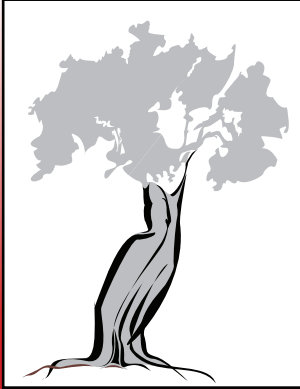
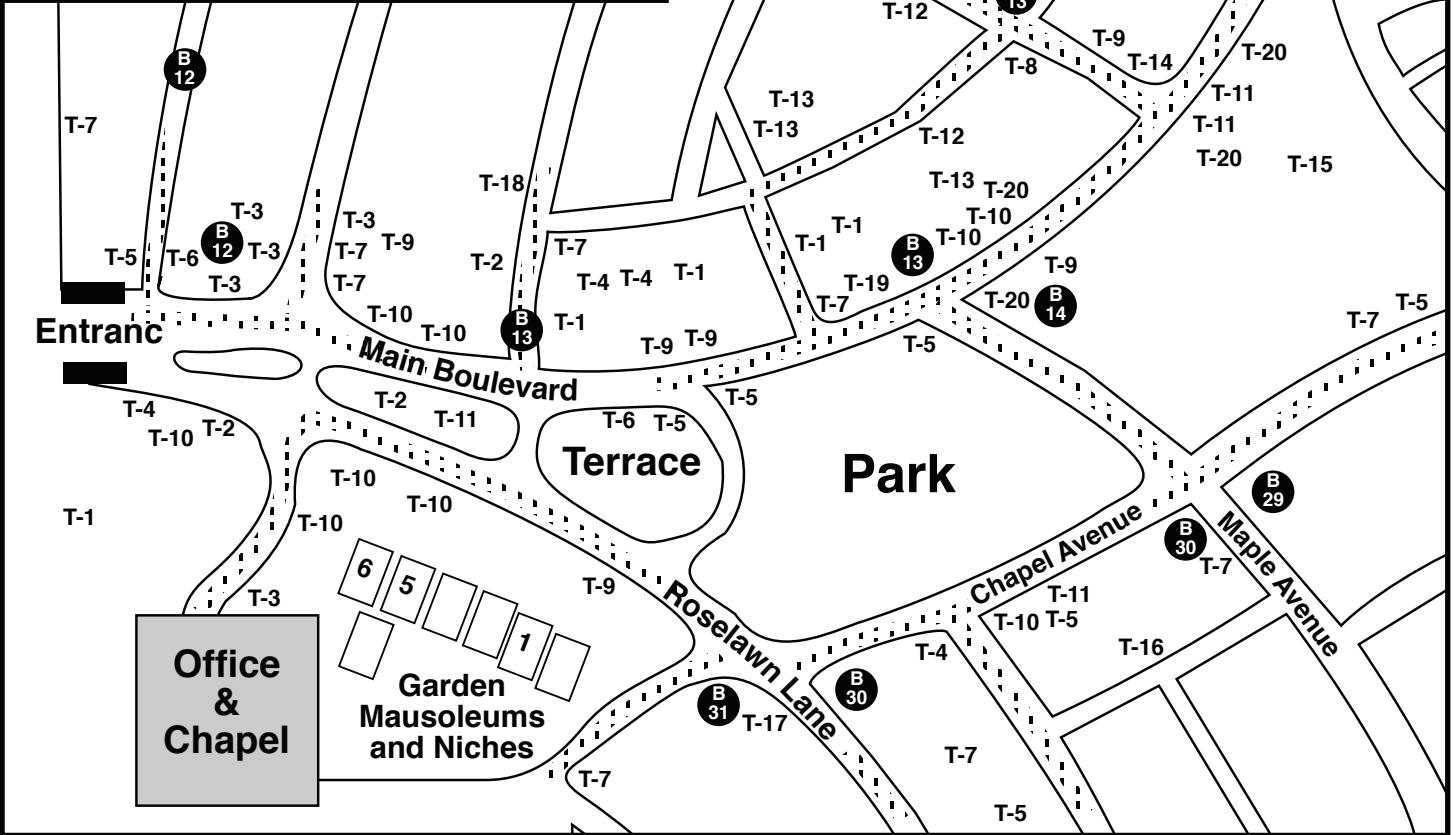


The Trees of Roselawn





Roselawn
Cemetery & Funeral Home

The Trees of Roselawn Locator Map



MAP KEY

 indicates path

 Indicates the Block Number. Look for the Block Numbers near the corners of the sections.

T-5 This indicates the tree location - the number corresponds to the tree name and information in your guide.

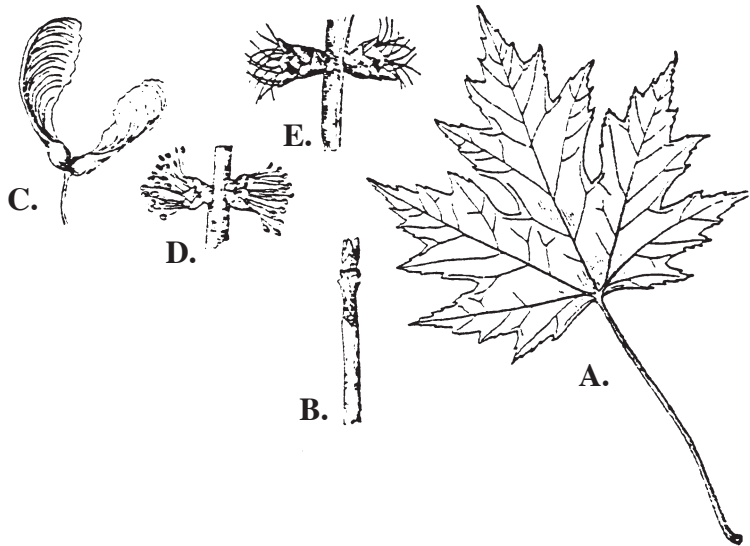
Note: To help you locate them easier, The Trees of Roselawn are tagged on the trunk with a silver marker.

CAUTION - Please be aware of street traffic.

