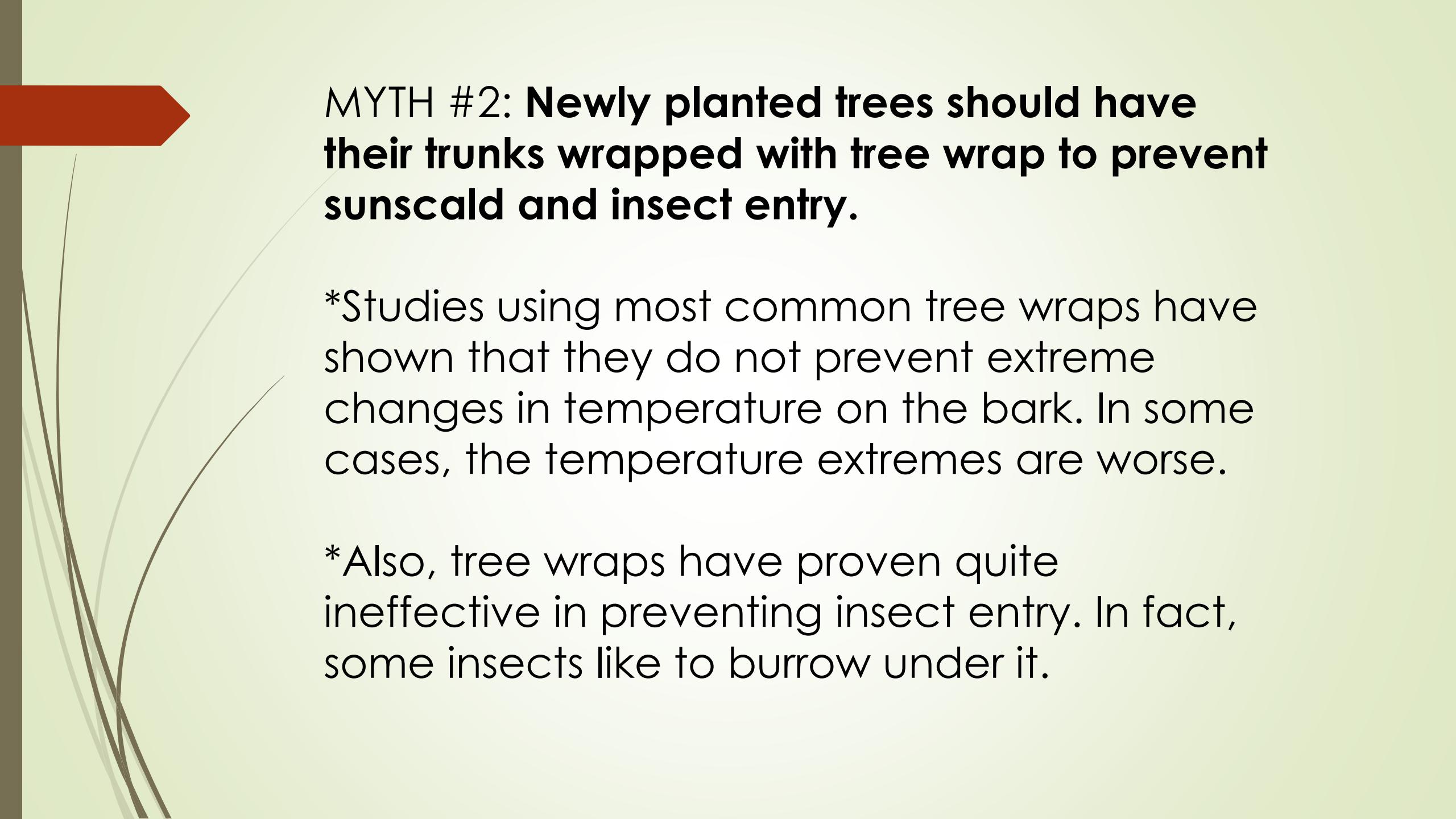
Cell: 956 373 8543 Office: 361 592 3536

Email: bgreen@tfs.tamu.edu

Trees generate economic, environmental & social benefits for Texans where they live, work & play.

MYTH #1: **When a tree is planted it should be securely staked to ensure the development of a stable root system and a strong trunk.**

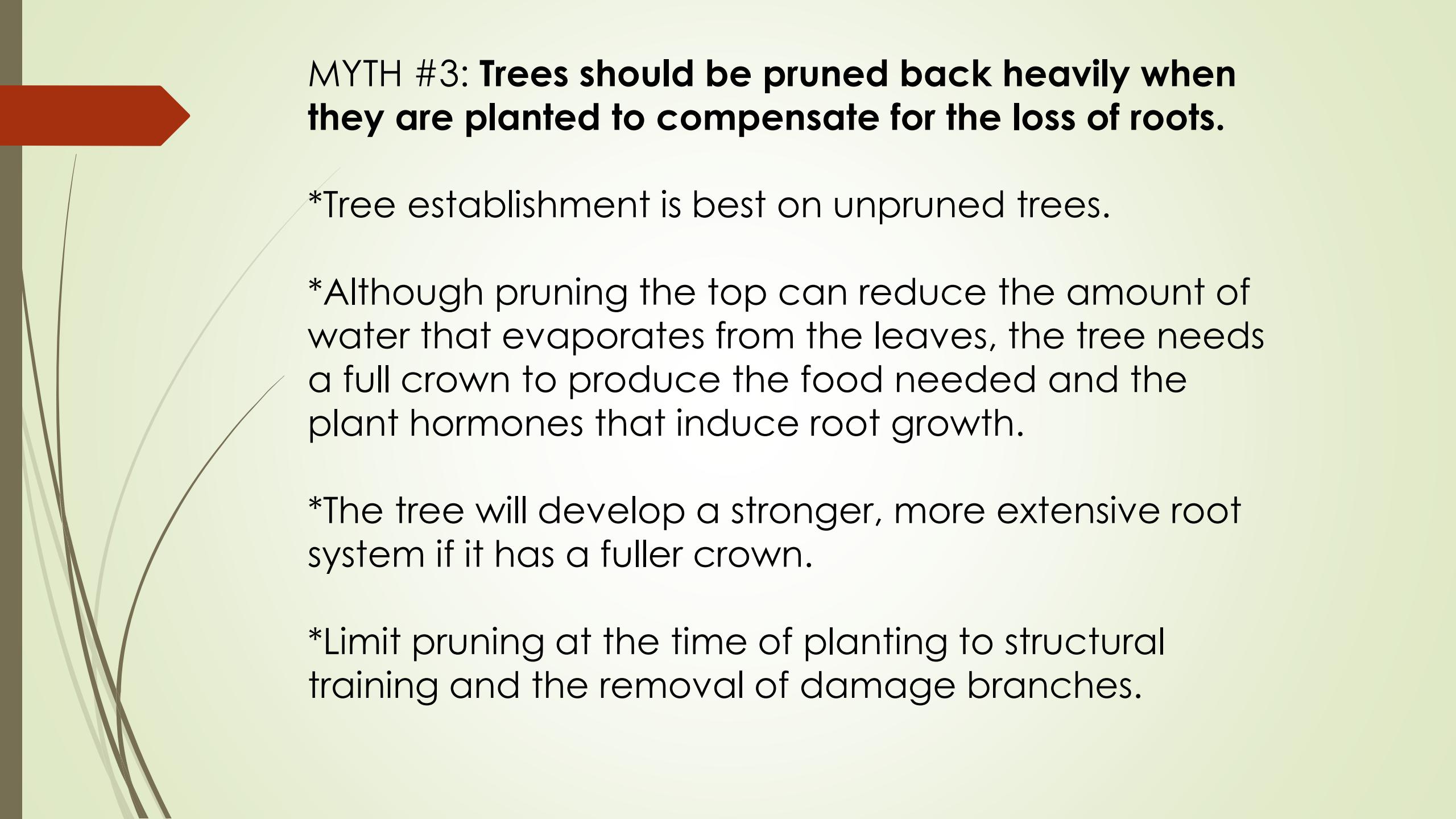
- *Although it is **sometimes** necessary to stake trees to keep them upright and allow establishment, there are some adverse effects of staking.
- *Allowing movement helps the root system & trunk development naturally.
- *Compared to staked trees, unstaked trees tend to develop a more extensive root system and better trunk taper.
- *The worst effect of staking is the possibility of trunk damage from the staking wires or ties.
- *Staking materials usually should be removed after one year to avoid "girdling" the tree.