T-1 SILVER MAPLE (*Acer saccharinum*)

A handsome tree often reaching 60 to 80 feet tall and 2' to 3' in diameter, often with a broad and rounded crown. The silver maple is tolerant of most all planting conditions, is rather short lived and a rather common ornamental that likes moist sites. Leaves are light green above, silvery white below; and turn pale yellow in the fall. Most of the maple trees in Pueblo are of this variety. Many of the trees in Pueblo have sickly yellow leaves because of iron chlorosis, caused by alkaline soil conditions.

- A. Leaf, x 1/2.
- B. Winter twig, x 1.
- C. Fruit, x 1/2.
- D. Staminate flowers, x 1.
- E. Pistillate Flowers, x 1.

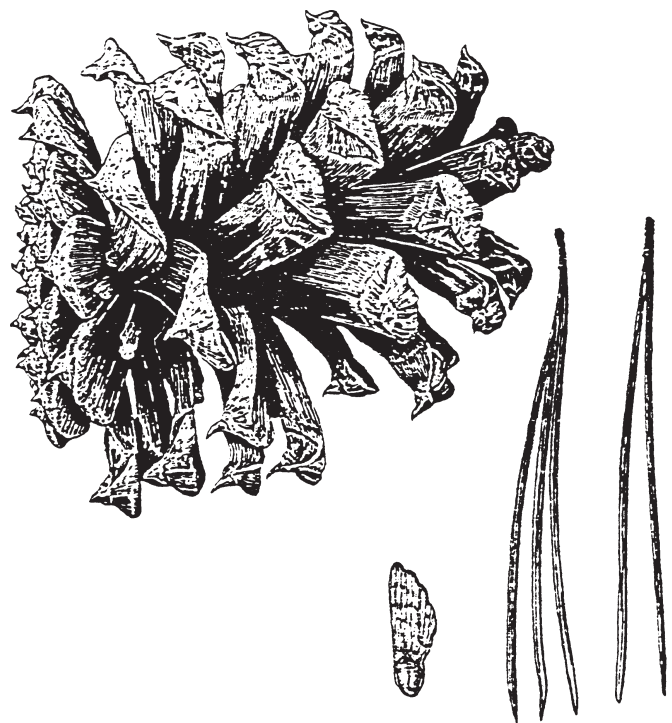


T-2 PONDEROSA PINE

(*Pinus ponderosa*)

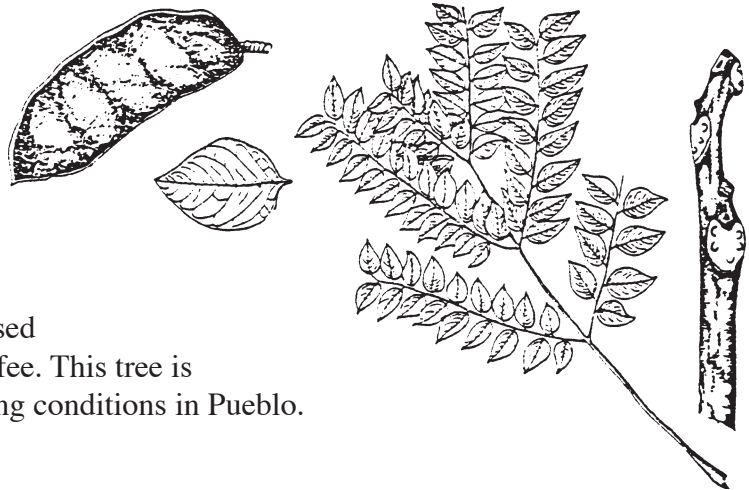
A tree that may reach 150 to 180 feet in height and 3' to 4' in diameter. The bark is black and furrowed on young trees and 2" to 4" thick and yellow brown to cinnamon red on older trees. This is a very important tree for wood products, namely construction. The Ponderosa Pine is quite tolerant of the alkaline soils as well as the dry climate of Pueblo.

- A. Leaf bundles, x 1/2.
- B. Mature Cone, x 1.
- C. Seed, x 1.



T-3 KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus dioicus*)

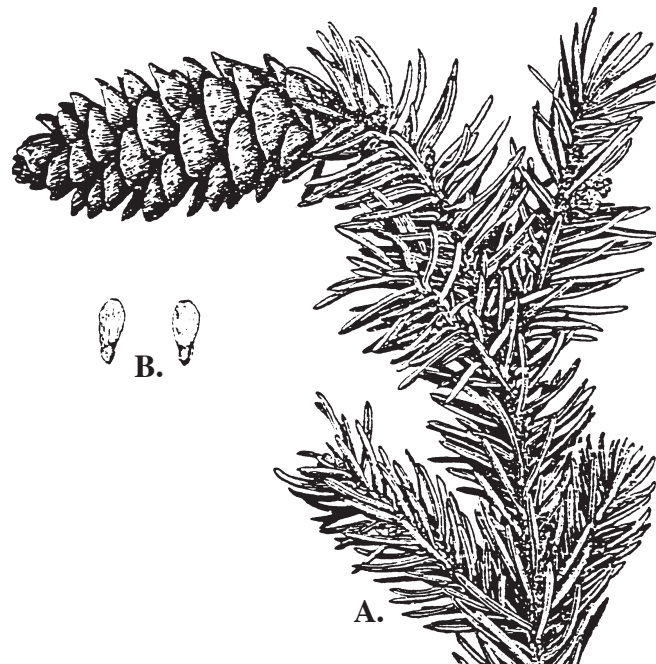
A tree will grow 50' to 60' high and 2' to 3' diameter in Pueblo. The crown of the tree is quite open and pyramidal in shape. This is a fast growing handsome tree often planted as an ornamental. The female trees produce pods 6 to 8 inches long and 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide containing 4 to 6 dark brown, very hard seeds. These beans were sometimes used by early settlers as a substitute for coffee. This tree is pest free and quite adaptable to growing conditions in Pueblo.



- A. Fruit, x 1/4.
- B. Leaf, x 1/2.
- C. Leaflet, x 1/3.
- D. Winter twig, x 1.

T-4 NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea abies*)

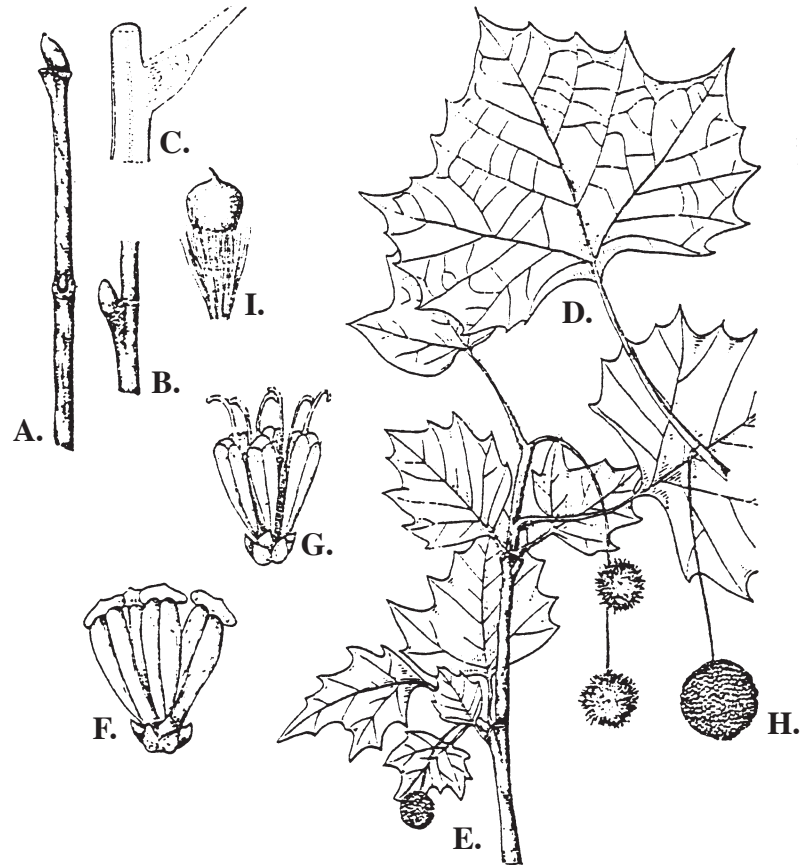
This is an evergreen tree that will reach heights of 75' to 100' tall with 2 to 2 1/2 foot diameter trunks. The Norway Spruce has a sharp pointed pyramidal crown with straight, tapering trunks. Lower branches characteristically droop and occur in regular whorls at rather regular intervals on the trunk. The fruit is a woody pendent cone 4" to 6" long, that matures in one season and is borne mostly at the top of the tree. The wood of this tree is highly important for lumber and paper pulp. This is a rather rare tree in Pueblo, but those in Roselawn cemetery seem to be doing very fine.



- A. Branchlet with cone, x 1.
- B. Seed, x 1.

T-5 SYCAMORE or PLANETREE (*Platanus occidentalis*)

A large tree reaching mature heights of 70 to 100 feet and 3 to 8 feet in diameter. The bark is red-brown and scaly near the base, thin and mottled on the upper trunk by exfoliating layers which expose lighter colored inner layers. The fruit of the Sycamore is globe shaped, 1" to 1 1/4" in diameter that matures in one year. The fruit is borne singly on stems 3 to 6 inches long. There are many Sycamores in Pueblo but they don't tolerate the alkaline soils well and tend to have chlorotic or yellow leaves.

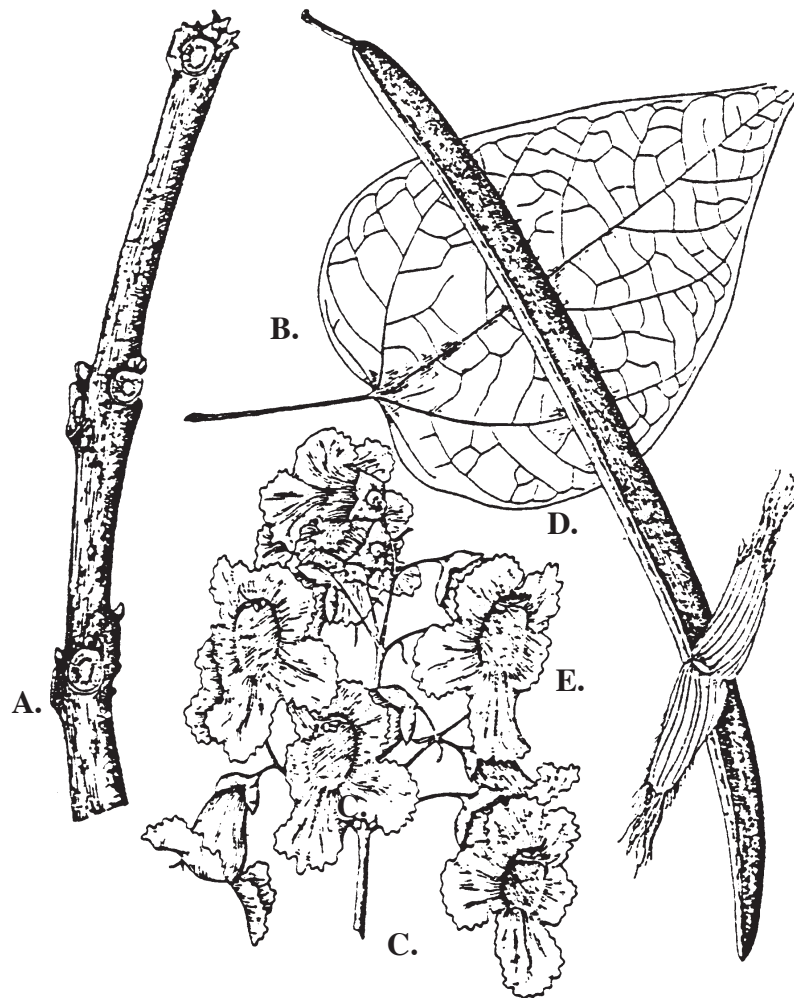


- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Twig, side view, x 1.
- C. Vertical section of twig, summer bud and leaf petiole.
- D. Leaf, x 3/8
- E. Flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- F. Staminate flower, enlarged.
- G. Pistillate flower, enlarged.
- H. Fruit, x 3/8
- I. Achene, enlarged.