MYTH #2: Newly planted trees should have their trunks wrapped with tree wrap to prevent sunscald and insect entry.

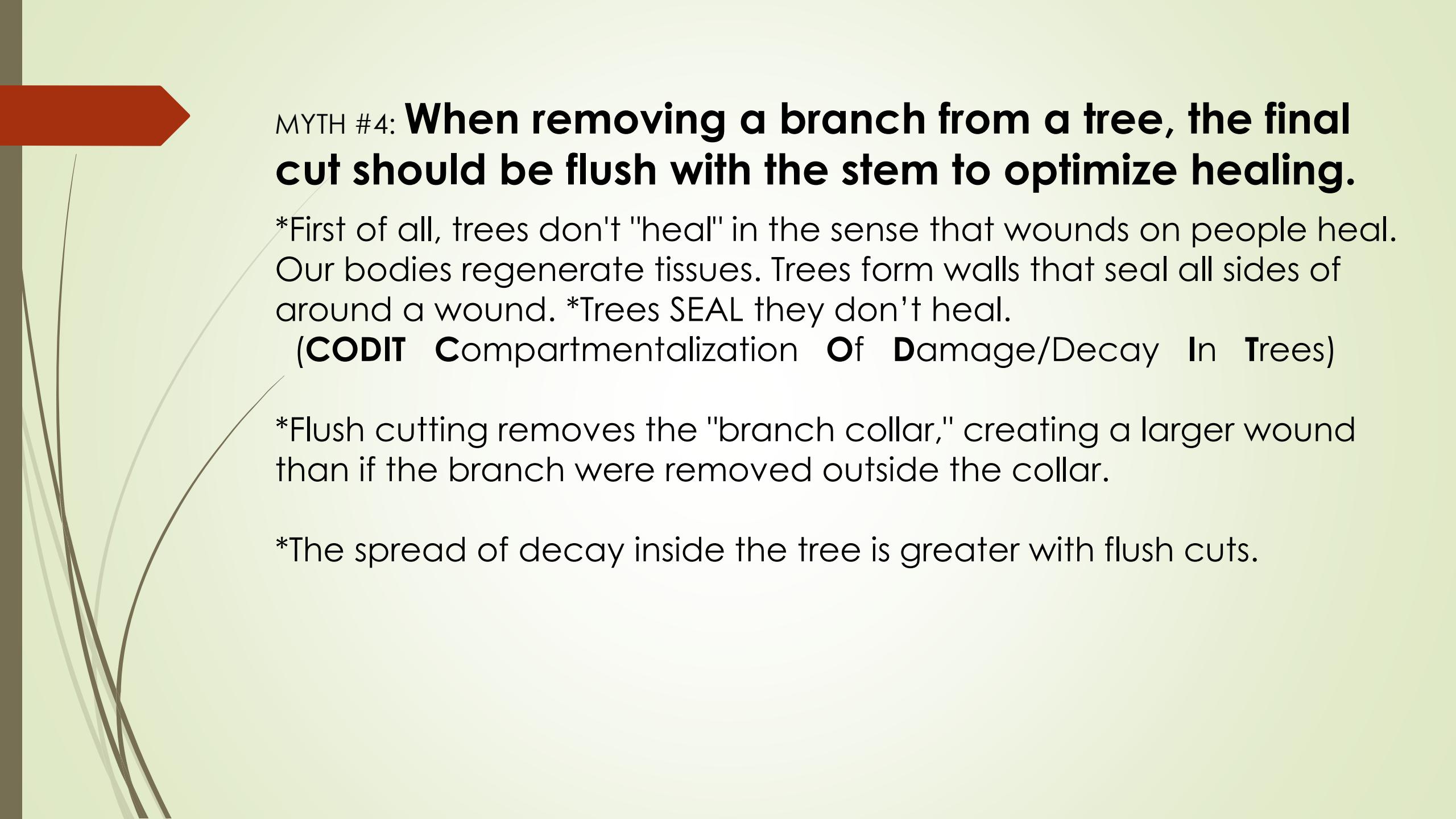
*Studies using most common tree wraps have shown that they do not prevent extreme changes in temperature on the bark. In some cases, the temperature extremes are worse.

*Also, tree wraps have proven quite ineffective in preventing insect entry. In fact, some insects like to burrow under it.



MYTH #3: **Trees should be pruned back heavily when they are planted to compensate for the loss of roots.**

- *Tree establishment is best on unpruned trees.
- *Although pruning the top can reduce the amount of water that evaporates from the leaves, the tree needs a full crown to produce the food needed and the plant hormones that induce root growth.
- *The tree will develop a stronger, more extensive root system if it has a fuller crown.
- *Limit pruning at the time of planting to structural training and the removal of damage branches.