T-6 WESTERN CATALPA (*Catalpa speciosa*)

A good shade tree that can grow up to heights of 30 to 60 feet and 1 to 3 feet in diameter. The leaves can reach 7 to 10 inches, are heart shaped, thick (almost leathery to the touch) and dark

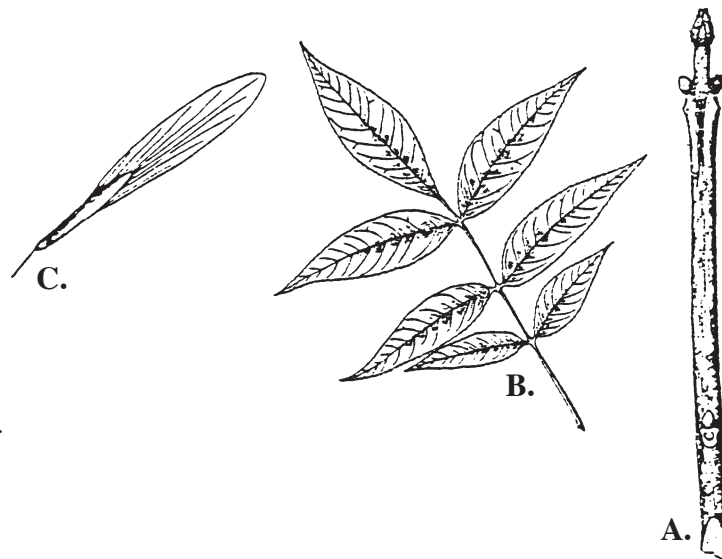
green on top - paler below. This tree has large white blossoms that occur in late June. The flowers are followed by pods that can reach 8 to 20 inches in length and are about 1/2 inch in size, is a very fast grower that has a taproot and is widely planted throughout the United States. The tree is somewhat drought resistant. Catalpa is the Cherokee Indian name for this tree.



- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Leaf, x 1/4.
- C. Panicle of flowers, x 3/8.
- D. Fruit, x 1/2.
- E. Seed, x 1.

T-7 GREEN ASH (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*)

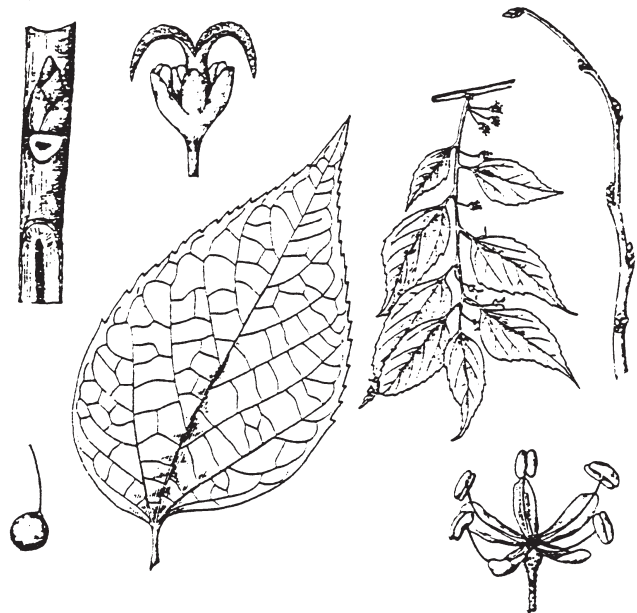
This is a medium sized tree that may reach heights of 30 to 50 feet with a 1 1/2 foot diameter tree trunk. The tree's shape is broad and regularly irregular shaped. This tree is widely distributed throughout the United States and is second in importance only to the White Ash. There are numerous species of Ash which adds to the confusion of identification. The ash genera produce large quantities of canoe paddle shaped seeds in the fall. These seeds are about 1 1/2 inch long. The green ash is one of the most popular trees in Pueblo.



- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Fruit, x 1.
- C. Leaf, x 1/4.

T-8 HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)

This tree can be rather shrubby, but has attained heights in excess of 100 feet high and trunk diameters ranging in size from two feet in diameter. The crown of this tree is normally rounded and of large, spreading branches. The fruit of the Hackberry is quite small, less than 1/2 inch in diameter on stems that are 1/2 to 3/4 inches long. The bark is rather thick, dark brown and smooth - roughened by irregular warlike ridges often said to resemble that of an alligator. The hackberry is a native of Colorado, though it is not plentiful anywhere. The Hackberry grows fast when young, but doesn't get too big and is somewhat drought tolerant.

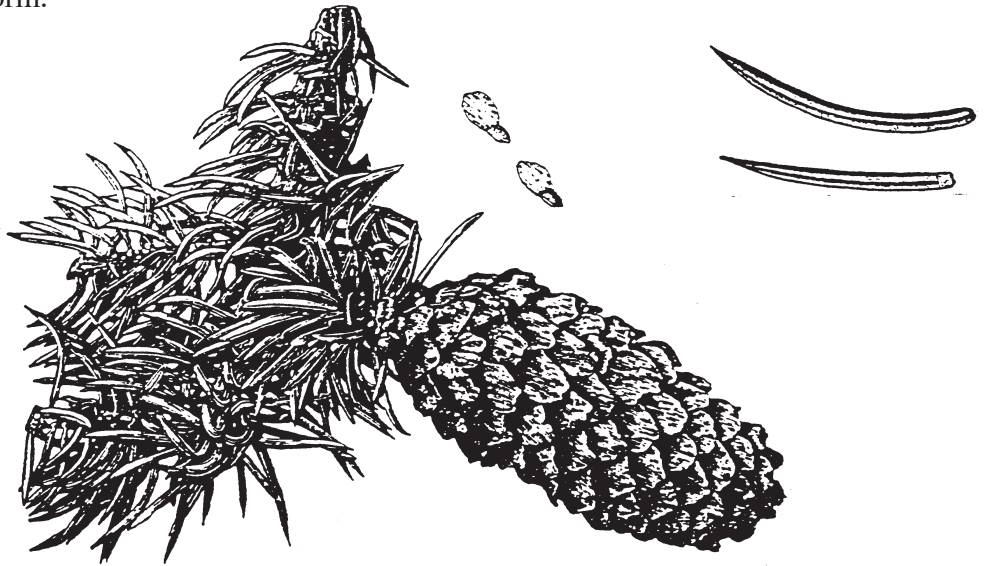


- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Portion of twig, enlarged.
- C. Leaf, x 3/4.
- D. Flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- E. Staminate flower, enlarged.
- F. Pistillate flower, enlarged.
- G. Fruit, x 1.