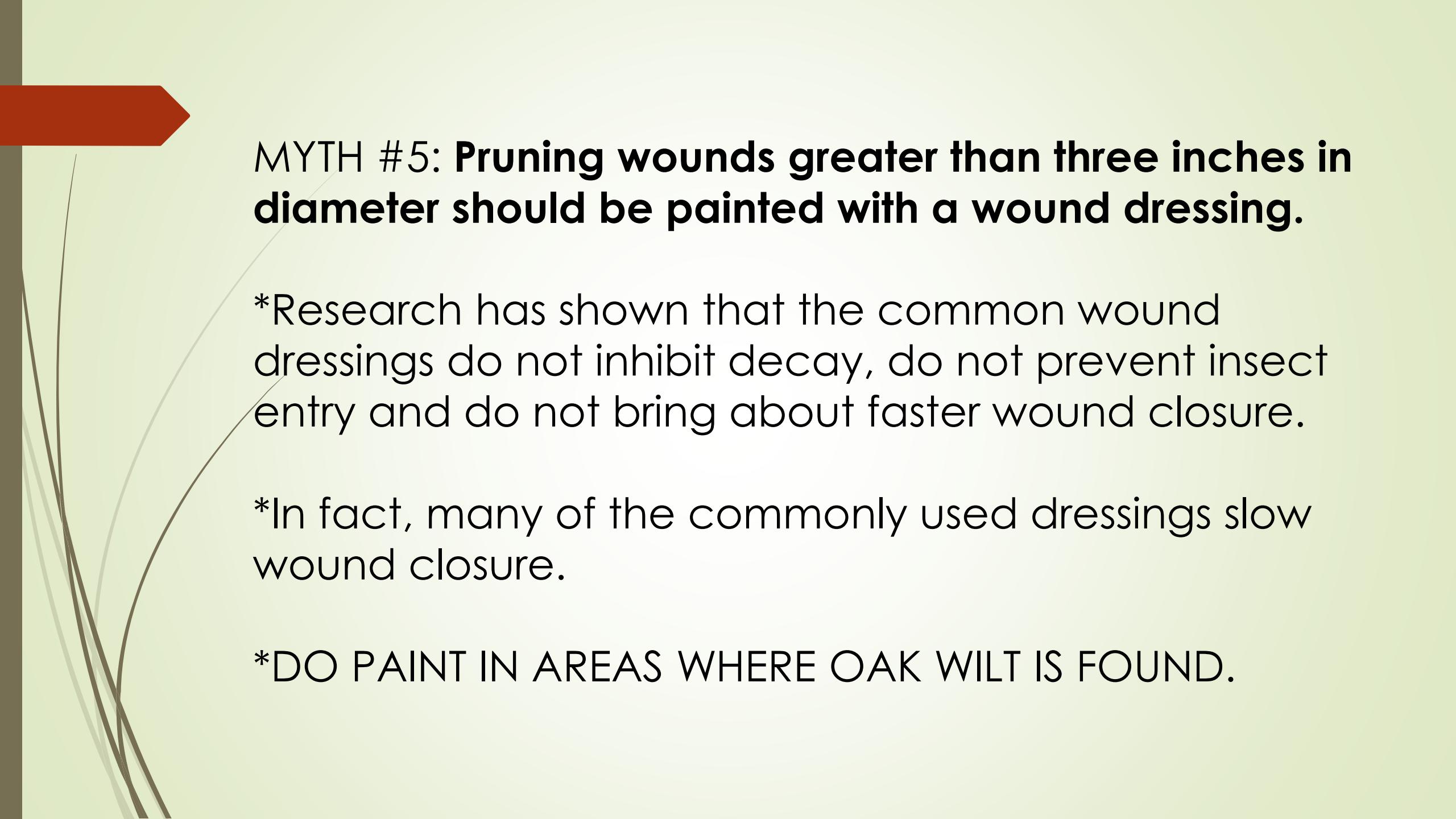
MYTH #4: When removing a branch from a tree, the final cut should be flush with the stem to optimize healing.

*First of all, trees don't "heal" in the sense that wounds on people heal. Our bodies regenerate tissues. Trees form walls that seal all sides of around a wound. *Trees **SEAL** they don't heal.

(CODIT Compartmentalization Of Damage/Decay In Trees)

*Flush cutting removes the "branch collar," creating a larger wound than if the branch were removed outside the collar.

*The spread of decay inside the tree is greater with flush cuts.

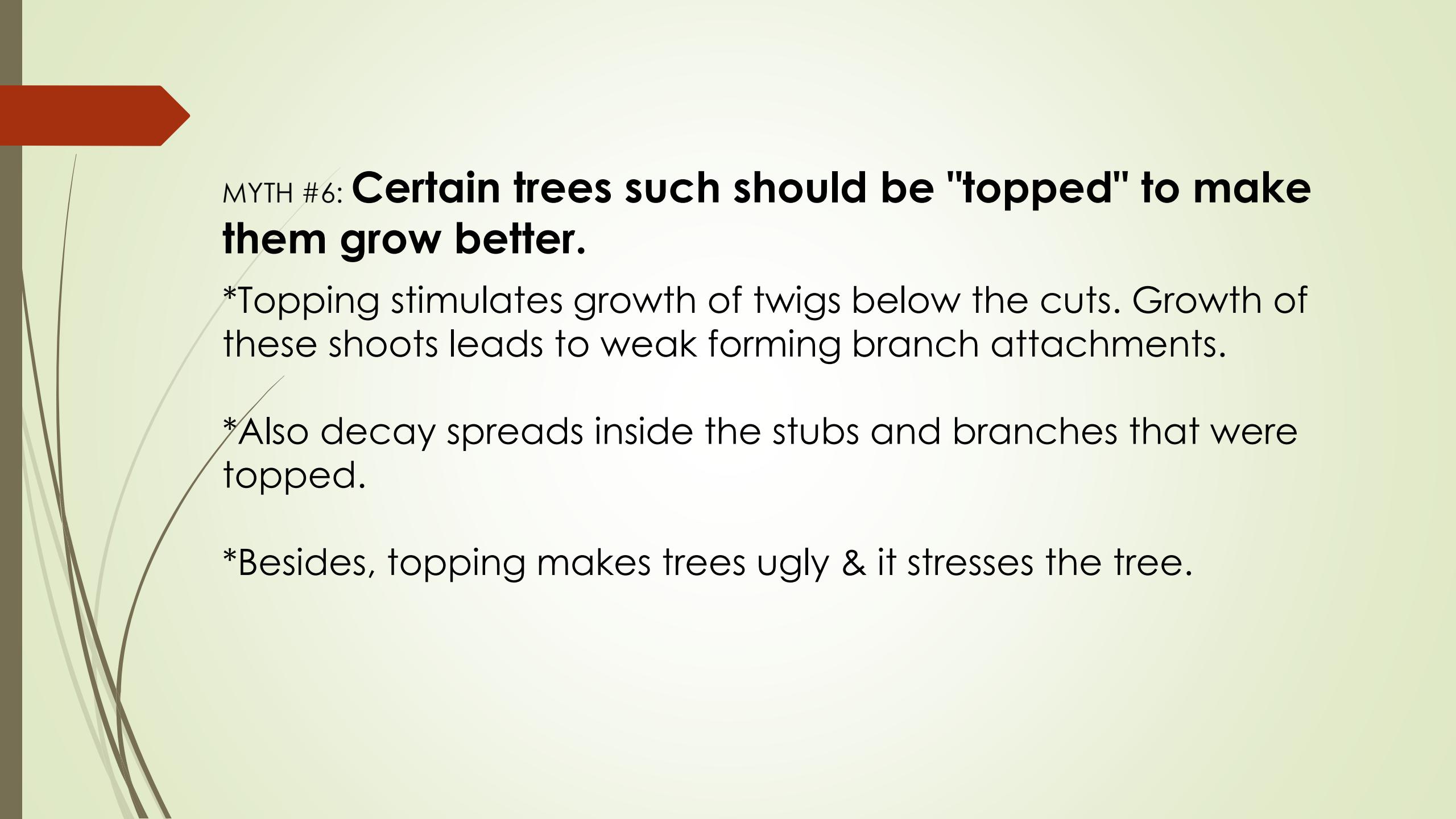


MYTH #5: Pruning wounds greater than three inches in diameter should be painted with a wound dressing.

*Research has shown that the common wound dressings do not inhibit decay, do not prevent insect entry and do not bring about faster wound closure.