T-9 COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea pungens*)

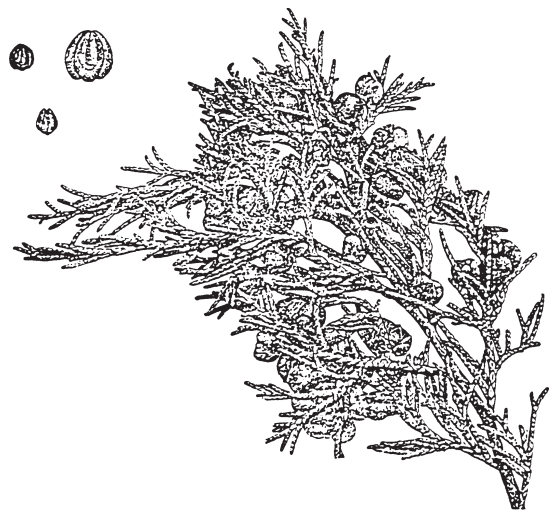
A mature Blue Spruce can easily reach 80 to 100 feet in height and 1 to 2 feet in diameter. This is the State tree of Colorado. The tree's main use is for ornamental purposes and is widely planted in Pueblo as well as many other areas across the United States. The Colorado Blue Spruce is one of the most beautiful evergreens, the crown is typically dense, often with a perfect conical form.

Stiff, spreading needles are sharp pointed and about 1 inch in length. The needles vary in color from deep green to silvery blue-green. The cones regularly reach a length of 3 to 4 inches. The Colorado Blue Spruce does well in Pueblo's dry climate and alkaline soil. The wood is brittle and of little commercial use or value. This spruce is slow growing, long-lived, possesses a deep root system and is wind firm.



T-10 ROCKY MOUNTAIN REDCEDAR (*Juniperus scopulorum*)

There are numerous species of Junipers within Roselawn Cemetery. This particular juniper is a native of Colorado's valleys in the foothills. Foliage is in the form of minute scales, entirely covering a very slender branchlet. Foliage varies from grayish or silver green to dark green. Fruit can be 1/4 inch in diameter and blue-black when ripe. A very good tree for specimen planting or for a tall windbreak.

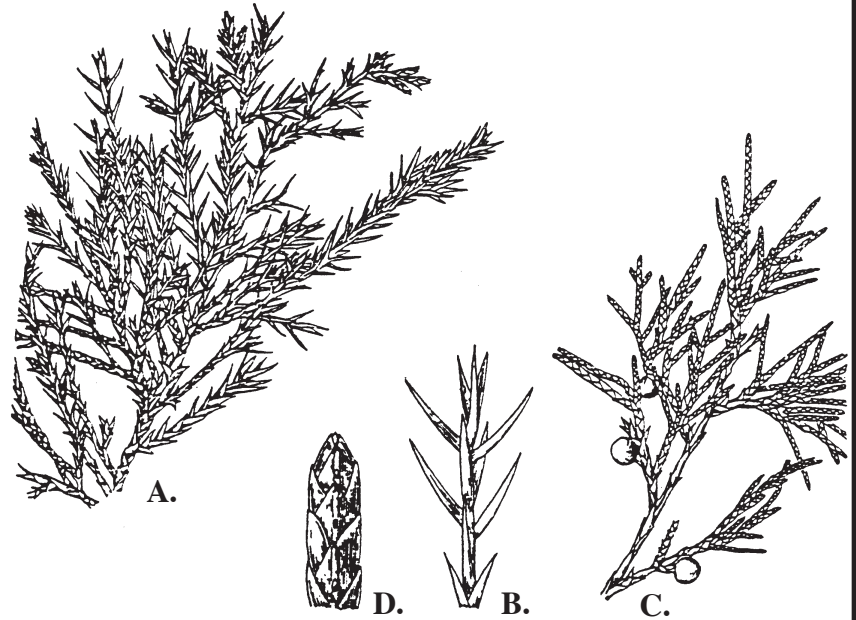


- A. & B. Variable number of seed in fruit, x 1 and x 2.
- C. Branchlet with ripe fruit, x 1.

T-11 REDCEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana*)

The Redcedar is a small to medium sized tree 30 to 40 feet high with a 1 to 2 foot diameter trunk. The crown of the Redcedar is dense, irregular, and pyramidal. There are numerous ornamental varieties that are widely planted throughout Pueblo, some are in ROSELAWN. The Redcedar is adapted to a wide variety of sites and does very well on poor dry soils.

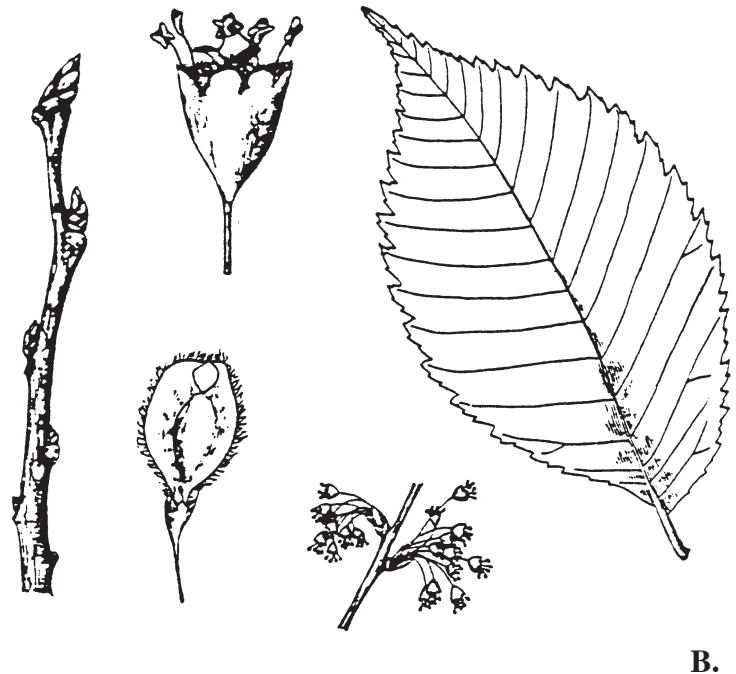
- A. Branchlet with awl-shaped leaves, x 1.
- B. Tip of branchlet, showing awl-shaped leaves, enlarged.
- C. Fruiting branchlet with scale-like leaves, x 1.
- D. Tip of branchlet, showing scale-like leaves, enlarged.



T-12 AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*)

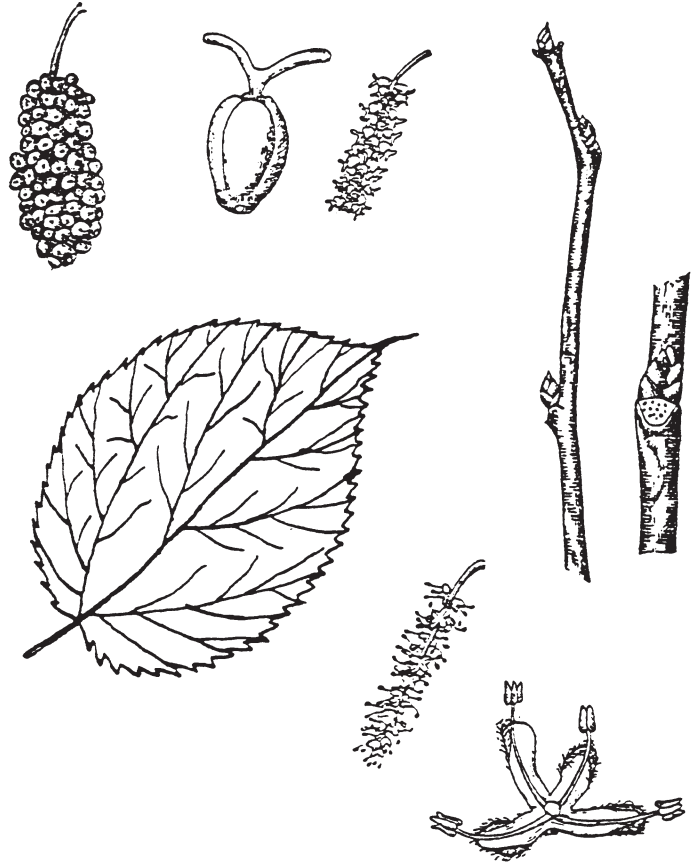
A handsome vase shaped tree that may reach 75 to 100 feet in height and as much as 3 to 6 feet in diameter. The American Elm has been one of the most common ornamental species used in plantings. The Dutch Elm disease has killed millions of these stately trees in the United States in the last 30 years. The bark is typically diamond-shaped by furrows and has alternating light and dark layers in the outer bark. It is probably best not to plant any more until there is a control for Dutch Elm disease.

- A. Winter twig, x 2.
- B. Leaf, x 1/2.
- C. Flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- D. Flower enlarged.
- E. Fruit, x 2.



T-13 RED MULBERRY (*Morus rubra*)

A small tree reaching 20 to 40 feet in height and only 8 to 15 inches in diameter. The tree normally has a dense, round-topped crown. The leaves are smooth on top and free of any hair on the bottom (typical of the Red Mulberry). The leaves may be solid as indicated in the graphic as well as deep lobed. Delicious fruits eaten by squirrels and numerous song birds. Adaptable to Pueblos' alkaline soil.



- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Twig, enlarged
- C. Leaf, x 1/2
- D. Staminate flowers, x 1.
- E. Flower, enlarged.
- F. Pistillate flowers, x 1.
- G. Flower, enlarged.
- H. Fruit, x 1.

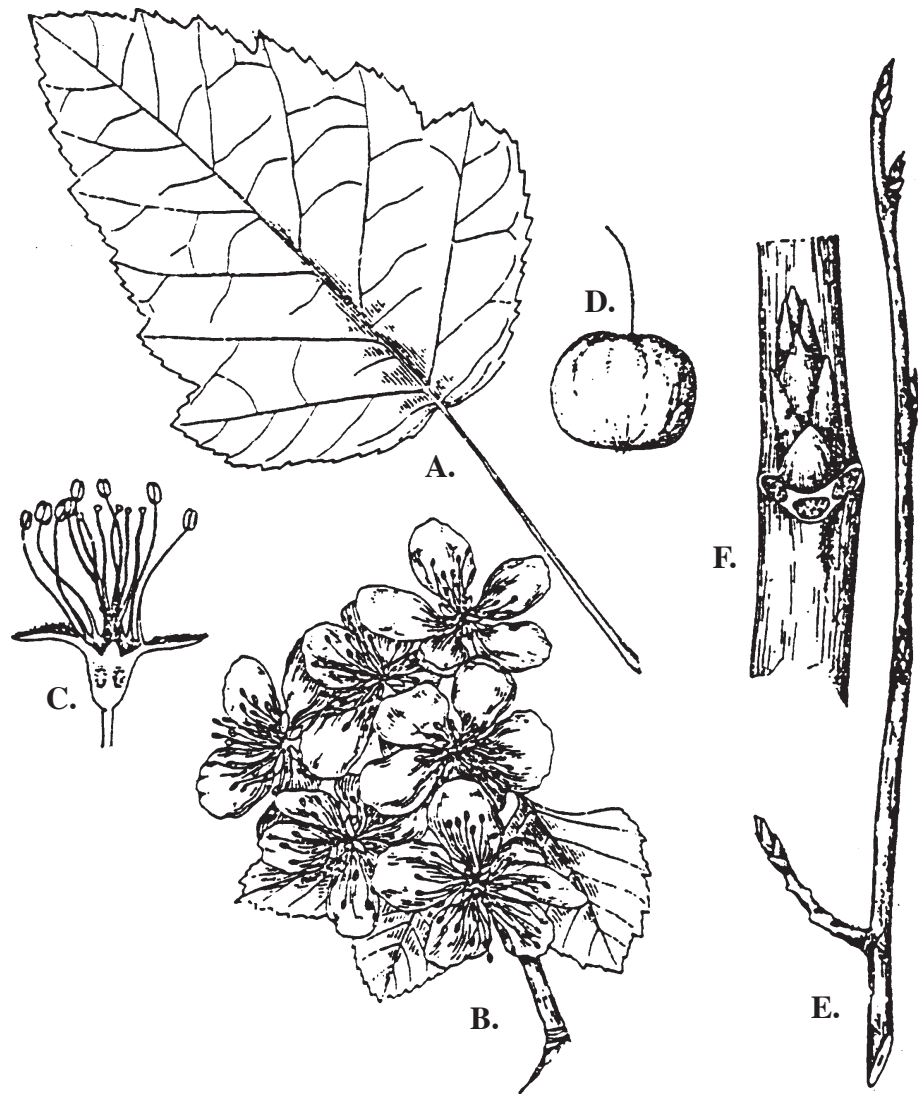
T-14 SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*)

This is a mid-size evergreen that may reach 50 feet in height and 16 to 24 inches in diameter. One of the most distinctive characteristics of this tree is its' orange or salmon colored bark. This trait can be noted in young trees, but is very distinctive in more mature trees. The needles are 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches in length, two needles to a bundle. Although this tree may grow straight, a twisted trunk and limbs is very characteristic of this pine. Adaptable to Pueblo's alkaline soil conditions.