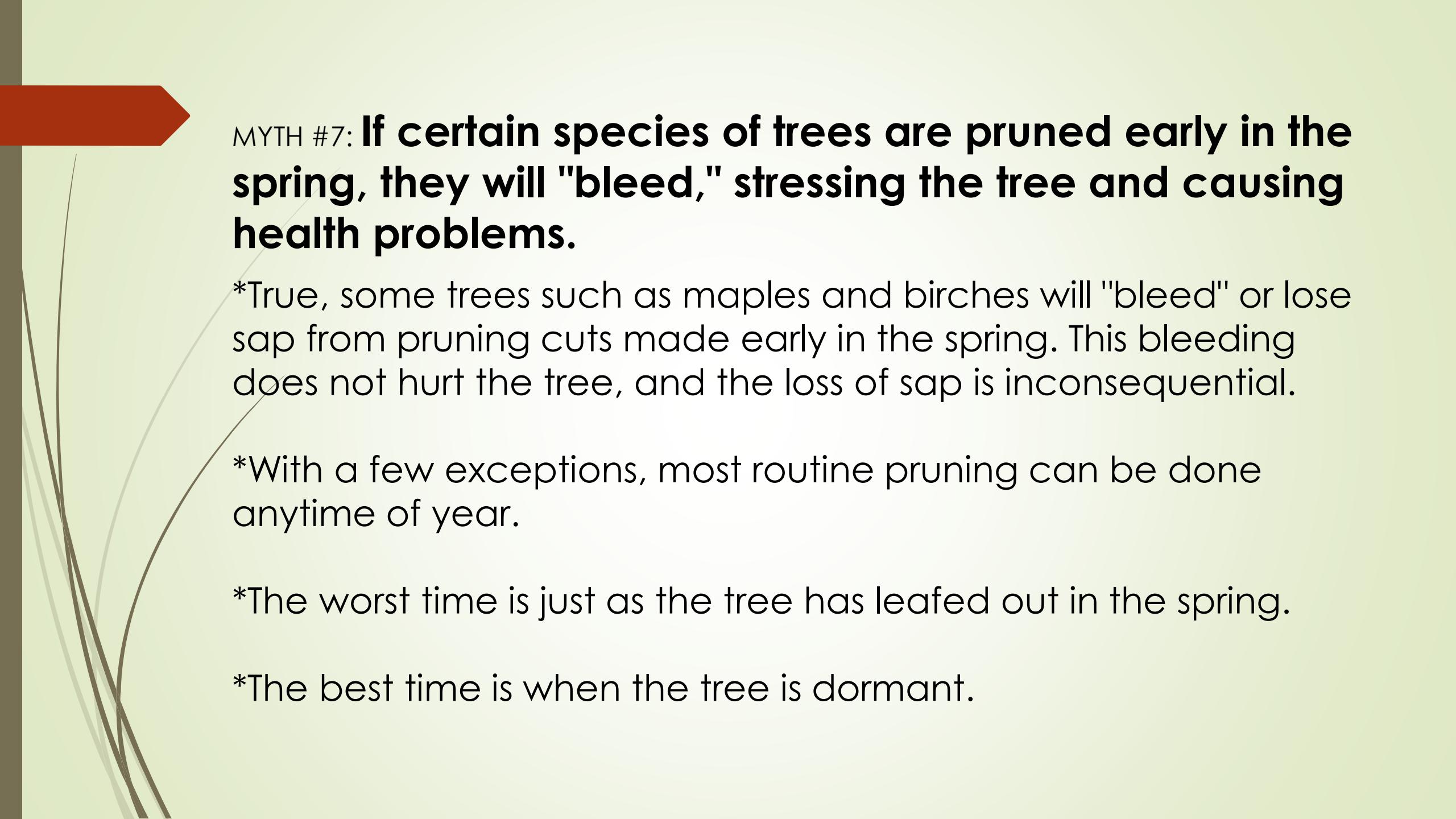
*In fact, many of the commonly used dressings slow wound closure.

***DO PAINT IN AREAS WHERE OAK WILT IS FOUND.**



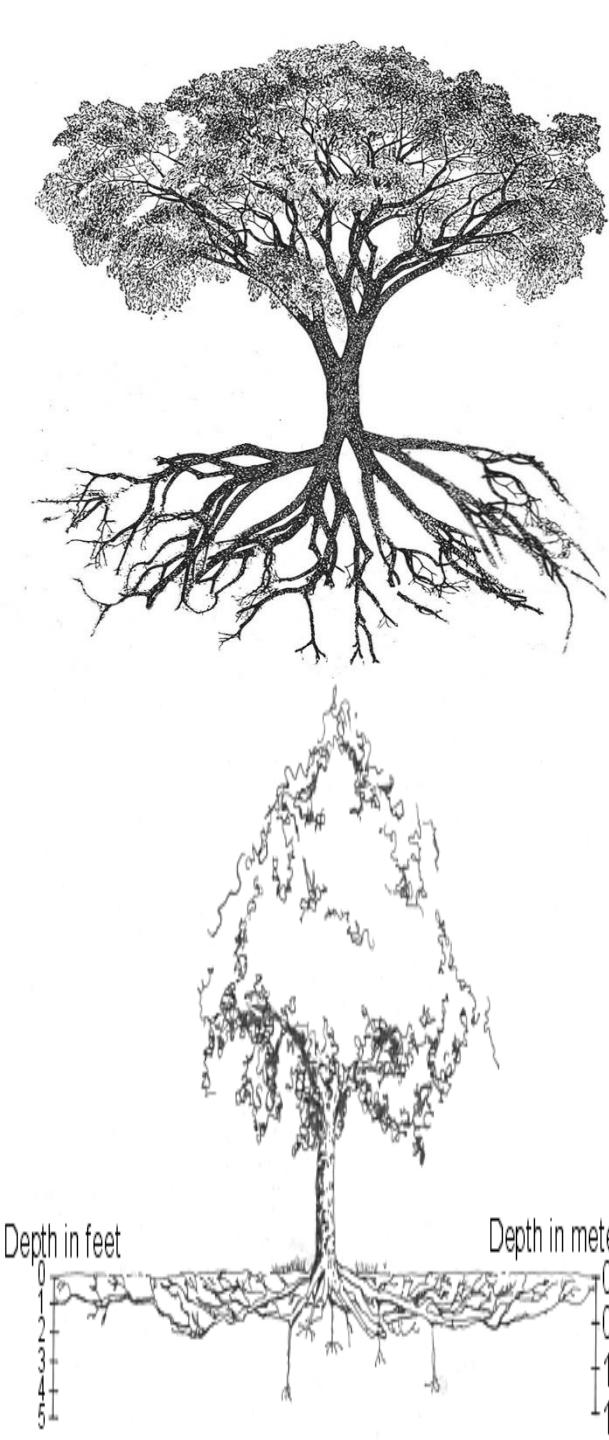
MYTH #6: **Certain trees such should be "topped" to make them grow better.**

- *Topping stimulates growth of twigs below the cuts. Growth of these shoots leads to weak forming branch attachments.
- *Also decay spreads inside the stubs and branches that were topped.
- *Besides, topping makes trees ugly & it stresses the tree.



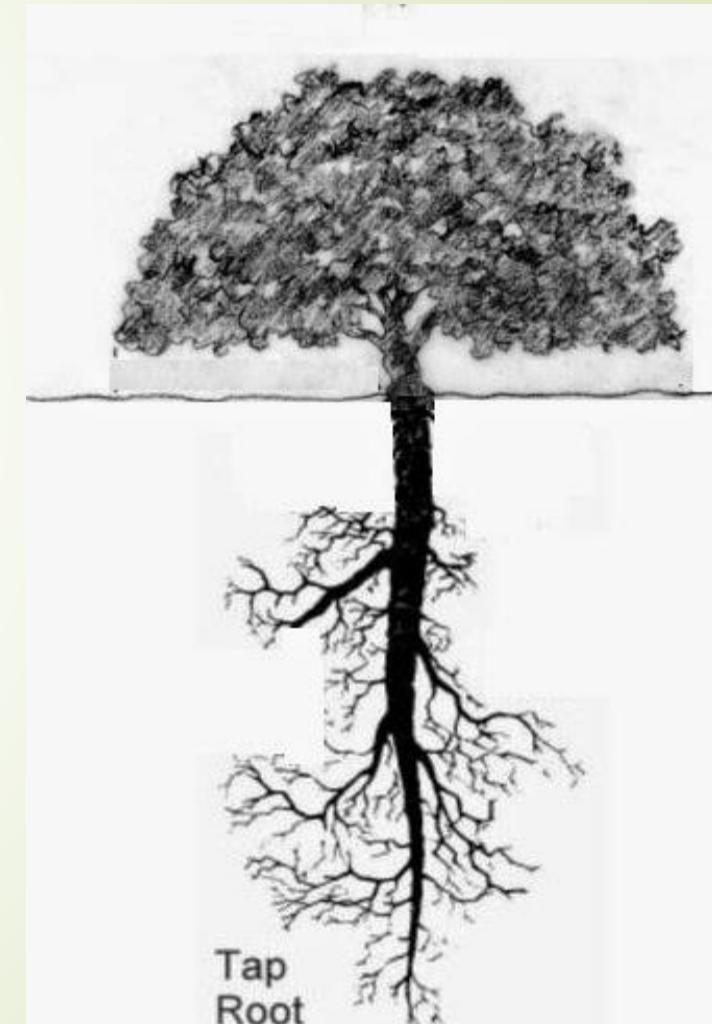
MYTH #7: **If certain species of trees are pruned early in the spring, they will "bleed," stressing the tree and causing health problems.**

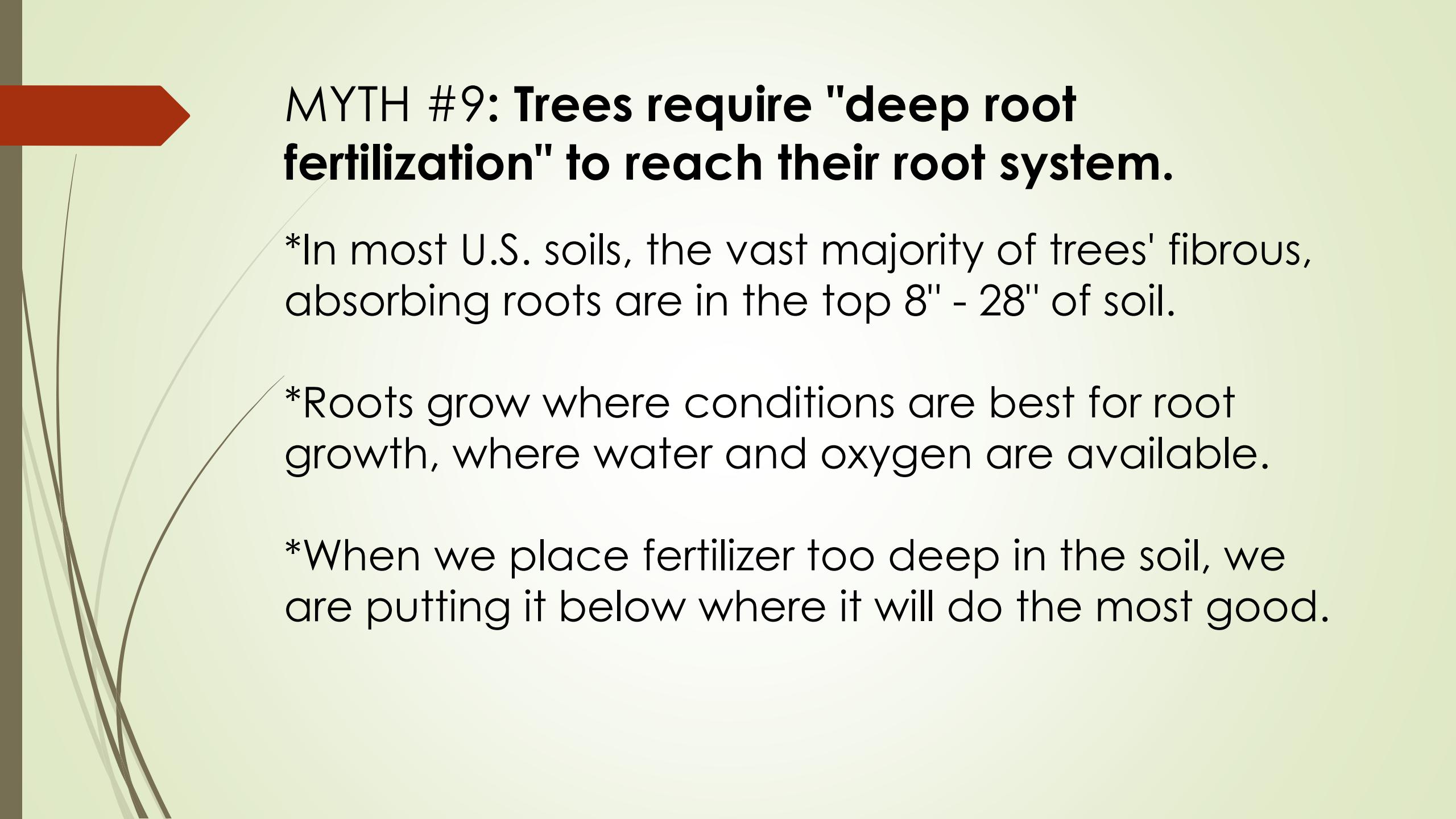
- *True, some trees such as maples and birches will "bleed" or lose sap from pruning cuts made early in the spring. This bleeding does not hurt the tree, and the loss of sap is inconsequential.
- *With a few exceptions, most routine pruning can be done anytime of year.
- *The worst time is just as the tree has leafed out in the spring.
- *The best time is when the tree is dormant.



MYTH #8: The root system of a tree is a mirror image of the top.

- *Many people envision a large, branching taproot growing deep into the soil.
- *Actually, taproots are very uncommon in mature trees.
- *The entire root systems of most trees can be found within 1-3 feet of soil.
- *The spread of the root system however, can be very extensive, often extending 2-3 times the spread of the crown.





MYTH #9: Trees require "deep root fertilization" to reach their root system.

- *In most U.S. soils, the vast majority of trees' fibrous, absorbing roots are in the top 8" - 28" of soil.
- *Roots grow where conditions are best for root growth, where water and oxygen are available.
- *When we place fertilizer too deep in the soil, we are putting it below where it will do the most good.