T-15 APPLE (*Malus species*)

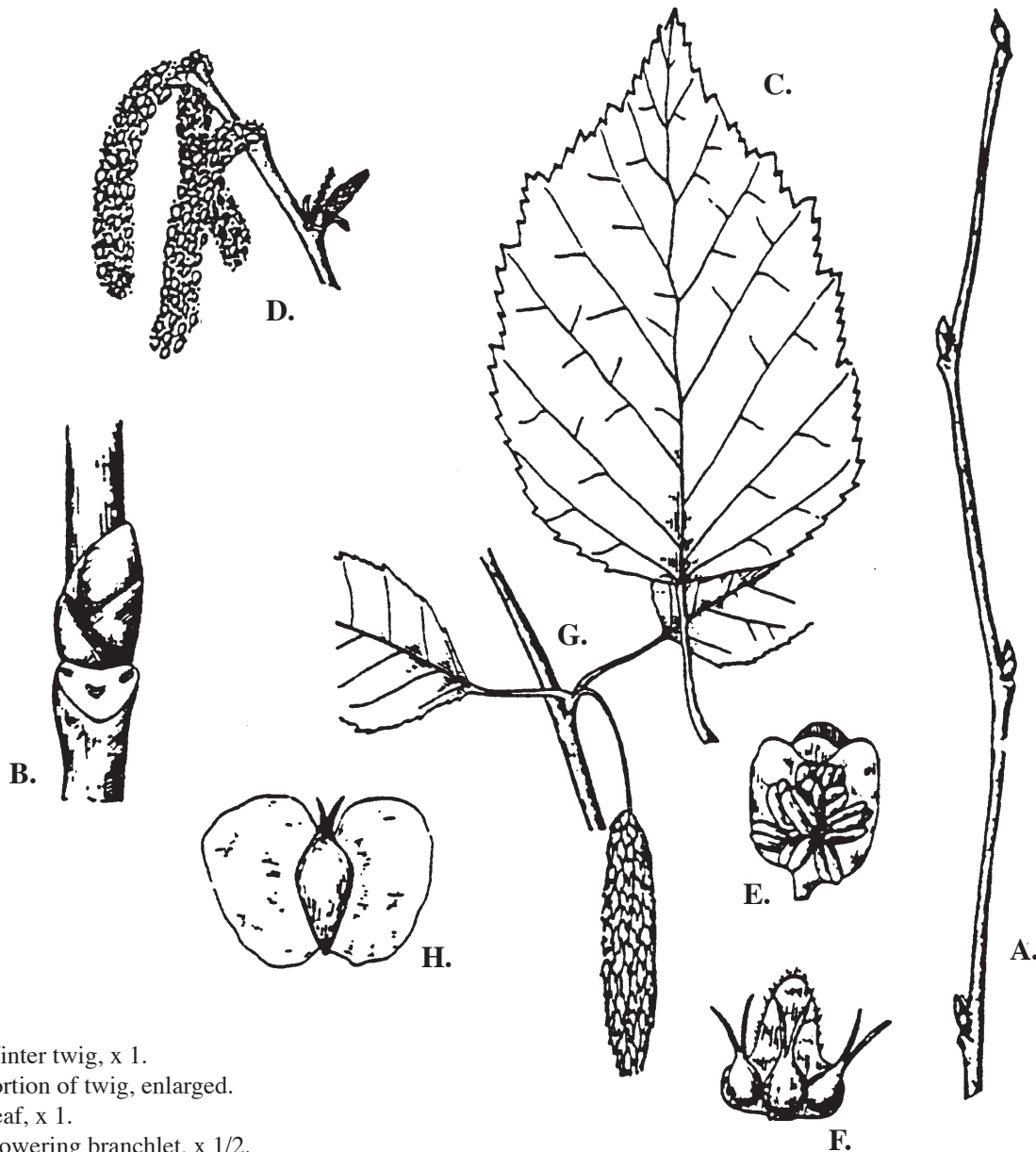
There are literally hundreds of different varieties of apple trees. One would need to be an expert and regularly work with apple trees to even attempt to identify a specific specimen. The Sweet Crab Apple (*Malus coronaria*) is pictured below.



- A. Leaf, x 2/3.
- B. Flowers, x 1/2.
- C. Flower without corolla, x 1.
- D. Fruit, x 1/2.
- E. Twig, x 1.
- F. Section of twig, x 4.

T-16 CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH (*Betula alba pendula laciniata*)

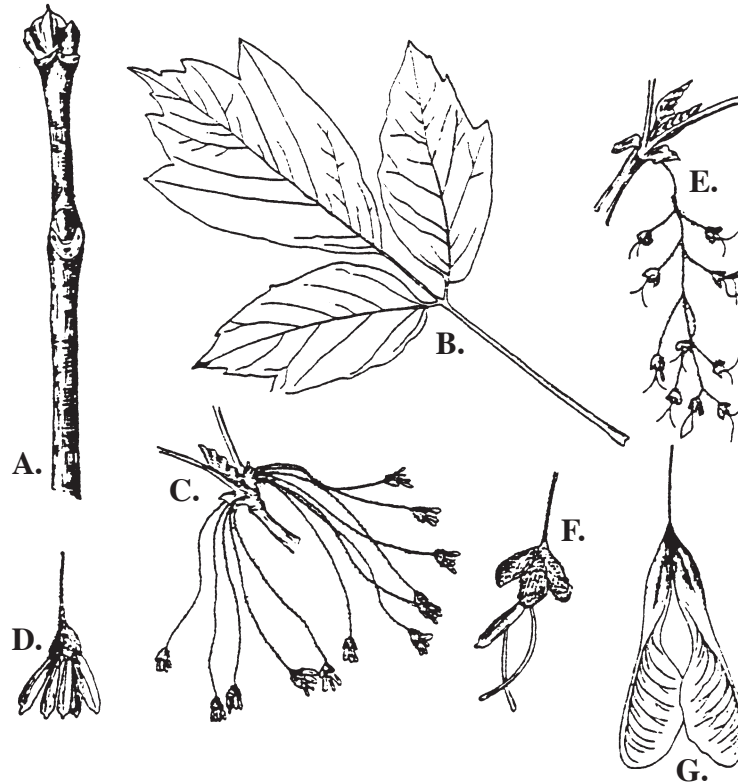
This is a small to medium sized tree that may reach 25 to 40 feet high and 12 to 18 inches in diameter. The bark is smooth, white often peeling off in a thin papery layer. The white bark is a distinctive giveaway for this tree. Its' closely related to the European birch. This is a fast-growing and generally rather short lived tree. This birch makes a spectacular specimen tree when given a proper setting. This is an excellent ornamental tree because of its' handsome foliage and showy bark. This Birch is adaptable to Pueblos' alkaline soil condition. The Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) is pictured below.



- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Portion of twig, enlarged.
- C. Leaf, x 1.
- D. Flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- E. Staminate flower, enlarged.
- F. Bract with pistillate flowers, enlarged.
- G. Fruiting branchlet, x 1/2.
- H. Nutlet, x 5.

T-17 BOXELDER (*Acer negunda*)

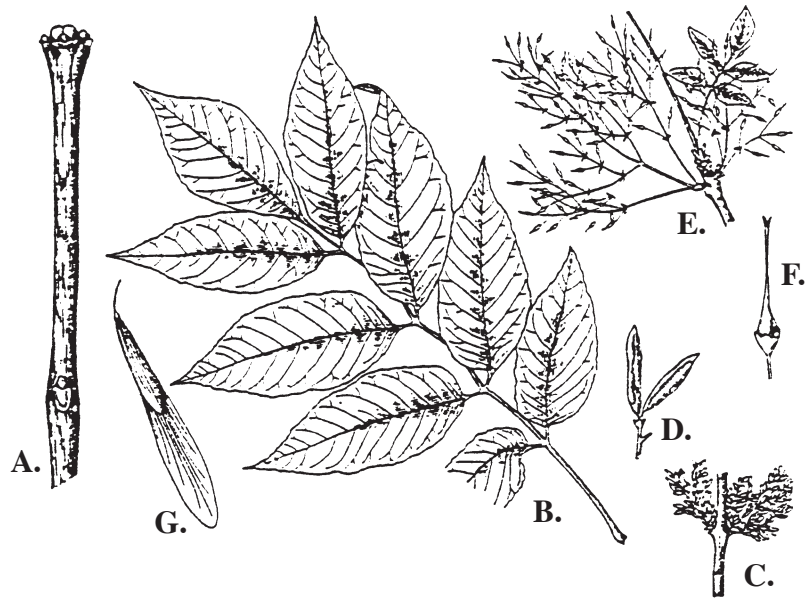
A comparatively small tree that rarely reaches more than 75 feet in height and up to four feet in diameter. The trunk of this tree is usually very irregular, dividing at the ground into many stems. This tree is a rapid grower, hardy to extremes of climate but short lived and usually of poor form. Reproduction by sprout and seed is plentiful. This tree, though within the maple family, is the most undesirable of all the maples. This tree has no economic value. Used to be planted for shade, but is not used much any more because of susceptibility to wind breakage and insect damage.



- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Leaf, x 1/2.
- C. Staminate flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- D. Staminate flower, enlarged.
- E. Pistillate flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- F. Pistillate flower, enlarged.
- G. Fruit, x 1.

T-18 WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus americana*)

A medium-sized tree reaching 50 to 80 feet in height and trunks 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The White Ash has an open, pyramidal crown. The tree is the second ash found at ROSELAWN. The White Ash has a compound leaf with 5 to 9 leaflets (as pictured below) with 7 the most common. The bark is thick and gray in color, closely fissured with narrow ridges. The White Ash is the most abundant and commonly planted species, a rapid grower, and like moist sites. Very adaptable to Pueblo soils, but may have the yellowing in the leaves indicating a chlorotic condition, alkaline soil induced.



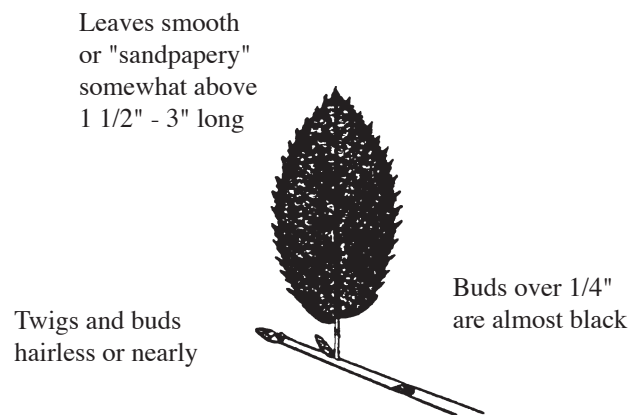
- A. Winter twig, x 1.
- B. Leaf, x 1/4.
- C. Staminate flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- D. Staminate flower, enlarged.
- E. Pistillate flowering branchlet, x 1/2.
- F. Pistillate flower, enlarged.
- G. Fruit, x 1.

T-19 VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

A climbing vine with fan shaped compound leaves. There are five (5) leaflets to a fan. This is a very aggressive vine that will frequently kill the tree that is supporting its' growth. The leaflets turn a brilliant red in the fall. A vine that is spread by birds eating the berries and "passing" them in other trees and shrubs.

T-20 ENGLISH ELM (*Ulmus procera*)

A handsome tree that was introduced from England and western and southern Europe. The English Elm may reach heights of 80 to 100 feet. The English Elm is most often planted for its ornamental and shade value. Planting of the English Elm has become quite popular as a replacement to the American Elm which is subject to the deadly Dutch Elm disease. The bark is deep furrowed and has a mottled color effect as layers can have varying shades of browns and blacks. Leaves are approximately half the size of the American Elm - 1 1/2" to 3", twigs often corky winged and trunk reaching a diameter of two to three feet.



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The Trees of Roselawn text and research was provided by landscape architect, Mr. Paul Fjare.

NOTES:



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