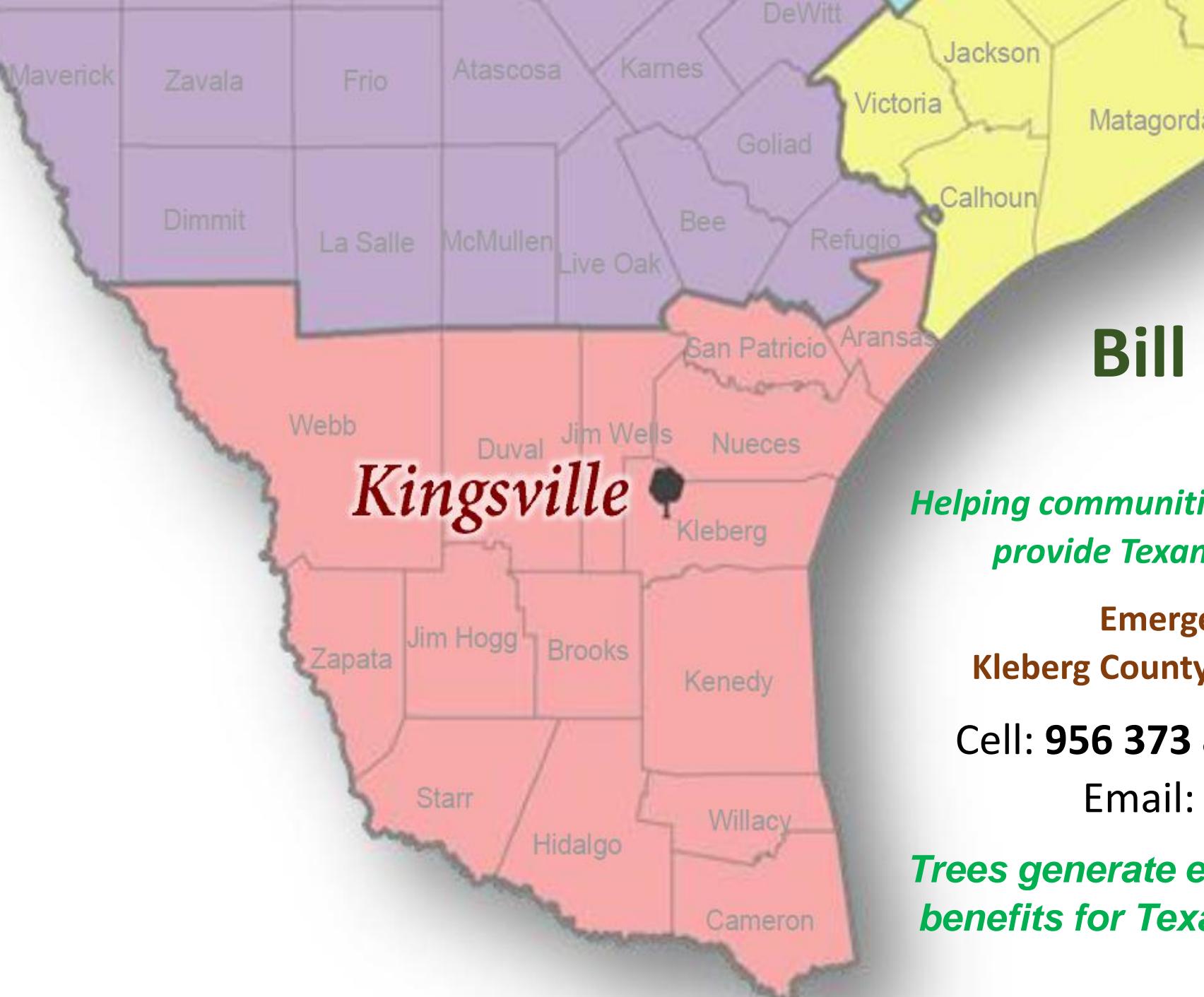
MYTH #10: When a tree has lost a significant portion of its root system such as in construction damage, the crown should be cut back to compensate for root loss.

*While this is a common belief, research has not supported it.

*Any removal of leaves will reduce the capacity of the tree to produce food. The tree will may lose some branches as a result of root damage, it is best to let the tree decide which ones.

LEAVE THE LEAVES

*Pruning should be limited to hazard reduction.



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Trees generate economic, environmental & social benefits for Texans where they live, work & play.

All meet at **Spencer Park 400 East Bay**

Then we plant & divide up to plant at other parks

Zaccharay Taylor Arboretum Park

702 South Pearl Street

Mathis Park

810 South Live Oak

Tree provided by TreeCovery Fund

Texas A&M Forest Service

TreeCovery.tamu.edu

Trees grown by Top Notch Tree Farm

topnotchtf.com



TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE

Forest Health: Common Invasive Plants in South Texas



1. Tree-of-Heaven



2. Mimosa



3. Camphor Tree



4. Japanese Honeysuckle



5. Chinaberry Tree



6. Chinese Wisteria



7. Chinese Privet



8. Giant Reed



9. Johnson Grass



10. Brazilian Pepper Tree

Forest Health: Common Invasive Plants in South Texas

Descriptions of 10 Common Invasive Plants in the South Texas Landscape:

- Tree-of-Heaven:** *Ailanthus altissima*. Originally from China. Rapid growing tree to 80 feet tall with alternate, compound leaves, 10-40 leaflets with smooth margins on 1-3 foot stalks. Large terminal clusters of small yellowish-green flowers yield wing-shaped fruit on female trees. Forms thickets and dense stands.
- Mimosa:** *Albizia julibrissin*. Brought from Asia in 1745 as an ornamental. Deciduous tree with alternate, doubly compound leaves and showy, fragrant pink blossoms. Leguminous seedpods persist during winter. Leaves resemble those of honeylocust.
- Camphor Tree:** *Cinnamomum camphora*. Broad-leaved evergreen that is often twice as wide as it is tall. Grows to 50-100 feet tall. A pungent camphor odor is produced when leaves are crushed. Densely covered with shiny, oval and elliptical leaves, up to 5 inches long, that are chalky on underside. Young leaves are reddish. In the spring, the tree grows 3 inch spikes of very small yellowish-white flowers, which are soon replaced by black pea-sized berries. Seedlings may be abundant on ground at base of parent trees.
- Japanese Honeysuckle:** *Lonicera japonica*. Introduced from Japan in the early 1800s for erosion control and as an ornamental. Semi-evergreen, woody vine with simple, opposite leaves. Produces white to yellow (sometimes pink) fragrant flowers from April through September.
- Chinaberry Tree:** *Melia azedarach*. Introduced from Asia in the mid-1800s as an ornamental tree. Dark green leaves are doubly compound, alternate, deciduous and display bright yellow fall colors. Fruit is spherical, about ½ inch in diameter, yellow, persists on the tree in winter and is poisonous.
- Chinese Wisteria:** *Wisteria sinensis* (or Japanese wisteria *W. floribunda*). Deciduous, high climbing, leguminous woody vine. Alternate leaves with 7-13 leaflets (Chinese) or 13-19 leaflets (Japanese). Dangling, showy clusters of lavender to white fragrant flowers. Fruit in form of flattened legume pod 3-6 inches long and about 1 inch wide. Introduced from Asia in 1800s.
- Chinese Privet:** *Ligustrum sinense*. Native to China and Europe and brought to the U.S. by the mid-1800s as ornamentals. Mostly evergreen, thicket-forming shrub having opposite, elliptical leaves with smooth margins. Fragrant, white flowers form in spring and produce clusters of dark purple berries by fall.
- Giant Reed:** *Arundo donax*. Corn-like stems to 20 feet in height; gray-green, hairless stems with long lanceolate alternate leaves that droop at ends. Terminals form dense plumes of flowers to 36 inches long.
- Johnson Grass:** *Sorghum halepense*. Tall, coarse, grass with stout rhizomes. Grows in dense clumps or nearly solid stands and can reach 8 feet in height. Leaves are smooth, 6-20 inches long, and have a white midvein. Stems are pink to rusty red near the base. Panicles are large, loosely branched, purplish, and hairy. Spikelets occur in pairs or threes and each has a conspicuous awn. Seeds are reddish-brown and nearly 1/8 inch long.
- Brazilian Pepper Tree:** *Schinus terebinthifolius*. Small tree, to 30 feet, with a short trunk usually hidden by dense, intertwining branches. The leaves have a reddish, sometimes winged midrib. Leaves have 3-13 finely toothed leaflets which are 1-2 inches long. Leaves smell of turpentine when crushed. Flowers are white. The fruits are in clusters, glossy, green and juicy at first, becoming bright red. The red skin dries to become a papery shell surrounding the seed.

For detailed descriptions and more photos, see James H. Miller's publication "Identification of Invasive Plants in Southern Forests."

*This plant list is only a recommendation and has no legal effect in the state of Texas.
The Texas Department of Agriculture has sole authority to label terrestrial plants as noxious or invasive.*

Texas A&M Forest Service Community & Urban Forestry:

Tree care training, provide technical assistance, assist after a disaster & support with long-term recovery, safety training for city crews, tree management planning, support with city Arbor Day, Big Tree Registry & Famous Trees of Texas

WILDFIRES
& DISASTERS

PREPARING
FOR WILDFIRES

MANAGE
FORESTS & LAND

COMMUNITY &
URBAN FORESTRY

DATA
& ANALYSIS

LEARN
& EXPLORE



Community & Urban Forestry

We work with communities to plant, care for and conserve trees. We empower local volunteers to make a positive impact in their communities. We are here to assist when disaster strikes with damage assessments, information, technical assistance and long-term recovery.

SERVICES FOR
RESIDENTS &
HOMEOWNERS

TREE CITY USA

ARBOR DAY

ABOUT URBAN &
COMMUNITY FORESTRY

TREE CAMPUS USA

AFTER THE STORM

TREE PLANTING GUIDE
WILDLAND URBAN
INTERFACE

TREE LINE USA

SERVICES FOR LOCAL
GOVERNMENT

Urban Forestry Mgmt Planning
Tree Ordinance Tutorial
Urban Tree Canopy
Inventories & Reports

COMMUNITY FORESTRY
RESOURCES

COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM

"Helping communities develop sustainable programs that provide Texans with healthy trees and forests."

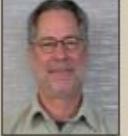
Austin	College Station
	
Paul Johnson Program Leader pjohnson@tfs.tamu.edu 512-872-2816 (O) 210-289-8135 (C)	Gretchen Riley Partnership Coordinator griley@tfs.tamu.edu 979-458-7373 (O) 979-387-8135 (C)

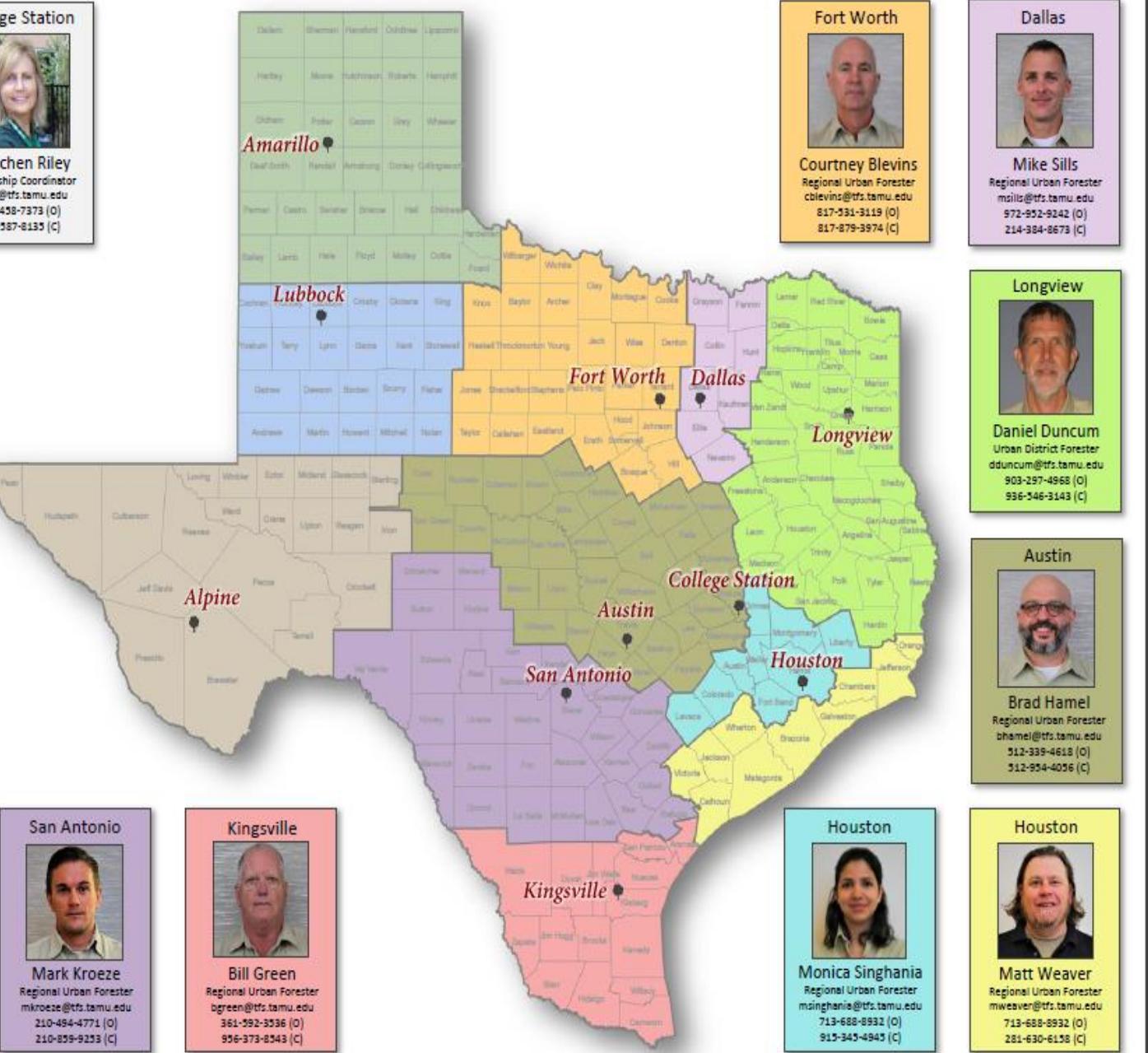
Amarillo

Brian Scott Staff Forester bscott@tfs.tamu.edu 806-477-1771 (O) 806-316-6360 (C)

Lubbock

Jonathan Motsinger Program Leader jmotsinger@tfs.tamu.edu 806-892-5372 (O) 806-281-4091 (C)

Alpine

Mickey Merritt Regional Urban Forester mmerritt@tfs.tamu.edu 432-356-8108 (O) 832-260-5866 (C)



Community Forestry Program

- ▶ City & Town crew education (Workshops on tree pruning, tree work safety, etc.)
- ▶ Private tree crew education & Arborist Certification
- ▶ City & Town Tree Inventory & Tree Management
- ▶ Disaster Planning and Recovery
- ▶ City & Town Arbor Day, Tree Plantings
- ▶ Big Tree Registry & Famous Trees of Texas



COME LEARN WITH US

Come Learn with Us – Tree Workshop:

- Recommended tree species for Aransas County
- How to properly plant & care for trees

When: Friday March 16 What Time: 1:15 – 2:30

**Where: City of Rockport Building &
Development Department**
2751 Hwy 35 N Bypass, Rockport, TX



Help Plant Trees In Rockport Parks

When: Friday March 16

What Time: 3:00 – 4:00

Where: *Mathis Park
*Spencer Park
*Zachary Taylor
Arboretum Park

Just bring your own gloves, we'll
have tools for planting the trees.

TreeCovery.tamu.edu
TFSWeb.tamu.edu

These trees
are generously
donated by people
across Texas & other parts
of the country through the
TREECOVERY Fund

Trees grown by
Top Notch Tree Farm
topnotchtf.com



**TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE**

TreeCovery
Date: March 16, 2018
Time: 1:15 PM
Address:
Rockport Service Center
2751 SH 35 N Bypass
Rockport, TX 78382

Cost: free to public



NEWS Release

City of Rockport • 2751 SH 35 Bypass • Rockport, Texas 78382 • (361) 729-2213

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 8, 2018

CONTACT: RICK MARTINEZ, DIRECTOR, PARKS & LEISURE SERVICES
PHONE: (361) 790-1136

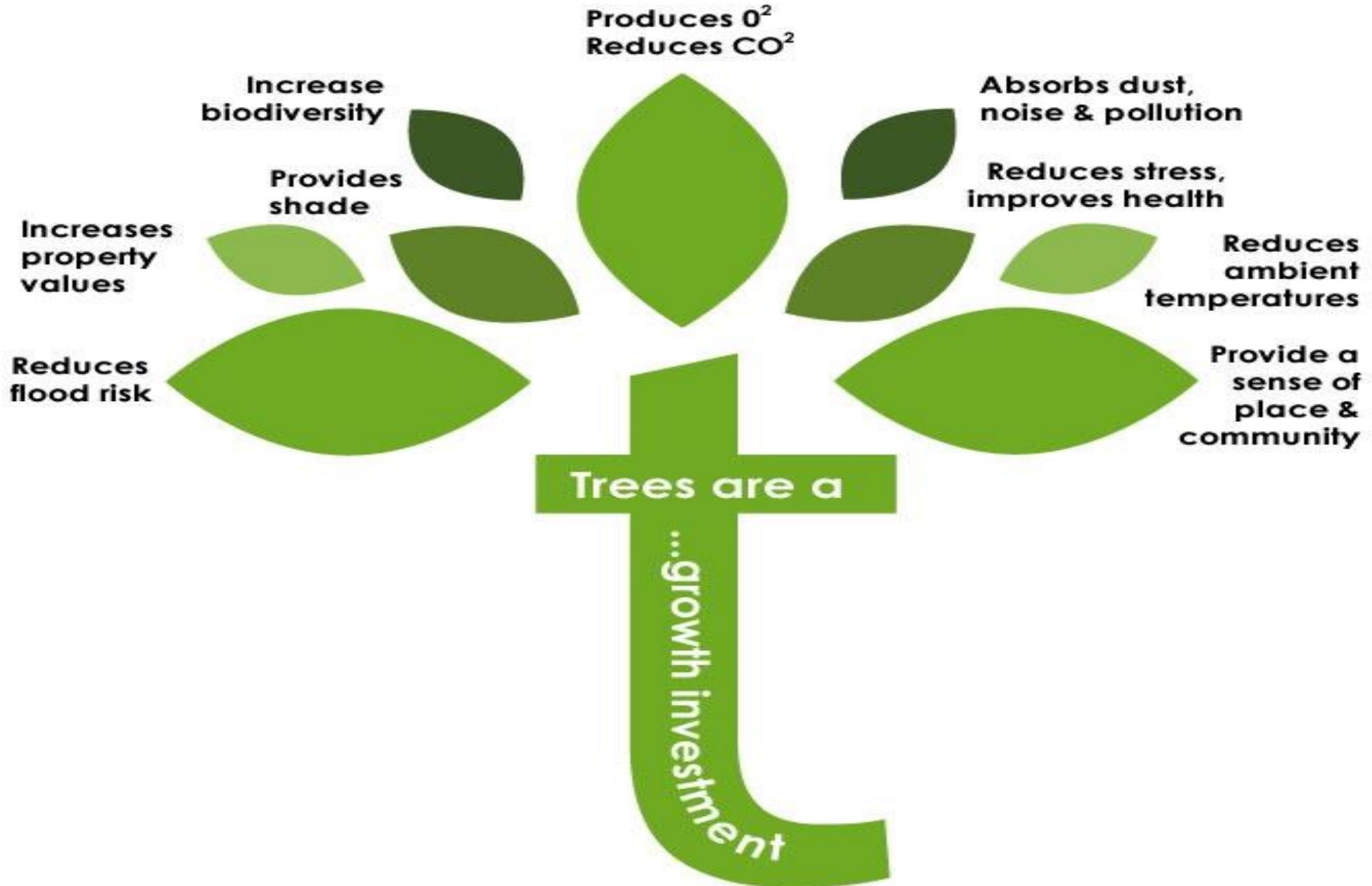
TREECOVERY EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 16

ROCKPORT, TX – The City of Rockport and the Texas A&M Forest Service will be holding a free TreeCovery program on Friday, March 16. TreeCovery is a Texas A&M Forest Service managed fund to provide free trees and technical support to Texas communities affected by natural disasters.

The event kicks off with a Tree Workshop from 1:15 – 2:30 pm at the Rockport Service Center, located at 2751 SH 35 Bypass. Specialists will be on hand to discuss recommended tree species for Aransas County and the proper planting and care of trees.

Following the workshop, individuals are invited to help plants trees from 3 – 4 pm in three Rockport parks that experienced severe damage. Tools for planting will be provided, but volunteers should bring their own gloves.

Parks receiving trees are Mathis Park, 810 South Live Oak; Spencer Park, 400 East Bay; and Zachary Taylor Arboretum Park, 702 South Pearl Street. The trees were grown by Top Notch Tree Farm and donated through the TreeCovery Fund.



Benefits of Trees

Benefits of Trees





- Soil scientists use a range between 0 and 14 to express differences in pH with below 7 being acid and above 7 being alkaline. Soils with a pH of 7 are considered neutral. Soils in Texas generally range from 4.5 to 8.5.
- Soils in the southeastern U.S. Coastal Plain region have meager soil fertility characteristics because of their sandy textures, acidic pH values